

**"In the name of God"**

**The Islamic Republic of Iran measures taken on  
Education in School and University on Efforts of Fighting against  
Corruption  
And Integrity in Criminal Justice Institution**

On the basis of the Resolution 6/1 and 6/2, a summary of the measures, laws and rules as well as initiatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the field of “**education in school and university on efforts of fighting against corruption and integrity in criminal justice institution**” is given below:

**1- Education on fighting against corruption**

Based on the Law of Promotion of Administrative System’s integrity (approved on October 29, 2011 by the Islamic Consultative Assembly) and other enacted laws on education on fighting against corruption in university, school and civil society, some organizations have been delegated with the responsibility to design, implement and follow up such education. These organizations are:

1. Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance,
2. Ministry of Education,
3. Ministry of Science, Research and Technology,
4. Ministry of Health,
5. Headquarters for Coordination to Fight Economic Corruption,
6. Administration and Employment Organization,
7. National Focal point of United Nations Convention Against Corruption,
8. Other Educational, Cultural and Propagation Organizations

**1-1- Education in Schools (Primary and Secondary)**

The individual and social values, and ethical and religious principles are regularly imparted to the students at the primary and secondary schools in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Such values as honesty, lawful income, seeking justice, equity, social and individual responsibility, etc. are taught to the students.

Moreover, through the subject of social studies, students of primary school and those of secondary school become acquainted with concepts such as society, role, duties, social problems...within the framework appropriate texts (in the form of story or specialized texts and theories) as well as classroom activities such as teamwork and field research...that familiarize the students with the role that they can play in the social development of their country.

In addition to the above-mentioned trainings, an initiative is also followed up, which is given below:

- **National Coalition System for Social Protection and Care:** One of the main policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran is empowerment and promotion of the quality of social life. Hence, a coalition for the establishment of a system for social protection and taking care of students was set up with the assistance of the government institutions and civil society. Through this coalition such concepts as the necessity of social participation, honesty, responsibility and anti-corruption concepts are taught to the target community.

## **1-2- Education in Universities**

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, professional and academic courses on prevention and fight against corruption are offered by the universities. These courses are:

- Law, including Public Law, Private Law, International Law, etc.
- Management, including Public Administration, MBA, Financial Management, etc.
- Accountancy, including Auditing, Accounting Fraud, etc.
- Supervision and Inspection
- Etc.

In addition to professional courses, a unit titled 'ethics' is also taught to acquaint the students with and institutionalize ethical values, principles, and fundamentals, ethical decision-making, ethics, and ethical analysis.

Other measures taken is supervising the students to focus on fight against corruption in their master and Ph.D.'s dissertations. During the past four years about 140 theses have been written on corruption.

## **2- Integrity in Criminal Justice Institutions**

The system of employment and recruitment of the civil servants of the Islamic Republic of Iran is divided into two categories. First, recruitment and employment of the staff of executive branch of the state which is governed by the Islamic Republic Civil Services Management Law (approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly on September 30, 2007). Second, recruitment and employment of the judges and judicial officials which is governed by the Judges Employment Law and the Training Conditions (approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly on March 17, 1969).

In order to provide equal employment and recruitment opportunities, both the laws and their executive instructions as well as other laws stipulate creation of

fully transparent processes, without partiality and based on meritocracy. These objectives achieved by creation of precise superior processes, control and evaluation as well as the qualifications of the recruited people, reward and punishment of the employees, the method of call for employment, the way of holding the exams, the authority to hold the exams and evaluate the written tests, holding interviews and screening of the applicants, holding training courses and particularly holding special training courses for the judges, joining the organization, assessment of their performance, dealing with administrative offences, cutting of employment ties (from retirement to dismissal, expulsion and imprisonment).

Articles 3, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 57 of the Chapter 11 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran stipulate full independence of the Judiciary. In addition to the Constitution, the general policies in the field of judicial security and protection of the honor and independence of the judges also emphasize on the independent of the Judiciary.

Islamic Republic of Iran has defined a code of conduct for the judicial staff stipulated in the Law on the Supervision of the Conduct of Judges (passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly on Oct. 9, 2011) while the violations of the codes are dealt with by the Supreme Court of Justice and the Prosecutor's Office:

Prevention of Conflict of interests of the judicial staff and judges include:

1. Conflict of interests during employment: this conflict of interests is prevented according to the law of the Civil Procedure for Public and Revolutionary Courts in Civil Affairs (approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly on April 9, 2000) and, the Law on the Supervision of the code of Conduct of Judges (approved by the Islamic

Consultative Assembly on October 29, 2011). These laws prevent simultaneous employment of judges and their personal interests in the judicial cases.

2. Conflict of interests after retirement: The Law on the quality of obtaining a lawyer's license (approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly on March 27, 1997) bans a retired judge who is working as a lawyer for three years from engaging in a case that falls within his former Jurisdiction.

Other initiatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran for increasing the quality, transparency and integrity of the Judiciary in legal procedures are given below:

- **Establishment of the Case Management System (CMS)**
- **Establishment of Judicial Services Electronic Offices**, which is offering online services to the people in the field of judicial affairs across the country. These offices are managed by the private sector.
- **Establishing a System for Tracking and Recording the Records of the Accused and Convicts (Judicial Sejel Card)**: this System provides the information on inquiry about the penal record of the accused regarding penal, civil, commercial and administrative offenses, facilitating the acquaintance of the judge with the accused and his/her background that is very effective in determining the kind and level of criminal liabilities.

In Conclusion, it should be mentioned that the present report is only a summary of what has been mentioned in the report of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the Self-Assessment Check-list of the Second Review Cycle (Chapter 2: Prevention).