**Drug Policy in Iran: A contextual oversight**

**Numbers and key issues**

- Drug offences constitute more than three quarters of executions in Iran, 74% according to Dr Larijani, Iranian Politician, cleric and academic.
- Narcotics trafficking through Iran constitutes between a third and a half of all heroin seizures in the world.
- Iran claims to have executed 334 in 2013, however many of its executions are not made public, and the number is, in reality, around 624.
- Iran is bound by the ICCPR; the states submission of periodic reports to the treaty monitoring bodies confirmed this commitment.

**Legal Framework**

- The Iranian Constitution stipulates that individual rights are inviolate, except in cases sanctioned by law.
- The 1997 amendments and the 2011 amendments of the Anti-Narcotics law can be viewed as responses by the Iranian Government to the growing drug problem in Iran.
- The amendments impose stricter sanctions for drug-related crimes and have expanded the scope of drug related crimes for which the death penalty can be imposed.

**Iranian Anti-Narcotics law 1988 [Amended 1997 & 2011]**

-任何人 who
  - imports,
  - manufactures,
  - produces,
  - distributes,
  - exports,
  - sends,
  - deals in,
  - puts on sale,
  - keeps or stores,
  - conceals or carries
- Certain narcotics in certain quantities can face the death penalty.

**2011 Amendments**

- Imposes the death penalty for 17 drug related offences.

**ARTICLE 8**

- The Iranian Constitution stipulates that individual rights are inviolate, except in cases sanctioned by law.