



ALL OVER THE WORLD TO CHANGE IT!

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF SOCIALIST YOUTH

IUSY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

CONTACT INFORMATION

1. Full name of the organization (both in original language and in English)
Komalay Lawani Rojhelat- the youth organization of Kurdistan of Iran
2. Abbreviated name of the organization
the youth organization of Kurdistan of Iran
3. Country of origin
Kurditsan of Iran
4. Region of origin
Iran
5. Date of establishment
01-01-1994
6. Address of the headquarters
Salviastraat 4 3135 EM Vlaardingen Netherlands
7. Telephone / Fax / Mobile phone numbers
0031644544572
8. E-mail address
4keywan@gmail.com
9. Website (URL)
https://www.facebook.com/549223981899832



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ORGANIZATIONAL INFO

10. What are the main bodies of the organization? <i>[Please define the electoral procedure, number of people elected, quotas based on certain criteria – if applicable]</i>
Secretary General Aram Barzanjeh Sweden, President Ms Hana Mortezaei Sweden, Chair of YOKI Control Commission Mr. Peshko Khosrawi Sweden Ms.Lotfiazar treasurer Nederland we have every year congress, and the congress elected the board
11. When was the last Congress held?
May 2016
12. President
Ms. Hana Mortezaei
13. Secretary General
Mr. Aram Barzanjeh
14. International Representative
Mr. Peshko Khosrawi
15. Feminist Coordinator
Ms. Laila Mohtadi
16. LGBT / Queer Coordinator
Ms. Hasiba Lotfiazar
17. Number of members
473 uitsite Iran(EU and USA), But We have thousands of members in our local party organisations in Iranian Kurdistan, which is quite considerable taking into account the harsh repressive measures in place by the Iranian Regime. We have hundreds of members among Iranian Kurds in exile in Iraqi Kurdistan plus hundreds of members in Europe and the US
18. Age limit and average age
van 17 tot 28



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19. How many regions of the country does the organization cover with its branches?

[Please name them]

In all the cities we have a committee
committee has a chairman
abroad also every country has a committee
Presidents basket thing together meeting



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ACTIVITIES & POLITICAL AGENDA

20. What are the political aims/objectives of your organization?

Raising political awareness among Kurdis people, organizing people in party cells, organizing and supporting people in their civil and open struggle for their social, economic and cultural rights, organizing and supporting N.G.Os, unions, cultural clubs, sports clubs, environment groups, student organizations, women organizations, youth organizations, supporting and sponsoring publications, etc. Komala Party has been closely involved and identified with these grass-root politics for decades and at times has been quite successful. One should bear in mind that most of these activities are legally banned and can only be done semi-underground. Our policies are carried out by our many field activists inside Iranian Kurdistan and are supported by our regular publications, leaflets and books that we routinely send to Iran from our headquarters in Iraqi Kurdistan

21. What are the organizational aims/objectives of your organization?

We strive for a democratic, secular, pluralist and federal Iran where Kurds, as well as other ethnic/national and religious groups, enjoy their basic rights. We believe that democracy and social justice should go hand in hand in Iran. In other words, we need both freedom and social justice at the same time. Fighting for social and individual freedoms must be accompanied by our fight for basic social securities and social services like health and education for the public, decent housing, banning child labour, and giving priority to low income strata and underprivileged regions. These, of course, require elected, responsible, accountable and transparent governance that strives for sustainable growth and maintains peaceful and friendly relations of our country with our neighbours as well as with the world.
Promoting human rights, encouraging gender equality, social tolerance and power sharing in developing countries, especially in the Middle East, power sharing mechanisms in the countries where the Kurds live based on safeguarding ethnic/ national minority rights in their host countries.

22. What are your main fields of activity?

While preserving its progressive values, our organisation has put democracy as the main theme of its political agenda. In short, Komala Party fights for Kurdish rights, for a regime change in Iran and for a democratic secular pluralist federal Iran. Komalay Lawani Rohelat believes in social justice as well as universal democratic values, human rights, freedom of conscience, expression, assembly and organization, women's equal rights and cultural, ethnic and religious tolerance.

