



# PROPOSAL FOR A CONSTITUTION

FOR A  
DEMOCRATIC  
TRANSITION

IN IRAN





# **INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTION OF THE TRANSITIONAL REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

In order to prevent the risk of a collapse of the State in the event of a change of regime, this Constitution of the Transitional Republic of Iran proposal presented by the Vakilan lawyers' collective aims, on the one hand, to provide the country with the institutions necessary to implement measures of political, economic, and security stabilization and, on the other hand, to initiate the process of democratization long called for by the Iranian people.

This text, intended to govern the period from the fall of the Islamic Republic until the entry into force of a Constitution drafted by a Constituent Assembly and adopted by referendum, is structured around five cardinal values:

- democracy,
- transparency,
- stability,
- restoring citizens' trust in the state,
- the development of a new civic and political culture.

These values shall guide the actions of public authorities and elected officials in Iran's future political and institutional framework.

To achieve these objectives, the lawyers of the Vakilan Collective drew inspiration from French legal culture, from which Iranian law has derived since the late 19th century, particularly following the enactment of the 1906 Constitution and the 1933 Civil Code. They also drew on the ideas developed by Prince Reza Pahlavi over his 47 years of activism in support of democracy and human rights.



Thus,

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**01** The chosen form for the transitional regime is that of a republic. As Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi himself has expressed his wish to submit the question of monarchy to a popular vote, the republic constitutes the only system capable of providing an institutional framework for the democratic transition. It also allows for the exercise of power without calling into question the legitimacy of those who hold it.

Accordingly, and to emphasize that the choice of regime is not definitive, the Proposed Constitution provides that the republic is transitional:

**“CONSTITUTION FOR THE TRANSITIONAL REPUBLIC OF IRAN.”**

**02** In its preamble, the Constitution reaffirms the fundamental rights of Iranian citizens, inspired by their centuries-long struggle for democracy: the right to self-determination, equality between men and women, secularism, freedom of expression, the right to assemble in associations and unions, respect for cultural heritage, and environmental protection.

It assigns the presidency of the Transitional Republic to Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi. It provides for elections to a Consultative Senate and the appointment of individuals to an Economic, Social, and Environmental Council. In doing so, it establishes the leadership of Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi while ensuring the presence of an institution representing the country's political currents (the Consultative Senate) and an institution dedicated to providing transparent information on issues affecting the daily lives of Iranians (the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council).

The values of democracy, transparency, and stability jointly converge here.



# 03

The Elections to the Consultative Senate are intended to allow Iranian political life to be reborn within a new parliamentary framework, featuring new political parties and fresh ideas aligned with the aspirations of the Iranian people and the realities of the modern world.

These elections will enable Iranian citizens to engage in a renewed public debate, fostering political freedom, freedom of expression, and democratic transparency. They will also delineate the country's political tendencies, providing Iranian citizens with insight into the political issues that concern them and offering foreign states valuable understanding when seeking to cooperate with Iran on various matters.

It is also envisaged that an Economic, Social, and Environmental Council (ESEC), composed of experts, will be appointed to address societal issues and produce reports accessible to all. By examining topics such as graduate youth unemployment, water stress and drought, the extinction of certain animal species, construction that does not comply with seismic standards, and territorial inequalities in health, education, and infrastructure, the ESEC will provide citizens and their representatives with information on the matters that affect their country and require political attention.

The activities of the ESEC will further encourage civic engagement and citizen participation through the creation of associations and unions dedicated to issues related to its studies and consultations.

Together, the work of the Consultative Senate and the ESEC will contribute to the development of a new civic and political culture, centered on emerging social and societal issues. They will also help restore the trust of Iranian citizens in the State, following a long period during which it was viewed with distrust due to its totalitarian and anti-Iranian policies.





**04** nation's policy is determined and conducted by a government of national unity, , headed by a Prime Minister whose powers are intended to implement urgent reforms. To enable the execution of these reforms, the government will act by means of government orders rather than laws, allowing it to proceed without waiting for approval from the Consultative Senate. However, the orders issued will have to be ratified by the first Parliament elected under the Constitution presented by the Constituent Assembly and adopted by referendum.

