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2.2. Other actors

COMMON ANALYSIS
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Human rights violations are also committed by non-State actors, such as the society at large, communities, family members, armed groups, and criminals, etc.

Some examples include domestic violence, 'honour' violence by family members, sexual violence, violence against persons with diverse SOGIESC, etc. See, for example, the profiles of Individuals perceived to have committed blasphemy and/or apostasy, including converts and atheists, Individuals perceived to have transgressed Islamic norms or laws, Women and girls and Persons with diverse SOGIESC (also referred to as LGBTIQ persons), etc.

The reach of a specific non-State actor depends on the individual case. The assessment may include aspects such as their family, ethnic or other networks for tracing and targeting the applicant. The individual power positions of the applicant and the actor of persecution or serious harm should be assessed, taking into consideration their gender, social status, wealth, connections, home area and residence, etc.

Please note that an applicant may have been targeted by both State and non-State actors. Some examples include Individuals perceived to have committed blasphemy and/or apostasy, including converts and atheists, and Persons with diverse SOGIESC (also referred to as LGBTIQ persons), etc.

For further information on human rights violations committed by other actors and their relevance as potential exclusion grounds, see Exclusion.

See other topics concerning actors of persecution or serious harm:

- 2.1. The Iranian authorities
- *2.2. Other actors*

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