23. What have been your political priorities in the last two years?

besides our activity also organizing 2 international conference.
And try to join in the Socialist International and Progressive Alliance

24. Do you organise campaigns? On which topics?

Information Days conference and seminar
rights of women, young, study, democracy
training policy, human rights and ... action and demonstration



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25. Do you organise seminars? On which topics?
yes, international relations, political science (different tasks)
26. Does your organization have representative(s) in the Parliament?
No, we don't, not because we don't want but because there is no chance for opposition parties to take part in the elections and introduce their candidates in Iran.
27. What are the organizations in your country you co-operate with? (I.e. youth/ students'/ trade unions/ feminist)
youth, students, trade unions, feminist women's organizations in different countries civil society organizations, journalists, students, workers and women
28. Are there any other youth organizations in your country considered on the left side of the political spectrum? <i>[If yes, please indicate the names, the level of cooperation and examples of such cooperation]</i>
Democratic Youth Union of Iranian Kurdistan Democratic Students Union of Iranian Kurdistan
29. Is there a national youth council in your country? <i>[If yes, please indicate your role]</i>



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POLITICAL & ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT

26. Does your organization have representative(s) in the Parliament?
27. What are the organizations in your country you co-operate with? (i.e. youth/ students'/ trade unions/ feminist)
28. Are there any other youth organizations in your country considered on the left side of the political spectrum? <i>[If yes, please indicate the names, the level of cooperation and examples of such cooperation]</i>
28 may 2016 was
29. Is there a national youth council in your country? <i>[If yes, please indicate your role]</i>
Yes between the Kurds
30. Do you have cooperation with youth organizations from other countries?
Yes In Kurdistan
31. Do you have a mother party? What are the relations between your organization and the party? <i>(In terms of status, administration, policy)</i>
Yes, Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan, we are youth organisation of Komala Party (http://komalainternational.org/)
32. When were the last elections held? Did your organization participate in a campaign? <i>[If yes, please indicate: with what message? was it the same as the party's one?]</i>
Komala Party, indeed Iranian Kurdish parties, once supported Mr. Rajavi's bid for presidency immediately after the Revolution. We did so because Mojahedin Khalq promised to be less fanatic in general and more flexible to the minorities rights. During the so-called Green Movement Komala Party associated with the protesters whose main demand was: where is my vote? We were not part of their electoral alliance though. But on 28 May 2016 we said: Iranian regime is dictator daily death penalty activists but people should decide for themselves
33. Can you describe the political situation in your country? What is the composition of the Left? How much does the Left receive in the polls?
the situation is nationally known in Iran no pluralism, no secularism, no freedom. We are young branch of Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan.



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Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan was formed in autumn 1969 among Kurdish students and intellectuals in Tehran and some Kurdish towns. Since there was no political freedom in Iran, every political organization and even small student circles had to go hiding and to organize underground. Komala was no exception. Like all other opposition organizations of that time, especially the leftist groups of the sixties and seventies, Komala faced severe repression.

During those years many of Komala members and its leadership experienced persecution, torture and imprisonment in the hands of SAVAK, Shah's notorious secret police, but Komala could manage to survive and protect the main body of its organization and its growing network of activists. More than 9 years of hard and disciplined work prior to the outbreak of Iranian Revolution of 1978-79, bore its fruit and helped Komala build a strong and cohesive body of cadres among sections of the Kurdish society. Komala managed to win over considerable sections of Kurdish students, teachers, intellectuals and young people and develop a significant influence and social base among workers and peasants throughout Kurdistan.

Komala actively participated in the Iranian Revolution and in fact it was behind almost every demonstration and popular movement of that period. On March 16, 1979, a few days after the victory of the Revolution, Komala launched an open political party. By this time Komala Party had already become a major political force in Iranian Kurdistan.

