



مرکز پژوهش‌های شورای اسلامی مشهد

Mashhad Charter of Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

2019

Preamble

Concurrent with the initiation of the fifth Islamic Council of Mashhad, for the first time, the Law Commission was established under the authority of the Council. The Commission put “composing the Charter of the Rights and Responsibilities of Urbanites of the City of Mashhad” on its agenda. Accordingly, from late December of 2018, a group of lawyers and urban studies experts were invited to consultation meetings, and the process of preparing the draft version of the Charter was launched.

In May 2018, with the help of the Mashhad Islamic Council Research Center and under the supervision of the secretariat of the Charter of Rights and Responsibilities of Urbanites, the preparation and codification process of the complete version of this Charter, together with the codification of its executive guidelines, were put on the agenda by the New Institute of Samen Spiritual City in two levels. Based on the legal concepts and resources of the country, the charter was prepared for the Mashhad metropolis with the emphasis on and combination of interdisciplinary fields of urban studies (such as law, urbanization, planning, environment, economics, and sociology). Then with the approval and enactment of the city council, it enjoyed the necessary legal and administrative support.

It should be noted that during the preparation of the Charter, several controversial arguments were put forward by various groups that at times represented two opposite views. These critiques are based on current conventional semantic differences about related and consequent concepts that were formed and continue since the beginning of the issue’s definition in the law commission of the city council of Mashhad. Paying attention to the following semantic differences could be a facilitator:

- **Human Rights:** Human rights, as part of public law and the legal system include a set of "rights", which irrespective of race, color, sex, class, and so on, belong to all human beings. In accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international documents, these rights are universal, inalienable, non-transferable, indivisible, non-discriminatory, equal, interdependent, and interrelated.

- **Right to the City:** The right to the city could not be assumed as a simple and observable right or a return to traditional cities. It could only be determined by the transformation and reconstruction of the right to urban life. The right to the city is a collective right and relates to a specific place. Lefebvre himself calls it the right to urban life. The fundamental components of the right to the city are:
 1. The participation of citizens in the planning process;
 2. Urban designing and managing of ensuring citizens' access to designing, planning, and urban management;
 3. The balanced and equitable direction of land use for public access to housing, employment, activities, hygiene, training, public transport, public space, leisure time, and a long life span;
 4. Ensuring low-income citizens access to appropriate housing and arranging informal accommodations;
 5. Ensuring access to the common use of citizens to public spaces by allocating particular areas for social affairs in the city.

- **Citizen Rights:** In the encyclopedia of politics, a citizen is defined as a person relating to a government, which enjoys civil and political rights and has responsibilities toward the state. This relationship is called citizenship. The quality of citizenship (individual rights and responsibilities toward the government) would be defined by the constitution and civil laws of countries. At the same time, citizenship is a status for a person pertaining to a government, which has been respected by international law. This citizenship validity merely governs nation-state relationships regardless of geography. Citizenship rights are a combination of duties and responsibilities of society members towards one another, state, city, and society. Citizenship rights are among the critical and influential factors in the development and welfare of society. It implies a set of civil, political, and social rights which individuals, due to their membership in a government and nation, shall enjoy it. This right will be protected by law.
- **Urbanism Rights:** Urbanism rights are a specific form of citizenship rights that differs from citizen rights on a national scale, but they have conceptual similarities. In urbanism law, the relationship among urbanites, whether temporarily or permanently, formal or informal, is determined by the local government. The urbanite, regardless of nationality, would be defined due to space (city) not merely due to the relationship between the nation-state.

For two reasons the term “urbanism rights” was preferred over other terms, especially citizenship rights:

1. In citizenship law issues, the existence of a legal bond of nationality is an essential condition, and those who usually have a legal relationship of nationality within a certain state shall be considered citizens. Accordingly, they enjoy all the rights stipulated in the constitution of that country and are obliged to adhere to all responsibilities.
2. Citizenship is a national concept, and its rights are conceivable at the national level. In order to distinguish terms from one another, it might be necessary to use a different term on the local scale.

Accordingly, whereas the preparing committee of the charter aimed to broaden the audience from the nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran to all neighbors, pilgrims, and migrants and to take into account the local scope of this charter, the "urbanism rights" term has been used instead of citizenship.

Here, it is worth noting that by choosing such a term, the Charter does not intend to accept the duality of city and village as two different geographic units. From a local governance point of view, both city and village units are considered as the source or basic units. They are not fundamentally different in terms of the principles of the local administration. Undoubtedly, all the urbanization rights mentioned in the charter shall be applied to villagers as well.

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Considering the above, the Islamic City Council of Mashhad:

Referring to articles 7 and 100 of the constitution and Law on Organizations, Duties, and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments);

In view of the common will of the city administrators and urbanites to move towards a human-centered city that requires preparing and approving a charter for declaring and protecting the rights and responsibilities of urbanism;

Noting the exceptional status of Mashhad city as the spiritual center of Iran and its specific characteristics due to natural, human and political geography and its increasing importance in social, cultural, economic, and political interactions on a national and international scale;

Bearing in mind the existence of the Holy Shrine of Samen al-Hojaj Ali ibn Moussa al-Reza (peace be upon him) and the annual pilgrimage to the Holy Shrine, as well as the existence of numerous and diverse historical sites and natural attractions in the city;

Considering observing and guaranteeing equal rights of all neighbors, migrants, and pilgrims in Mashhad;

Having considered providing conditions for the proper administration of a no-discriminatory, well-identified, safe, smart, productive, alive, and green city that is successful and efficient, with the least material and non-material costs, by taking modern urban management methods;

Strengthening the sense of solidarity and belonging of Mashhad urbanites to their city by training, empowerment, and participation of responsible, active and demanding citizens in administrating their city;

Emphasizing the religious, national, and cultural tenets and attitudes based on the ideas of the rich Iranian-Islamic culture;

Adhering to the principles and values of human dignity, equality, justice, equity, the rule of law, public participation, transparency, accountability, sustainable and balanced development, as well as the urbanization responsibility;

Referring to the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, laws and regulations and high-level national documents governing in the country;

Referring to the international regulations and documents, which the Islamic Republic of Iran has joined them;

Referring to the Charter on Citizens' Rights (2016);

Taking into account the notion of local administration as an administration including the Islamic city council and urban management as a set of local administration, as well as, all public governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions pertaining to the public services of the city;

The Urbanism Rights and Responsibilities Charter of Mashhad city has approved in July of 2019.

