



VII Meeting of the Eurasian Alliance of Ombudsmen
"Legal education on human rights and freedoms as a
direction of human rights activity"
Moscow, November 15, 2022

Statement by
Head of the General Inspectorate of Iran (Ombudsman)
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In the name of the Merciful Merciful God, dear Chairman of the meeting, dear Tatiana Nikolaevna Moskalkova, dear members, dear ladies and gentlemen. I would like to express my satisfaction that I am taking part in this meeting and thank the Ombudsman of the Russian Federation for the opportunity.

I would like to talk about the legal education of young people with an emphasis on humanitarian rights and freedoms and about the actions taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran in this regard.

As you know, youth rights are younger than other branches of law, for example, women's rights and children's rights. They arose not so long ago, but nevertheless the issue of the rights of youth has been raised, and due to the diversity of approaches, this issue is the subject of attention from both most Governments and international organizations.

Youth rights mean legitimate and legitimate rights in various political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and educational spheres. Both individual and social, which are now being paid attention to in various societies. The importance of paying attention to the issue of legal education of young people becomes obvious from the moment when, without informing young people about their rights, their relations with society and the authorities face problems.

An important part of the legal education of young people is civil law, which is confirmed today by most governments. In civil law, citizens are informed about their rights and obligations and through this they will be able to build their relationships with other citizens and the government. In this regard, it is important that young people know about their rights and responsibilities. One is inseparable from the other, thus, legal education, informing young people about their rights and responsibilities will make young people participate in the formation of a dynamic society based on democracy and ensure their effective participation.

The Government analyzes the discourse of young people about civil rights, providing a basis for dialogue with young people, provides freedom to young people for large creative initiatives that can be effective in deepening these rights in society.

Teaching various groups of young people life skills based on illustrative examples will help young people understand their civil rights.

We teach young people how to act in various life situations, that their rights are inextricably linked with their duties. In any case, knowledge of their social rights will be useful and effective for them.

Dear participants, the Islamic Republic of Iran, taking into account the fact that it is considered a young country, introduced the topic of youth and related issues into its working agenda years earlier. An eloquent example is the establishment of the Supreme Council for Youth Affairs in 1992. With the establishment of this council and then with the institutions of the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, an opportunity was provided for the Islamic Republic of Iran to be able to achieve its goals, initiatives in youth affairs within one transparent unified national structure and use this opportunity to conduct a policy of special planning on this topic.

The drafting of the Charter on the Education of the Younger Generation and the National Charter on the Rights of Youth is one of the important measures taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran for the legal education of young people.

It should be noted that there are two approaches to the issue of the rights of young people: rights-oriented and duty-oriented. The Charter on the education of the younger Generation, approved in 1994, is based on a duty-oriented approach. The National Charter on the Rights of Youth was adopted in 2004 on the basis of an approach focused on the rights of youth.

With regard to improving, expanding, teaching civil rights and humanitarian freedoms, it can be said that the appropriate policy will be achievable with the participation of young people, increasing awareness of young people about social and political events taking place in the country, analyzing these events taking into account the degree of understanding of young people, honestly and without unnecessary and inappropriate bias, will provide great help based on the parameters of civil right.

Thus, the increase of numerous opportunities for youth participation, political decision-making in the field of youth civil rights in the legislative and executive authorities is necessary for the National Charter of Youth in the Islamic Republic of Iran, compiled on the basis of the fundamental principles of the Constitution and part of international documents on youth.

This charter, being the only official document on the rights of youth in Iran, guarantees every young person the right to participate in socio-political activities both at the legislative and executive levels, and the Government is obliged to provide conditions for youth participation by adopting resolutions and making appropriate political decisions.

In terms of culture and economics, this document provides for the necessary opportunities for young people, methods of conducting legal education for young people with an emphasis on humanitarian rights.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the main part of the rights and freedoms of people, of course, is provided for in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic and for the realization of these rights there are supervisory bodies that guarantee the proper realization of these rights and freedoms.

The supervisory authority is the General Inspectorate of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which monitors the proper implementation of the law so that the people can enjoy their rights and freedoms.

In conclusion, I would like to note that human rights belong to all people regardless of nationality, language, religion, and race. But today, some countries pursuing exploitative policies, such as the United States of America, use human rights to realize their illegitimate goals, use human rights in an instrumental format, and put pressure on countries that defend their sovereignty and independence. It is precisely human rights in these countries that they undermine.

The USA, their henchmen, only think about their illegal illegitimate interests, and they do not give any rights to other people, other peoples, even fundamental human rights like the right to life. They also ignore this and, by imposing appropriate economic sanctions, they even prevent the export of food and medicines to these countries and put people's lives at risk.

I would like to ask the member countries of the Eurasian Alliance of Ombudsmen to engage in education, of course, but also to fight the unilateral actions of some countries that apply to human rights. We must fight this, we must promote the Organization of the General Inspectorate of the Islamic Republic of Iran as one of the founders of the Eurasian Alliance of Ombudsmen.

Of course, we also work with the scientific society and can conduct relevant courses for the member countries of the Eurasian Alliance of Ombudsmen. Thank you for your attention. Thank you very much.