The birth of Komala and its rapid growth among large sections of the Kurdish society in Iran, apart from its own hard work, discipline and dedication, can be attributed to a combination of social factors during a period of Iran's transition from a traditional and patriarchal society to a so-called pseudo-modern one. Abolishing feudal patterns by the Land Reforms of 1960s, emergence of an urban population in Iran and in Kurdistan from a predominantly rural society, forming of a huge mass of Kurdish migrant workers out of hitherto dormant village dwellers, who traveled to every part of Iran seeking jobs in various projects in a booming economy, large increase in literacy, cracks in traditional and patriarchal relations and emergence of a new generation who was not satisfied with the existing state of the affairs and with its share and its role in society, formation and ascendance of a new and modern type of Kurdish intellectuals in universities with their background in the non-privileged classes of the society, growing expectations among the majority of the people, growing political awareness among Kurds of their rights as a nation, all of this contributed to the rise and popularity of the Komala Party and the formation of a mass modern political movement in Kurdistan.

Komala Party soon became the champion of Kurdish cause and an uncompromising opposition against new religious dictators of Iran, as well as of the social justice, women's cause and democratic change. Komala Party introduced a new political culture in the Kurdish movement based on openness and frankness with the people, attaching much importance to the initiatives from below, grassroots politics and organizing mass civil movements, organizing workers and peasants and championing equal rights for women and taking them to the forefront of the political arena, and as a whole presenting a modern, progressive and non-traditional look to the Kurdish movement.

While many opposition groups underestimated the dangers of Islamic fundamentalism, Komala Party warned against it and opposed it even before it came to power. Unlike many, Komala Party never supported the Islamic regime in Iran and always considered their coming to power a backward move for the Iranian society and a threat to democratic values, to political freedoms and to the Kurdish rights. In the first referendum about establishing the "Islamic Republic of Iran" in the spring 1979, which the Kurdish people successfully boycotted, Komala Party was the pioneer political force in Kurdistan which advocated and fought for that boycott.



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When in the summer of 1979 Khomeini ordered his notorious and massive onslaught against Kurdish people and sent Pasdaran (the Revolutionary Guards) and the army to crush and punish the Kurds for their “disobedience”, a resistance movement broke out in Kurdistan with Komala Party as a major organizing force. In the subsequent negotiations that took place between Kurds and the new Islamic regime in autumn 1979, Komala Party was a main constituent elements in the Kurdish People’s Unified Delegation.

Komala Party, as a leading and organizing force of the Kurdish liberation movement, has gone through tough times and has lost thousands of its members in the fight for freedom and justice.

After a long and heated debate among its ranks and in public during the nineties of the past century, finally the majority of the Komala Party’s cadres and members, headed by Abdullah Mohtadi, one of Komala founders and a well-known Kurdish leader, decided to a renewal programme to adapt to the new domestic and world developments. Thus, Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan underwent a major ideological and political overhaul. The move was successful and welcomed by the great majority of people, intellectuals, students, women, civil activists, Komala veteran activists and others.

Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan advocates a Kurdish united front in Iranian Kurdistan, an Iranian broad democratic coalition and also a front of Iranian oppressed nationalities.

Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan is now affiliated with the international social democracy. At the same time, in order to help a better understanding by the International community of the Kurdish cause in Iran and getting a wider support for democratic change in Iran, Komala Party is establishing a wide range of contacts with the outside world.

34. Is there more than one left wing party in your country?

[If yes, please describe the differences among the parties and indicate whether there is a prospect of a united Left]

yes nationwide more than 3
but most are not well socialdemokrat bat radickal
Tode, Rahekargar, and ...

35. Any additional comments

Contact Adress Aram Barzanjeh, Studievägen 9C, 583 29, Linköping

Thanks for filling in the application!

Please send it to iusy@iusy.org together with the other required information.