Single Article: In order to achieve a city in which:

1. Urbanites have the right to enjoy a decent and healthy life;
2. Animals and plants have the right to take benefit of the safe environment and vital resources appropriate to their needs;
3. Urbanites have the right to enjoy human dignity and be protected against any discrimination;
4. Urbanites have the right to take benefit of security and safety;
5. Urbanites have the right to enjoy fundamental freedoms, provided it does not conflict with the rights of others;
6. Urbanites have the right to be informed, participate in public interest decisions, and monitor them by various judicial or non-judicial means;
7. Urbanites have the right to enjoy and access equally to the green and clean spaces, infrastructures, installations, equipment, facilities, and public services;
8. Urbanites have the right to enjoy equally and conserve the environment, natural resources, and tangible and intangible urban heritage of the city;
9. Urbanites have the right to enjoy and access equally economic and employment opportunities;
10. Urbanites have the right to enjoy ownership of their private spaces and protect their privacy.

The municipality of holy Mashhad shall be obligated to take steps for implementing the Urbanism Rights and Responsibilities Charter of Mashhad (in 139 paragraphs) either independently or by cooperation with other relevant public institutions and organizations, non-governmental organizations and people through suitable ways by granting material and moral incentives (such as the “Great Badge of Citizenship”), and regulating and submitting appropriate bills to the Islamic Council, whenever it is necessary.

Chapter 1: Definitions

1-1 Urbanization Rights

1) Refer to a set of principles and rules governing the relationships between all members and components of the city, including rights and responsibilities of urbanites and local office.¹

1-2 Urbanization Responsibilities

2) Refer to legal obligations similar to the rights of city members and components, including local officials and urbanites.²

1-3 Urbanites

3) Refer to all human beings who currently or in the future, either temporarily or permanently, are present in the city of Mashhad regardless of their race, color, ethnicity, nationality, sex, language, religion, faith, political belief, wealth, age, physical ability, mentality, etc..³

1-4 Special Groups

4) Equal implementation of the law would cause discrimination to individuals of this group due to their specific condition. Therefore, the responsibility of equitable resource distribution requires a specific legal system for such persons to achieve their full rights. For the effects of this Charter, groups like the elderly, women, children, and persons with disabilities are considered special.

¹ Authors

² Authors

³ Authors

Chapter 2: The Basics

2-1 Equality

5) According to the equality principle, the local office should commit to establishing protection guarantees to assure procedural and substantive equality of all urbanites for the enjoyment of all life rights and facilities from basic human rights to rights related to using urban daily amenities.¹

6) Rules and regulations on urbanization rights shall both be both implemented based on the principle of equality for all urbanites and void of any kind of discrimination against anyone in exercising of the law due to the sex, religion, belief, ethnicity, language, and so forth.²

2-2 Equity

7) All public services of the city shall be managed amongst urbanites based on the equity principle.³

8) Urbanites, in interaction with urban management and each other, should avoid unfair treatment in different social, cultural, economic dimensions, and so on.⁴

¹ Articles 3(9), 19, 20 and 101 of the Constitution.

² Articles 3(9), 19, 20 and 101 of the Constitution.

³ Articles 3(9), (14) and (15), 19 and 20 of the Constitution.

Chapter 3: Right to Community

3-1 Participation

- 9) The local office shall be required to take the needs and demands of the urbanites into consideration by attracting their participation in macro and micro decision making and within the framework of the law.⁵
- 10) Urban management has an obligation to prepare the required grounds for the establishment, development, and protection of non-governmental organizations in urban areas.⁶
- 11) The Local Office shall be required to effectively use elites, professional hubs, and non-governmental organizations' direct and indirect participation in the decision-making process.⁷
- 12) The Local Office shall be required to prepare the necessary grounds for the formation, support, and effective use of neighborhood social councils in different dimensions such as local configuration, street naming, construction or demolition of public centers, holding cultural events, and so on.⁸
- 13) Along with defined urban macro goals, Local Office shall be required to delegate part of urban management or implement urban programs in different fields (especially in cultural arenas) to people and non-governmental organizations, under a legal framework.⁹
- 14) The urbanites of Mashhad shall be required to endeavor and take action actively and effectively along with public advantages and interests of the city within the frameworks of law.¹⁰
- 15) In the process of preparation and implementation of urban and local programs, plans, and projects, the Local Office has to hold a local referendum whenever it may be necessary and within the legal framework.¹¹

3-2 Security

- 16) Urbanites have the right to take benefit of safety and security in the city. Any person, institution, or organization cannot take this right away from them.¹²

⁴ Articles 3(9), (14) and (15), 19 and 20 of the Constitution.

⁵ Articles 3(8),6 and 7 of the Constitution and Article 80 of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments).

⁶ Article 26 of the Constitution and Article 80 of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments).

⁷ Articles 6 and 26 of the Constitution and Article 80 of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments).

⁸ Article 6 of the Constitution and Article 80 of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments); Article 55 (1), (21) and (27) of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

⁹ Articles 3(8) and 6 of the Constitution; Article 80 of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments).

¹⁰ Articles 27, 28 and 43 of the Constitution and Article 214 (b) of the 5th Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021).

¹¹ Articles 3(8), 6 and 9 of the Constitution and Article 80 of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments).