Governance by orders addresses the need for stability during the transitional period, while the requirement for the first Parliament to ratify these orders in order to incorporate them into domestic law ensures the preservation of democratic principles.

**05** 1.The development of a new political culture attentive to the rule of law requires the establishment of new practices of political arbitration.

The creation of a Consultative Constitutional Council aims to provide the State with an institution whose mission would be to solve conflicts between institutions and to rule on the compliance of norms with the fundamental rights recognized to Iranian citizens.

Its consultative nature will allow the government to override its decisions, without prejudice to the fundamental rights of the individual, including human dignity and physical and moral integrity.

Any order enacted despite a finding of non-compliance by the Consultative Constitutional Council will be repealed upon the entry into force of the Constitution presented by the Constituent Assembly and approved by the people in a referendum.

The existence of an institution dedicated to constitutional review protects all the core values promoted by the Vakilan lawyers' collective:



- **Democracy**, as it protects the will expressed by the people;
- **Transparency**, as this institution is non-partisan and adjudicates in law by issuing public decisions;
- **Stability**, as it safeguards the rights of all on the basis of the same fundamental principles;
- The **restoration of citizens' trust in the State**, as parties who submit to it acknowledge the authority of its decisions;
- The **development of a new civic and political culture**, as it encourages the elevation of political debate to the level of citizens' fundamental rights.

**06** The Attorney General of the Nation shall conduct the government's criminal policy, whether concerning ordinary criminal matters or issues related to transitional justice. The objective is to reform the system established by the Islamic Republic, which used judicial authority to foster a culture of mistrust among citizens in order to better monitor them. Imprisonment for civil and commercial debts is an example of this justice system that perpetuated an environment of suspicion between citizens.

The Attorney General of the Nation will serve as a genuine authority guiding judicial actions and will reaffirm the authority of the State.  
rité de l'État.

*Thus,*

- by ensuring that its decisions are based on the Law, it will serve the value of stability,
- by ensuring that its actions exclude all forms of arbitrariness, it will serve the value of citizens' trust in the State,
- by providing reasoned decisions, it will serve the value of transparency.



Furthermore, the Attorney General of the Nation shall conduct judicial action against individuals who were complicit with the Islamic Republic regime.

The Constitution provides that the Attorney General may determine the course of proceedings against those whose crimes could fall under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, a Special Iranian Tribunal, or a Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

These three possible orientations are intended to promote a judicial process acceptable to the people, while also fostering national reflection on Iran's past.

**In conclusion,** the political upheavals experienced by Iran, particularly during the 20th century, occurred largely due to a lack of clearly defined objectives within its institutions.

Whether it was the Constitutional Revolution of 1906, the British invasion and the fall of Reza Shah the Great, the occupation of Azerbaijan, the constitutional crisis of 1953, the terrorism of radical groups, or the unnatural alliances that led to the establishment of the Islamic Republic, Iranian institutions have never been firmly rooted enough to become the ultimate recourse for every citizen.

Yet, they must be.

All provisions in the Constitution proposed by the Vakilan Collective are grounded in values intended to endure over time, so as to become the ultimate recourse for all advocates of democracy.

Political debate may be vigorous, yet it must not impair the political rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens, nor lead the country into a new cycle of instability and violence.

**Such is the Constitution proposed by the Vakilan Collective.**





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Sahand SABER is a lawyer admitted to the Paris Bar and listed as counsel before the International Criminal Court.

He specializes in general criminal law, white collar crime and international criminal law.

He has written extensively on key criminal law issues, including the presumption of innocence, attorney-client privilege, violence against women, and the criminal responsibility of public officials.

Sahand has contributed to several initiatives led by the French National Assembly on combating violence against women. He also represents the International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism (LICRA) and advocates on behalf of victims of racism and discrimination.

He was the principal author of the report submitted by Prince Reza Pahlavi in 2012 to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, which classified the repression of the Green Movement as a crime against humanity. He also authored the 2023 report by Prince Reza Pahlavi exploring the potential designation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organization by the European Union.

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In 2017, following 15 years of practice in Paris-based law firms, she joined a national multidisciplinary advisory group, where she became Managing Partner, leading a team of 170 professionals across 22 regional offices.

Elected to the Angers Bar Council in January 2023, she assumes the office of President of the Bar since January 1st, 2026.

Deeply committed to the Iranian people's struggle for the restoration of a secular democracy in her country of origin, Ladan is actively involved in the Iran Novin Party and the Vakilan collective, of which she is a founding member."



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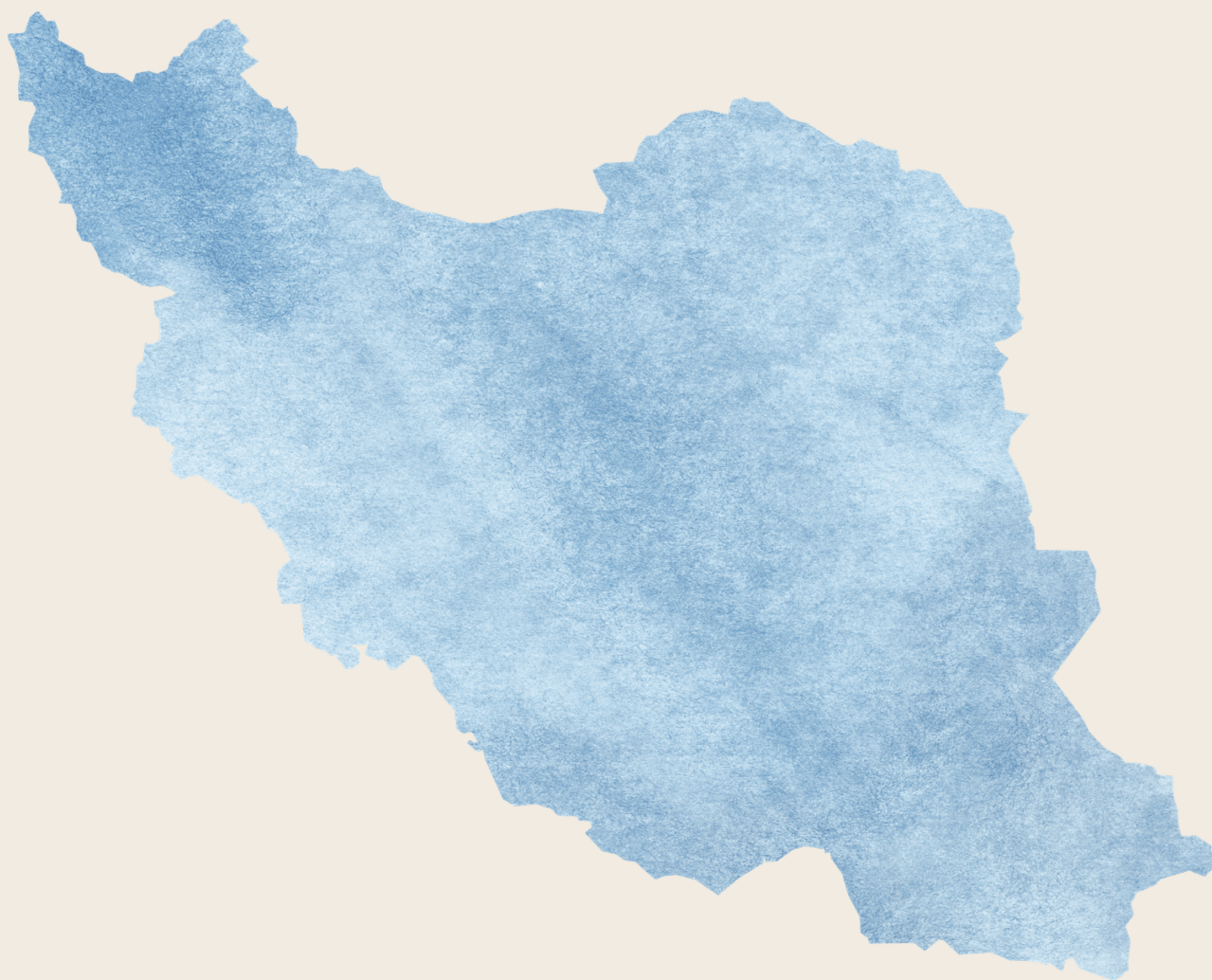
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# CONSTITUTION OF THE TRANSITIONAL REPUBLIC OF IRAN