¹² Articles 9, 21(3), 22 and 25 of the Constitution; Articles 4 and 150 of Code of Criminal Procedure (2013); Law on the Manner of Punishment of Persons Engaged in Unauthorized Audio-Video Activities (2007); Articles 13 and 14 of the Law on Publication of and Free Access to Information (2009); Article 5 of the Law on the Promoters of

17) Urbanites have the right to enjoy privacy and be protected against its invasion within the framework of the law and religion. No person, institution, or organization has the right to invade one's privacy, except under the law.¹³

18) Urbanites shall be required to avoid any activity that endangers the actual safety and security themselves or their fellow-urbanites within the frameworks of the law, and priority to peaceful coexistence must be given.¹⁴

3-3 Family

19) Urbanites have the right to enjoy necessary facilities to form a healthy family for youth, which includes paving the grounds for appropriate and inexpensive housing, spousal selection counseling centers, spreading the culture of uncomplicated marriage, marriage skills training, and so forth.¹⁵

3-4 Social Solidarity

20) To increase social solidarity in the city, urbanites and urban management should have more social adjustment and tolerance and avoid any act which reduces it.¹⁶

3-5 Empowerment

21) The Local Office shall be required to prepare the essential foundation for empowering all urbanites in areas such as economic, social, cultural, and so on.¹⁷

22) The local office shall be required to prepare the essential mechanisms for organizing urban space regarding social anomalies.¹⁸

Virtue and Preventers of Vice Protection (2015) and Para 1 of the General Policies of Production, Exchange and Communication of Information Space Security (2010).

¹³ Articles 9, 22, 24, 25 and 27 of the Constitution; Articles 4 and 150 of Code of Criminal Procedure (2013); Law on the Manner of Punishment of Persons Engaged in Unauthorized Audio-Video Activities (2007); Articles 13 and 14 of the Law on Publication of and Free Access to Information (2009); Article 5 of the Law on the Promoters of Virtue and Preventers of Vice Protection (2015); and Para 1 of the General Policies of Production, Exchange and Communication of Information Space Security (2010).

¹⁴ Para 56 of Charter of Women's Rights and Responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran (2004, by the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution); Articles 10 and 31 of the Constitution; Objectives and Principles of Family Formation and the Relevant Policies for its Strengthening and Promotion (2005, by Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution) and Para 4 of the General Policies on Population (2014).

¹⁵ Articles 3(15), 10 and 21 of the Constitution.

¹⁶ Articles 2(6) and 3 (15) of the Constitution.

¹⁷ Article 100 of the Constitution; Article 80 of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments).

¹⁸ Articles 55 (20) and (25) of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955) and Articles 60 and 61 of the Five-Year Sixth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021).

3-6 Special Groups

- 23) Urban management shall be required to give priority to the fundamental rights, interests, and needs of children in urban planning.²²
- 24) The Local Office shall be required to prepare sufficient educational and recreational space for working children; as it has an obligation to give due consideration to their labor conditions.¹⁹
- 25) The Local Office shall be required to pay more attention to the vulnerable groups such as the elderly and children and paving the way for realizing their needs. It also must make urban spaces appropriate for these groups.²⁰
- 26) Urban management shall be obliged to recognize all women's rights and prevent any unfair and undue discrimination due to sex. It also required preparing and facilitating their active and practical involvement in solving urban issues while preserving their personality and dignity.²¹
- 27) Urban management shall be required to improve the access of devotees and persons with disabilities in all areas and provide an equal opportunity to them to benefit from social facilities.²²
- 28) Urban management has an obligation to pay attention to residents of peripheral and low-income areas and guarantee equal and fair rights within the legal framework.²³

Chapter 4: Right to Facilities and Services

4-1 Access

- 29) Urbanites, regardless of their social classes, have the right to access all parts of the city without any obstacles impeding the free movement, especially to the educational, cultural, and recreational spaces. In this context, spatial justice regarding the distributing users, considering their scale, should be taken into account in urban planning.²⁴

¹⁹ Convention on the Rights of the Child (Act on Accession of the Islamic Republic of Iran to it (20/02/1994)); Law on Children and the Youth Support (16/12/2002); International Labor Organization Convention No 182; Articles 51, 80 and 81 of Labor Law and Paras 6 and 21 of Article 55 of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

²⁰ Articles 21 and 29 of the Constitution; Law on Children and the Youth Support (16/12/2002); Law on Protection of Children and the Youth without Guardians or with Irresponsible Guardians (2013); Convention on the Rights of the Child (Act on Accession of the Islamic Republic of Iran to it (20/02/1994)); Article 80(2) of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments), and Article 55 (2), (23), 25 of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

²¹ Articles 3 (8), (9) and (14), 19, 20 and 21 of the Constitution; Paras 15 and 51 of Charter of Women's Rights and Responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran (2004, by the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution), and Para 12 of Women's Health Promotion Policies and Approaches (2007, by the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution).

²² Articles 3 (9) and 19 of the Constitution; Act on Accession of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2008); Comprehensive Act for Protection of Rights of Disabled Persons (2004).

²³ Articles 2 (6) and 3(9) of the Constitution; Articles 62 and 80 (C) of the law on the Five-Year Sixth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021), Para 15 of General Policies on Urbanism.

²⁴ Article 19 of the Constitution

4-2 Infrastructures

- 30) Urbanites have the right to take benefit of municipal services, installations, and equipment.²⁵
- 31) The creation and development of municipal infrastructures should not result in physical, financial, and spiritual damages. In the case of occurring damage, it should be compensated under the law.²⁶
- 32) Urban management shall be obligated to develop infrastructures in a comprehensive, balanced, and fair manner in the city.²⁷
- 33) In order to provide better services for urbanites, increase productivity, maintain resources, and conserve the environment, the urban management shall be required to use modern and sustainable technologies to develop all kinds of municipal infrastructures.²⁸
- 34) Urban management should accurately determine the criteria and regulations governing the installation and environmental limits of the municipal infrastructures.²⁹
- 35) Urbanites shall be required to cooperate with urban management on creating, developing, and maintaining municipal infrastructures.³⁰

4-3 Traffic and Transportation

- 36) Urbanites, pilgrims, and tourists have the right to equal access to safe, convenient, affordable, regular, and green public transportation.³¹
- 37) The Local Office shall be required to make the urban environment suitable to provide the possibility of moving securely and freely within the city, whether on foot or by personal or public transport.³²

4-4 Hygiene and Health

- 38) Urbanites have the right to enjoy a decent and healthy life and necessities thereof, such as healthy nutrition, clean water, physical and mental health, and a healthy environment according to the knowledge of today's world and national standards.³³

²⁵ Article 19 of the Constitution.