## PREAMBLE

From its inception, the Islamic Republic plunged Iran into dishonor, moral bankruptcy, political decay, economic ruin, and social disintegration. By instrumentalizing religion to deprive Iranian citizens of their fundamental rights, it relentlessly led the Nation down a path of regression and peril.

Confronted with a regime devoted to violence, contempt, and falsehood, the Iranian people rose up to restore human dignity. United across all ethnic, religious, and social groups, they mounted a determined, civic, and peaceful resistance, grounded in civil disobedience and pursuing a democratic, secular, pluralistic, and humanist project.

The Iranian Nation therefore proclaims its commitment to the principles of human rights as set forth in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

### **It further proclaims:**

- The principle of the protection of human dignity,
- the right of the Iranian people to self-determination, based on the holding of free, transparent, and periodic elections, as defined by the Inter-Parliamentary Council in its Declaration on Criteria for Free and Fair Elections of 26 March 1994,
- the principle of equality of rights between women and men,
- the principle of secularism, understood as the strict separation of religious and political affairs,
- the right of citizens to form associations and to demonstrate under the conditions provided by the law,
- the right of workers to form trade unions and to strike under the conditions provided by the law,



- the right of citizens to work for the protection of cultural and linguistic heritage,
- the commitment to work for the protection of the environment and of living and natural species.

To this end, it entrusts the presidency of the Transitional Republic to Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi, which shall take effect through a radio and television address to the Nation within 15 days of his arrival in Iran.

**Prince Reza Pahlavi thus commits to:**

- Appoint a Government Council to assist in the implementation of immediate measures, whose mandate shall not extend beyond 60 days,
- Organize, during this 60-day period, the election of a Constituent Assembly and a Consultative Senate, as well as the appointment of members to an Economic, Social, and Environmental Council,
- Enable the elected Constituent Assembly to propose a Constitution within 18 months of its election.

**The Transitional Government**, appointed by Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi under the conditions provided by this Constitution, commits to leading Iran's democratic transition in full respect of the fundamental rights of every individual, while ensuring the active participation of citizens in the public and political life of their country.

- Abolishing the *de facto* and *de jure* privileges established by the Islamic Republic and restoring equality of all citizens before the law,
- Instituting a civil law in accordance with the principles set forth in this preamble.
- Merging all security forces into a National Police and a National Army,
- Restoring order and security throughout the country,
- Instituting a moratorium on the execution of death sentences,
- Implementing a process of national dialogue and reconciliation,

- Establishing a peaceful and constructive dialogue with the international community, particularly with Middle Eastern states, in order to break the country's political, economic, financial, and commercial isolation,
- Ensuring free public health and education services accessible to all citizens
- Instituting a memorial for the victims of the Islamic Republic to promote remembrance and research, open to scholars, historians, journalists, and students.

The Iranian people hereby proclaim, for the transitional period beginning the day after the inauguration of Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi until the entry into force of the Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly and approved by popular referendum, the present transitional Constitution:



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STEWART

# **NATIONAL AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY**





# I - NATIONAL AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

## ARTICLE 1

Iran is a sovereign, free, united, secular, and tolerant nation. Its citizens, women and men, are equal in rights, regardless of their ethnic, religious, or social background.

Their freedoms are protected by the Constitution, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

## ARTICLE 2

Individuals possessing Iranian nationality are Iranian citizens.

Iranian nationality may be acquired by any person, male or female, who can prove that they have at least one parent or two grandparents of Iranian nationality.

Every person holding Iranian nationality shall enjoy the rights and bear the duties attached thereto.