²⁶ Article 40 of the Constitution and Article 11 of Law on Civil Liability.

²⁷ Articles 3 (9) and 101 of the Constitution.

²⁸ Articles 3 (9) and 50 of the Constitution, and Note 2 of Article 55 of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

²⁹ Articles 50 of the Constitution, Law on the Determination of the Airspace of Transmission and Distribution of Electricity (19 - 4 - 2015); The Law on Determining the Protective-security Area of Places and Installations of the State (10 - 8 - 2014); Law on Fair Distribution of Water (7 - 3 - 1983) and the Road and Railway Safety Act (28 - 6 - 1970).

³⁰ Article 50 of the Constitution and Article 97 of the law on Sixth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021).

³¹ Article 50 of the Constitution and Article 97 of the law on Sixth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021).

³² Paras 2, 14, 20, 25 of the Article 55 of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955) and Article 97 of the low on Sixth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021).

³³ Articles 3 (12), 29, 43 (2) and 50 of the Constitution; Perspective Document of Islamic Republic of Iran (20052025); Law on Organizations and Duties of the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education (1988); Law on the Comprehensive Welfare and Social Security Organizational Structure (1993); Para 7 of the General Policies of the Resistance Economy (2013).

- 39) The urban management shall be required to prepare the ground for mental, physical, social, and spiritual health and hygiene of urbanites by using all facilities and capacities.³⁴
- 40) Urbanites have the right to access affordable and well-equipped hygienic, treatment, hospital, and laboratory centers fairly and equally. The urban management shall be required to provide these facilities at the highest level of quality.³⁵
- 41) Urban management shall adopt the measures necessary to facilitate the access of vulnerable groups to public services related to disease prevention and medical care.³⁶
- 42) Urbanites shall have the right to be aware of the threats arising from waves and areas exposed to the most harmful waves.³⁷
- 43) The urban management shall be obliged to develop and promote public sports by establishing and strengthening critical infrastructures and essential cultural grounds for all.³⁸

Chapter 5: Right to Economy

5-1 Ownership

- 44) Local Office should plan and adopt all the necessary executive measures for regenerating urban spaces toward regulating land ownership and improving unstable neighbors and informal habitations.³⁹
- 45) Property seizure for the implementation of public and developmental programs requires fair compensation to owners and securing third parties rights (especially tenants) prior to the seizure. All urbanites have the right to use those legal means, which guarantee the right to protection against forced or arbitrary displacement or eviction.⁴⁰
- 46) Urban management shall be required to prepare the grounds for preventing merchanting real estates by creating public economic, fiscal, and financial means to a fair distribution of benefits and costs resulting from urbanization.⁴¹

5-2 Enjoyment

- 47) Contracts and agreements of the public and government sector with the private sector and granting of any license in economic areas to urbanites shall be made in compliance with the respective laws and regulations and fair competition in accessing opportunities and facilities.⁴²
- 48) Urbanites have the right to enjoy investment security and a law-based, transparent, competitive, and fair environment for engaging in various economic activities.⁴³

³⁴ Article 3 (2) of the Constitution and Paras 4, 6 and 15 of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

³⁵ Articles 29 and 3 (9) of the Constitution and Article 55 (6) of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

³⁶ Para 10 of fourth section of the General Policies on Health (2014).

³⁷ Para 10 of fourth section of the General Policies on Health (2014).

³⁸ Article 55 (6) of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

³⁹ Article 59 and 62 of the law on the Five-Year Sixth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021).

⁴⁰ Law on Determining the Conditions of Estates Located on the Governmental and Municipal Projects (20 - 11 - 1988).

⁴¹ Article 49 of the Constitution.

⁴² State Management Services Act (2007).

⁴³ Article 27 of State Management Services Act (2007).

49) Urban management shall be obligated to observe the principles of simplicity, straightforwardness, and durability in economic decisions.⁴⁴

50) Urban management is obligated to observe equity and justice regarding all financial statements from urbanites and payments to individuals. It shall be obligated to make transparent and complete information on costs, revenues, payments, bids, and tenders easily accessible to all urbanites.⁴⁵

51) All urbanites are required to pay municipal taxes within the framework of the law.⁴⁶

52) The urban management is obligated to provide required grounds for housing supply and its related equipment and services, particularly for the (financially) deprived and special groups.⁴⁷

5-3 Production

53) The Local Office is required to make the urban economy prosper and develop economic activities through monitoring urban economic activities.⁴⁸

54) Urban management shall be required to establish essential infrastructures to develop a knowledge-based and modern economy, quick-impact enterprises, financial start-ups.⁴⁹

55) All urbanites have the right to enjoy equal employment opportunities according to their dignity.⁵⁰

56) Urban management shall be required to gradually organize informal marketing holding by jobless or low-income people through establishing critical infrastructures.⁵¹

5-4 Welfare

57) In line with the spiritual elevation of urbanites, urban management will be required to provide the required conditions for serving the material and spiritual needs of urbanites and providing their general welfare.⁵²

58) Urban management shall be obligated to bring about the circumstances required for preserving and utilizing moveable and immovable urban endowments according to the principles of an endowment for public utility consumptions and the general welfare of the urbanites.⁵³

⁴⁴ Article 36 of State Management Services Act (2007).

⁴⁵ Article 5 of Law on Publication and Free Access to Information (2009)

⁴⁶ Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955), Article 80(16) and (26) of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments), and By-law of the Collecting Municipal Taxes and Offences of Avoiders of Paying Mentioned (5 - 10 - 1938).

⁴⁷ Article 31 of the Constitution; Article 55 (21) of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955), Comprehensive Act for Protection of Rights of Disabled Persons (2004); Second chapter of Comprehensive Law of Providing Services to Veterans (2012) and Article 80 (c) of 6th Five-Year Sixth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021).

⁴⁸ Perspective Document of Islamic Republic of Iran (2005-2025).

⁴⁹ Perspective Document of Islamic Republic of Iran (2005-2025).

⁵⁰ Article 28 of the Constitution.

⁵¹ Article 43 of the Constitution.

⁵² Articles 43 and 29 of the Constitution and Article 80 (2) of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments).

⁵³ Law on Organizations and Authorities of Haj and Oghaf organization and Charity Affairs (1984).

59) Urban management shall be obligated to bring about the circumstances required for organizing and improving the life of vulnerable social groups, such as the homeless, beggars, addicts, and so on.⁵⁴

Chapter 6: Right to Urban Space and Body

6-1 Planning and Designing

60) Urban management shall be required to prepare and implement development plans and projects with emphasis on religious pilgrimage, and the historical, and cultural identity of Mashhad and the Holy Shrine of Imam Reza.⁵⁵

61) In cooperation with urbanites, urban management has an obligation to take due measures for preserving and maintaining the material and spiritual assets of the city (including tangible and intangible ones) in all stages, from planning through implementation.⁵⁶

62) At the time of implementing urban programs, plans, and projects, the Local Office is required to observe justice and equity toward those who, whether directly or indirectly, are affected by project implementations.⁵⁷

63) Urbanites have a right to participate actively and effectively in preparing and implementing urban programs, plans, and projects.⁵⁸

64) Urban management shall be obligated to inform urbanites of preparation, adoption, and implementation processes of urban programs, plans, and projects and provide the possibility of easy and rapid access to the results.⁵⁹

65) Urban management shall be required to prepare the necessary mechanism for reformation, modification, and revision of urban programs, plans, and projects by taking into account the current circumstances of the society and the views of the people and experts.⁶⁰

6-2 Physical-Spatial

66) The local office is required to give priority to balanced physical development and reduce spatial inequalities (e.g., land use allocation, developing and equipping of urban).⁶¹

⁵⁴ Article 55 (5) (21) (23) of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

⁵⁵ (Comprehensive) Development and Construction Project of Mashhad (2016); Supreme Council of Urbanism and Architecture Enactment (14 - 7 - 2014) and paras 3 and 5 of Supreme Council of Architecture and Urbanism Enactment (18 - 6 - 2018).

⁵⁶ Articles 98 and 97 (b) of 6th Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021), Statute Law on Cultural Heritage Organization (21 - 4 - 1988) and Supreme Council of Architecture and Urbanism Enactments (18 - 6 - 2018), (19 - 10 - 2015), (6 - 3 - 2017).

⁵⁷ Article 2 (6) (C) of the Constitution; Article 55(17) of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955); Law on Determining the Conditions of Estates Located on the Governmental and Municipal Projects (20 - 11 - 1988) and Law on the Manner of Pricing Buildings, Estates and Lands (19 - 11 - 1991).

⁵⁸ Article 3 (8) of the Constitution; Article 20 of By-law on the Manner of Considering and Approving Local, District, Regional and National Development and Construction Projects and Urbanism and Architecture Regulations of the Country (2 - 1 - 2000) and para 1 of Supreme Council of Architecture and Urbanism Enactments (18 - 6 - 2018).

⁵⁹ Article 5 of Law on Publication and Free Access to Information (2009) and para 11 of Supreme Council of Architecture and Urbanism Enactments (18 - 6 - 2018).

⁶⁰ Article 20 of by-law on the Manner of considering and approving local, district, regional and national Development and construction projects and Urbanism and Architecture regulations of the country (2 - 1 - 2000); para 11 of Supreme Council of Architecture and Urbanism Enactments (18 - 6 - 2018) and Article 80 of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors (21/05/1996 and its subsequent amendments).

67) Urbanites have the right to live in a high-quality urban environment and to take benefit of well-identified, active, alive, and memorable urban spaces.⁶²

68) The Local Office shall be obligated to bring about the circumstances required for spatial regulation of the city. It should be based on a coherent, legible, and human-oriented structure and should concern the characteristics and urban identity of Mashhad.⁶³

69) The local office has a duty to take the necessary steps to improve and regenerate inefficient urban textures and spaces.⁶⁴

70) In order to reflect religious and cultural values in urban life, urban management shall be obligated to improve the qualities of urban space and the livability of urban texture around the Razavi Holy Shrine Complex.⁶⁵

71) The Local Office has a duty to both identify unsafe and indefensible urban spaces and secure self-sufficiency in these spaces within the framework of a coherent network of urban spaces.⁶⁶

72) In order to impart public interests, urban management shall be obligated to reproduce developable lands in available urban spaces (including unused or vacant public and private buildings, abandoned spaces, inappropriate uses, and so on) within the framework of rules and regulations.⁶⁷

73) Urbanites have an obligation to observe good neighborliness and avoid causing physical, landscape, and environmental disturbances, and the likes within the framework of laws and regulations.⁶⁸

6-3 Boundaries and Limits of the City

74) Urban management shall be required to determine accurately, preserve, organize, and protect the boundaries and limits of the city. It also has an obligation to monitor strictly and continuously the manner of land and space use.⁶⁹

75) By constructive interaction and cooperation with the urbanites of Mashhad, urban management shall be obligated to preserve actively and exploit sustainably from natural, social, cultural, and historical resources, and the likes within the boundaries and limits of the city.⁷⁰

76) Urban management shall be required to protect and develop the green belt of the city.⁷¹

⁶¹ Article 3 (9) and (Comprehensive) Development and Construction Project of Mashhad (2016).

⁶² (Comprehensive) Development and Construction Project of Mashhad (2016).

⁶³ Article 55 of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955); Comprehensive Act for Protection of Rights of Disabled Persons (2004) and (comprehensive) Development and Construction Project of Mashhad (2016).

⁶⁴ Articles 59, 61 and 62 of 6th Five-Year Development Plan (2016-2021) and Strategic National Document for the Rehabilitation, Improvement, Renovation and Empowerment of Inefficient and Rusty Urban Textures (24 - 9 - 2014).