The right to vote in elections provided for by the Constitution shall be granted to any person who can prove direct-line descent from a parent of Iranian nationality

## ARTICLE 3

Iran's national symbol is the green, white, and red tricolor flag, surmounted by the coat of arms of the Lion and the Sun.

The national anthem of Iran is ای ایران ("Ey Iran").

The national motto of Iran is چو ایران نباشد تن من مباد ("tcho Iran nabaashad tane man mabaad").

The official and common language of Iran is Persian. Respect for, promotion and teaching of local and regional languages and cultures are recognized and protected by this constitution.





## **ARTICLE 4**

National democracy and sovereignty are the sacred and inalienable rights of Iranian citizens, who exercise them through universal suffrage.

The right to vote is equal and exercised by secret ballot.

No one may arbitrarily deprive citizens of these rights. No penalty may be attached to the refusal to exercise the right to vote.

National democracy and sovereignty are guaranteed by the principle of separation of powers. The separation of powers guarantees the exercise of power by the government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

The principle of secularism guarantees national democracy and sovereignty. It extends to political institutions and public administration.

Secularism guarantees religious freedom and the free exercise of worship.

## **ARTICLE 5**

The law is the expression of the general will. It is drafted by the elected representatives of the people or by the people themselves through a referendum.

All adult citizens, women and men, enjoy their civil and political rights under the conditions determined by the law.

## **ARTICLE 6**

Political parties shall be registered with the competent administrative authority. They contribute to democratic expression and political pluralism. They conduct their activities freely and peacefully, in accordance with democratic, humanist, and secular principles.





Associations and trade unions shall be registered with the competent administrative authority.

Associations are established to advance the interests and demands of civil society and to foster dialogue with the political authorities.

Trade unions represent different professional categories and participate in dialogue and economic and social development.



# THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

II



## **II - THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC**

### **ARTICLE 7**

The President of the Republic shall guarantee Iran's independence, sovereignty, security, and national unity.

He is the guardian of the Constitution and national institutions. He ensures the regular functioning of public authorities.

### **ARTICLE 8**

The President of the Republic shall ensure the continuation of the democratization process and the progress of the work of the Constituent Assembly.

To ensure the proper conduct of the elections provided for in the Constitution, he shall, as necessary, request any international technical assistance and appoint international observers.

He shall carry out all the tasks specified in the Preamble and, when delegated, shall ensure their proper fulfillment.

### **ARTICLE 9**

Following the election of the members of the Consultative Senate, he shall appoint the Prime Minister elected by the Consultative Senate in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 15.

He shall appoint the ministers and secretaries of State composing the transitional government, on the proposal of the Prime Minister, within the framework of a national unity government bringing together political leaders from all representative political currents.

He shall chair and set the agenda for the Council of Ministers, which shall meet once a week. He shall convene the Council of Ministers as often as it wishes.

He shall not take part in the debates and votes of the Consultative Senate and the Constituent Assembly.





He shall address the Consultative Senate, the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council, and the Constituent Assembly by delivering a speech that gives rise to no debate. His speech is read aloud while standing by the president of the relevant assembly, whose members also remain standing.

He shall determine the dates of the elections by universal suffrage provided for by the Constitution.

## **ARTICLE 10**

The President of the Republic shall represent Iran abroad.

He shall conduct diplomacy with the assistance of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He signs and ratify international treaties, except where delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ensures their compliance within the domestic legal order of the Republic.

In agreement with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he shall appoint ambassadors during Council of Ministers' meeting and accredits foreign ambassadors and diplomats.

He shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and ensures the proper conduct of the operations in which the armed forces are engaged, with the assistance of the Prime Minister and the Defense Minister.

## **ARTICLE 11**

The President of the Republic shall promulgate laws and orders, with the countersignature of the Prime Minister and the ministers concerned.

He determines the date of their entry into force, which may not exceed six weeks.

## **ARTICLE 12**

The President of the Republic shall not oppose the promulgation of an order. However, he shall, beforehand, refer it to the Consultative Constitutional Council, which shall rule on its constitutionality.