⁶⁵ Articles 59 and 61 of 6th Five-Year Development Plan (2016-2021), (Comprehensive) Development and Construction Project of Mashhad (2016) and Supreme Council of Architecture and Urbanism Enactment.

⁶⁶ Article 40 of the Constitution and para 11 of State General Policies on Housing and Urbanism (2011).

⁶⁷ Articles 59 and 61 of 6th Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021).

⁶⁸ Article 40 of the Constitution and para 11 of State General Policies on Housing and Urbanism (2011).

⁶⁹ Law on Definitions of the Boundaries and Scopes of City, Village and Suburbs and the Manner of their Determination (2006).

⁷⁰ Paras 14 and 18 of State General Policies on Housing and Urbanism (2011).

77) Urban management shall be required to identify polluting resources and centers within the city limits and reduce the scope of their damaging effects.⁷²

78) Urbanites shall be obligated to follow all construction laws and regulations within the boundaries and limits of the city.⁷⁷

6-4 Safety

79) Urban management is required to both identify potential hazards and centers of natural disasters and unexpected events in the city, and prepare the necessary grounds for public education, increase readiness and reduce vulnerability to these accidents and incidents.⁷³

80) Urban management has an obligation to implement entirely the current laws related to safety in the city and enact necessary regulations (as required).⁷⁴

81) One of the duties of urban management involves paying attention to the principles and basics of passive defense in the process of preparing and implementation urban programs, plans, and projects.⁷⁵

6-5 Recreation and Amusement

82) All urbanites have the natural right to enjoy happiness and leisure; however, any action which would undermine or endanger these rights is forbidden.⁷⁶

83) Urban management has to make a plan and to implement leisure, sport, and amusement programs for all classes of society without any unfair and undue discrimination.⁷⁷

84) Urbanites have the right to use public spaces and facilities with the lowest cost or, if possible, free. Gaining financial benefits from leisure spaces or urban parks, which impede free and unlimited use of them, is forbidden.⁷⁸

6-6 Image and Scape

85) The Local Office shall be required to observe aesthetic principles that fit native patterns and symbols, including national or religious ones, in creating and developing urban public spaces.⁷⁹

86) Urban management shall be required to bring about the circumstances required for improving urban nightlife at all hours of the day and night.⁸⁰

⁷¹ Article 62 of the law on the 6th Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021).

⁷² Article 55 (20) of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).⁷⁷
Article 100 of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

⁷³ Article 59 (c) of 6th Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021) and Article 55 (14) of Municipal Law.

⁷⁴ Article 60 of 6th Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021) and Articles 55 and 100 of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

⁷⁵ Article 121 (11) of 4th Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2004-2009) and Article 201 (11) of the Law on the Five-Year Fifth Development.

⁷⁶ Article 43 of the Constitution.

⁷⁷ Article 3 (9) of the Constitution and Article 55 (21) of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

⁷⁸ Law on preservation and spreading green-space and preventing from deforestation (6 - 8 - 1973).

⁷⁹ Para 18 of State General Policies on Housing and Urbanism (2011).

⁸⁰ (Comprehensive) Development and Construction Project of Mashhad (2016).

- 87) The Local Office shall be required to take both principles of pluralism and inclusion into consideration in the townscape, and pay attention to urban, minority groups, and their cultural and identical features.⁸¹
- 88) Urban management shall be obligated to create beautiful and non-visual pollution environment for all urbanites by preparing and implementing criteria and regulations, improving the quality of urbanscape including considering urban spatial envelopment, cleaning and ameliorating facades and walls, appropriating pedestrian streets and sidewalks, using appropriate urban furniture, and utilizing green space.⁸²
- 89) Urban management shall be obligated to protect and preserve the cityscape and historical memory of urbanites, which are derived from lived experience.⁸³
- 90) Urbanites shall be obligated to both obey the laws and regulations and prevent any act causing demolition or disorder in the urbanscape.⁸⁴

Chapter 7: Right to Culture

7-1 Tourism and Pilgrimage

- 91) The urban management shall be obligated to prepare the grounds of spiritual tourism and pilgrimage development within the framework of law and regulations.⁸⁵
- 92) All travelers, pilgrims, and tourists have the right to enjoy and respect human dignity, and warm behavior based on religion and humanity within the framework of hospitable culture.⁸⁶
- 93) In cooperation with non-governmental organizations, urban management shall be required to creatively and intelligently promote hospitality culture, respect, and observe the rights of travelers and pilgrims.⁸⁷
- 94) The urban management shall be obligated to respect tourism patterns and diverse styles of pilgrimage within the framework of the law and religion. It also has an obligation to prepare the required circumstances for holding these items.⁸⁸
- 95) The urban management shall be obligated to bring about the circumstances required for recreation, production, and prospering of souvenirs and traditional handicrafts and the creation of new capacities and species.⁸⁹

7-2 Awareness

- 96) Urban management shall be obligated to be transparent , up-to-date and completely inform urbanites of all urban rules and regulations (and subsequent amendments) and by using

⁸¹ Paras 11, 14 and 18 of State General Policies on Housing and Urbanism (2011).

⁸² Article 55 of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955); Comprehensive Act for Protection of Rights of Disabled Persons (2004); Comprehensive Law of Providing Services to Veterans (2012) and Para 20 of State General Policies on Housing and Urbanism (2011).

⁸³ Paras 14 and 18 of State General Policies on Housing and Urbanism (2011).

⁸⁴ Article 687 of law on Tazirat (1996).

⁸⁵ Article 43 (3) of the Constitution.

⁸⁶ Article 2 (6) of the Constitution.

⁸⁷ Articles 19,20 and 43 of the Constitution.

⁸⁸ Article 12 of the Constitution.