In the event of a non-compliant opinion from the Consultative Constitutional Council, the President of the Republic shall notify the Prime Minister and the President of the Consultative Senate.



The President of the Consultative Senate shall submit the non-compliant opinion to the senators, who shall propose a new text to the Prime Minister, under the conditions provided for in Articles 24 and 28, which the Prime Minister may reject in whole or in part. The final text shall be submitted for promulgation to the President of the Republic, who shall again refer it to the Consultative Constitutional Council for an opinion.

The procedure provided for in this article shall be repeated indefinitely, unless the Prime Minister decides, despite the non-compliant opinion issued by the Consultative Constitutional Council, to maintain the order. In such a case, the order shall not be signed by the President of the Republic, but with that of the Prime Minister and the ministers concerned. It shall be automatically repealed upon the opening of the parliamentary session governed by the Constitution proposed by the Constituent Assembly and adopted by referendum.

### **ARTICLE 13**

In the event of a threat or attack against the vital interests of the Nation, jeopardizing its independence or the integrity of its territory in such a way that the institutions would be unable to fulfill their mission, the President of the Republic shall, after consulting with the Prime Minister, the President of the Consultative Senate, the President of the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council, the President of the Constituent Assembly, and the President of the Consultative Constitutional Council, declare a state of siege in order to take all measures necessary to end the threat as quickly as possible.

The proclamation of a state of siege shall be announced in a radio and television address to the nation by the President of the Republic. In the event of a violation of Iran's territorial integrity by one or more foreign powers, the President of the Republic shall deliver a daily radio and television address.

The state of siege may be extended after a period of 60 days, and for a further period of 60 days, after consultation with the Prime Minister, the President of the Consultative Senate, the President of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council, the President of the Constituent Assembly, and the President of the Consultative Constitutional Council.



Each extension of the state of siege shall be announced in a radio and television address by the President of the Republic to the nation.

During this period, and if they are not prevented from performing their duties by the situation, the Consultative Senate, the Constituent Assembly, the Economic, Social and Environmental Council, and the Consultative Constitutional Council shall continue to carry out their duties. They shall not be dissolved.

The President of the Republic shall dismiss the Prime Minister and the members of the transitional government. He shall then appoint a Prime Minister and ministers from among the members of the Consultative Senate and the Economic, Social and Environmental Council, in accordance with the principle of national unity government provided for in Article 9. The Prime Minister and ministers who have been dismissed shall resume their functions upon the lifting of the state of siege.

The President of the Republic shall notify the Consultative Constitutional Council of all measures of a general nature and shall take note of its reservations and recommendations. If he decides not to follow the reservations and recommendations of the Consultative Constitutional Council, he must give reasons for his decision. His decisions shall be taken without prejudice to the fundamental rights of the human being, his dignity and his physical and moral integrity.

At the end of the 60-day period provided for in paragraph 3, the Consultative Constitutional Council shall be referred to by the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the President of the Consultative Senate, or one-quarter of the Senators in order to verify that the circumstances set forth in Article 13 are still effective and that they justify the extension of the state of siege.

If the conditions for referral to the Consultative Constitutional Council set out in the previous paragraph are not met, it shall be referred to *ex officio* by its President.

## **ARTICLE 14**

In the event of a vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic or of an impediment of the President of the Republic as determined by the Consultative Constitutional Council, the President of the Consultative Senate shall assume the functions of the President of the Republic for a period of 45 days.





The President of the Consultative Constitutional Council shall inform the Nation, by radio and television broadcast, of the reasons underlying this determination.

The activities of the Consultative Senate, the Economic, Social and Environmental Council, the Prime Minister, and the transitional government shall be suspended and shall resume on the day following the election of the President of the Republic, elected under the conditions provided for in this Article.

The Constituent Assembly shall continue its work.

The Acting President of the Republic shall not promulgate any decrees. He shall, before the forty-fifth day following his assumption of office, organize the election of a new President of the Republic by universal suffrage, according to the rules of a two-round single-member majority system.

Candidates must secure thirty endorsements from members of the electoral college, composed of the Prime Minister, members of the Government, members of the Consultative Senate, members of the Constituent Assembly, and members of the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council.