⁸⁹ Executive By-law of law on development of tourism industry (6 - 7 - 1994).

new technologies and smart city infrastructures, provide easy and rapid access to these pieces of information for all, within the legal framework.⁹⁰

97) Urbanites have the right to be informed of all their rights and responsibilities to the city, urbanites, and urban management and monitor all planning and decisions of local offices by diverse and different methods.⁹¹

98) Urbanites have the right to be informed of all matters that threaten their health.⁹²

99) The urbanites have the right to both be informed of public researches being prepared and public organization budgets, and have access to its data within the legal framework.⁹³

7-3 Cultural Pluralism

100) Urban management has a duty to recognize civil rights, dignity, and social status of all ethnicities, nationalities, religions, languages, dialects, and so on within the framework of the law. It also must take action for essential culturalization within its structure, organization, and urbanites.

7-4 Cultural Resources

101) Urban management is obligated to prepare required circumstances for intellectual, literary, and artistic creations, and appropriate supportive frameworks for preservation and protection of them for all urbanites.⁹⁴

102) In line with developing cultural resources, urban management is required to act equally and fairly in the city.¹⁰¹

7-5 Education and Training

103) All urbanites have the right to enjoy education and training without any unfair and undue discrimination.⁹⁵

104) Urban management shall be obliged to prepare critical facilities and infrastructures, especially modern technologies, for the development and promotion of knowledge in the city.¹⁰³

7-6 Cultural and Historical Identity

105) Urban management is required to both observe sociocultural backgrounds and the historical identity of the city and preserve and regenerate them as tangible or intangible urban heritage.⁹⁶

⁹⁰ Articles 2, 5, 10 and 11 of Law on Publication and Free Access to Information (2009).

⁹¹ Article 80 of Law on Organizations, Duties and Elections of Islamic Councils of the Country and Selecting Mayors

⁹² Article 50 of the Constitution, Para 7 of First Chapter of State Comprehensive Scientific Map Document Approved by the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution (2010), and Articles 184 and 193 of 5th Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2010-2015) and Para 7 of the General Policies of the Resistance Economy (2013).

⁹³ Article 69 of Charter on Citizens' Rights (2016) and Law on Publication and Free Access to Information (2009).

⁹⁴ Articles 46 and 47 of the Constitution, Law on Protecting the Rights of Iranian Authors, Composers and Artists (1969); Patents, Industrial Designs and Trademarks Registration Act (2007). ¹⁰¹ Articles 3(9), 19 and 20 of the Constitution.

⁹⁵ Article 104 of Charter on Citizens' Rights (2016). ¹⁰³

Article 35 of Charter on Citizens' Rights (2016).

106) Urban management is obligated to both promote cultural capacities of the city in national and international aspects and prepare required circumstances for introducing, informing, and training historical and cultural identity of Mashhad to all urbanites and tourists.

Chapter 8: Right to Communication

8-1 Human Communications

107) Public space belongs to all urbanites. Urban management is obligated to create and extend public spaces based on urbanites' needs and characters and prepare requisite circumstances for public enjoyment of it.⁹⁷

8-2 Ritual Communications

108) To strengthen urbanite social communications, urban management is obligated to make preparations required for holding religious and national rituals and rites in public spaces by urbanites.⁹⁸

8-3 Dialogue

109) To decrease social conflicts and cultural antagonists, urban management should undertake all possible efforts to raise the level of flexibility, acceptance of the cultural diversity of urbanites, and increase the cultural intelligence of municipal managers.⁹⁹

110) The local office is required to, alongside other amusement and recreational spaces, establish spaces dedicated to dialogue based on different age and sex categories.¹⁰⁰

Chapter 9: Right to Organization¹⁰¹

9-1 Transparency and Information Technology

111) All urbanites have the right to access public information and information about the cost of services available in public institutions and private institutions, which provide public services in the urban management of Mashhad.

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112) All urbanites have the right to both access to their data collected and kept by persons and institutions providing public services of the city, and to request correction of such data if they

⁹⁶ Para 14 of State General Policies on Housing and Urbanism (2011) and Article 59 of 6th Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021).

⁹⁷ Articles 12, 19 and 20 of the Constitution; Comprehensive Act for Protection of Rights of Disabled Persons (2004); Comprehensive Law of Providing Services to Veterans (2012), and Article 55 of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

⁹⁸ Article 12 of the Constitution.

⁹⁹ (Comprehensive) Development and Construction Project of Mashhad (2016).

¹⁰⁰ (Comprehensive) Development and Construction Project of Mashhad (2016).

¹⁰¹ Law on Publication and Free Access to Information (2009).

find it incorrect. Personal information related to the individuals shall not be placed at the disposal of others, unless under the law or with the consent of the individuals themselves.¹⁰²

113) All urbanites have the right to enjoy access to, communicate, and gain information, particularly about urban management performance, measures and the information of income, and cost from cyberspace freely and without discrimination.¹¹²

114) According to the “Legitimate Expectation Principle”, all urbanites have the right to both be informed of the process of adoption, modification, and implementation of urban management decisions and advise urban management (especially city council as a supervisory authority) of their views.¹¹³

115) In line with the “Administrative Transparency Principle” urban management is obligated to, while being transparent in their organizational structure, provide the possibility for public monitoring by urbanites.¹⁰³

116) All urbanites are entitled to attend the open meetings of the city council while taking into account spatial and local requirements and constraints. In case of the necessity to hold a closed session, the city council shall be obligated to announce reasons and pieces of evidence before holding the session.¹⁰⁴

117) In line with the “Administrative Transparency Principle” all urbanites have the right to be informed of urban management communications and accountabilities toward public supervisory organizations and the extent of their measures achievements.¹⁰⁵

118) Following the “Rule of Law Principle” proper management of public affairs and public properties, social integration, transparency, and commitment to accountability, urban management is obligated to regulate and implement coordinate and efficient policies against any corruption.¹⁰⁶

9-2 Efficient Administrations

119) All urbanites have the right to be informed of legal citations, reasons, and grounds of adoption of all decisions and administrative measures in writing, to be able, when required, both monitor their performance and complain to the competent administrative and judicial authorities.¹⁰⁷

120) Urban management is required to provide a direct or indirect communication mechanism with urbanites in such a way they could freely and easily advise urban management of their views and bring up their problems.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰² Articles 23 and 25 of the Constitution, Articles 15 of Law on Publication and Free Access to Information (2009). ¹¹² Articles 19 and 20 of the Constitution and Article 2 of Law on Publication and Free Access to Information (2009). ¹¹³ Article 11 of Law on Publication and Free Access to Information (2009).

¹⁰³ State Management Services Act (2007) and Article 10 of Law on Publication and Free Access to Information (2009).

¹⁰⁴ Inferred from Article 69 of the Constitution.

¹⁰⁵ Article 10 of Law on Publication and Free Access to Information (2009).

¹⁰⁶ Administrative System Soundness Promotion and Anti-Corruption Law (2011).

¹⁰⁷ Inferred from Article 166 of the Constitution; Article 25 of the State Management Services Act (2007) and Article 23 of Charter on Citizens’ Rights (2016).

¹⁰⁸ Para 20 of the General Policies of the Administrative System (2010), and article 6 of The Code of Conduct for Accountability Management of Public Complaints approved by the Administrative Supreme Council (1380).

121) Urban management is obligated to both establish and strengthen integrated development management of Mashhad metropolis efficiently and coordinate its structure and function with the religious pilgrimage, historical, and cultural identity of Mashhad.¹⁰⁹

122) The employees and officials of public and private administrations related to the public sectors are obligated to treat the clients and people with human dignity and respect.¹¹⁰

123) In order to decrease the physical presence of people in public governmental and non-governmental institutions and provide twenty-four hours of services, urban management is obligated to adopt the necessary measures to paving grounds for smart governance by using smart and electronic city infrastructures.¹¹¹

124) Urban management is obligated to implement effectively and transparently feedback and a functional evaluation system of its administrative personnel and staff workers.¹¹²

125) All urbanites have the right to be selected for recruitment merely based on academic and executive eligibility without any unfair and undue discrimination.¹²⁴

126) Urban management is required to pave the ground for transparent, easy, and rapid access to the relevant administrative services by reforming and updating the administrative system, taking advantage of modern technologies and cyberspace, cutting through the red tapes and reverence toward clients.¹¹³

9-3 Crisis Management

127) Urban management is required to create and develop the structure of crisis management appropriately.¹¹⁴

128) Urban management is required to put both urban vulnerability zoning toward all events (natural or human-made), and crisis management programs in high-risk areas of the city on its agenda by creating complete projects and plans.¹¹⁵

Chapter 10: Right to Policy

10-1 Freedom and Protest

129) To defend the right to freedom particularly freedom of expression, the urban management is required to create and develop public spaces for formal or informal assemblies (within the framework of the law) and guarantee its security.¹¹⁶

130) In order to realize the rights of urbanites, urban management is required to recognize the urbanites' right to protest and officials' accountability by visual, auditory, written, and virtual media.¹²⁹

¹⁰⁹ (Comprehensive) Development and Construction Project of Mashhad (2016).

¹¹⁰ Plan to people Reverence and Satisfying Clients in the Administrative System approved in 2011.

¹¹¹ Article 2 (6) of the constitution and executive by-law Realization of e-government 2002.

¹¹² Articles 48, 49, 81 and 82 of the State Management Services Act and its executive by-law (2007) and Article 50 5th Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2010-2015) ¹²⁴
The Employment Law of the State (1966)

¹¹³ Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

¹¹⁴ Article 3 (10) of the Constitution.

¹¹⁵ Article 55 (14) of Municipals Law (3 - 7 - 1955).

¹¹⁶ Articles 27 and 3(8) of the Constitution.

¹²⁹ Article 173 of the Constitution.

131) Urban management is required to pave the grounds for mass media to not be restricted or threaten for claiming the urbanites' rights and calling for justice by the other government and state organs.¹¹⁷

Chapter 11: Right to Environment

11-1 Protection and Maintenance

132) Conservation, maintenance, improvement, and renovation of the environment (including plants, animals, and so on), which present and future generations should have a productive social life in, is a common duty. Therefore, economic and other activities accompanied by environmental pollution or irreversible environmental damage (procedural and substantive) are prohibited.¹¹⁸

133) Urban management shall be obligated to allocate spoils and public wealth such as abandoned or unclaimed land of deceased owners, mines, rivers, and other public bodies of water, mountains, valleys, forests, and so forth, in accordance with public expedients and urban users of the city.¹¹⁹

134) Urban management shall be required to observe sustainable development goals and improvement of environmental conditions in all its planning and measures within the framework of environmental regulations and standards, mainly the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).¹²⁰

135) Urban management shall be required to exploit natural resources of Mashhad metropolis based on the potential of environmental resources and tolerable capacity of the environment in such a way that, while exploiting from natural resources, it truly ensures the balance and suitability of the environment.¹²¹

136) Urban management shall be required to cooperate with urbanites to promote and develop using renewable energies, reforming consumption patterns, sanitary collection of waste and wastewater, reducing pollution (water, soil, air, light, and sound).¹²²

137) Urban management shall be required to give priority to the regions suffering from critical or increasing environmental problems in their planning and management.¹³⁶

138) Urban management shall be required to develop and promote public environmental educations (EE).¹²³

139) All urbanites have the natural right to enjoy municipal gardens and green spaces. Any demolishing measure and changing of land use should be prevented. Furthermore, urban management should undertake all possible efforts to establish and develop a network of green and open urban spaces.¹²⁴

¹¹⁷ Article 34 of the Constitution and Article 26 of Charter on Citizens' Rights (2016).

¹¹⁸ Articles 3 (2), 24, 175 of the Constitution and Law of the Press (1985, and its subsequent amendments).

¹¹⁹ Article 45 of the Constitution.

¹²⁰ The Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (1974) and note 82 of the Second Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (1994).

¹²¹ Note 82 of the Second Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (1994).

¹²² Note 82 of the Second Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (1994).¹³⁶ Article 38 (13) of the Five-Year Sixth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of Islamic Republic of Iran (2016-2021).

¹²³ The Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (1974).

¹²⁴ Law on Preservation and Spreading Green-Space and Preventing from Deforestation and (Comprehensive) Development and Construction Project of Mashhad (2016).