The election shall be conducted under the supervision of the Consultative Constitutional Council and monitored by international observers from countries and organizations with democratic practices.

The Consultative Constitutional Council shall validate the election of the President of the Republic by a majority of its members. Each member shall bear personal criminal responsibility in the event of validating a candidate elected in a manner inconsistent with democratic principles.

The President of the Republic thus elected shall be bound by the political and transitional agenda established by the Constitution.



# THE PRIME MINISTER

III



### **III - THE PRIME MINISTER**

#### **ARTICLE 15**

The Prime Minister shall be elected for a term of 24 months, by a two-round, single-member majority vote by the members of the Consultative Senate. He shall be appointed by the President of the Republic within 24 hours of his election.

He shall take the oath within 8 days of his appointment before the Consultative Senate.

His oath-taking shall be followed by a statement of general policy, which shall give rise to a debate

#### **ARTICLE 16**

The Prime Minister shall determine and conducts, together with the members of the transitional government, political, economic, social, and environmental policy.

His decisions must be guided by the desire to restore civil liberties, restore respect for fundamental rights by institutions, restore public order and the safety of citizens, and ensure the smooth progress of the democratization process.

In order to best achieve these objectives, the policy pursued by the Prime Minister aims to establish institutional structures designed to provide Iran with a social protection system, compulsory public education, higher education accessible to all, an economic and fiscal policy based on national participation and wealth distribution, rigorous governance of the benefits derived from the exploitation of natural resources, and a fair, transparent, free, and accessible justice system for all.





## **ARTICLE 17**

The Prime Minister shall be accountable to the Consultative Senate for the policies of the transitional government. He governs by orders.

In the event of disagreement between the Prime Minister and the Consultative Senate on the constitutionality of a draft or proposed order, the Prime Minister or the President of the Consultative Senate or one-quarter of the senators shall refer the matter to the Consultative Constitutional Council for an opinion.

## **ARTICLE 18**

The national public finance law shall determine the conditions for financing state institutions, public services, and the social protection system.

It shall determine the conditions for the collection of taxes.

In its annex, it shall mention the revenue derived from the exploitation of natural resources and the revenue derived from investments made during the previous year.

## **ARTICLE 19**

The Prime Minister submits the national public finance law proposal to the Consultative Senate. Senators shall propose amendments.

The Prime Minister shall request the Economic, Social and Environmental Council to give its opinion on all or part of the national public finance law proposal.

The national public finance law shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 28.

Amendments that have not been adopted shall be listed in an appendix to the law.



# THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

# IV



## **IV - THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT**

### **ARTICLE 20**

The transitional government is composed of the Prime Minister, the ministers, and the secretaries of state appointed by the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Prime Minister. Upon the Prime Minister's proposal, the President of the Republic dismisses the other members of the government.

The ministers and secretaries of state of the transitional government shall be responsible for a ministerial portfolio and shall be accountable for their duties before the Consultative Senate.

Members of the Transitional Government shall perform their functions in the spirit set forth by the provisions of Article 16.

### **ARTICLE 21**

Members of the transitional government shall hold no other office than their governmental position. Governmental functions shall be incompatible with any other public office, any private employment, and any elective mandate. They shall not combine their governmental office with an elected mandate.

In the event of the resignation of the transitional government, they shall resume the exercise of their mandate as senators.

### **ARTICLE 22**

Members of the Government shall be accountable for the overall policy of the Transitional Government. They shall bear collective responsibility.



# **THE CONSULTATIVE SENATE**

# **V**



## **V - THE CONSULTATIVE SENATE**

### **ARTICLE 23**

The Consultative Senate shall ensure that the government's actions are consistent with the tasks set out in Article 16.

### **ARTICLE 24**

The Consultative Senate debates on draft orders submitted by the transitional government, amendments, and proposed orders submitted by senators.

### **ARTICLE 25**

The Consultative Senate has nine standing committees whose mission is to study, for the areas assigned to them by this constitution, the draft orders transmitted by the transitional government.

These committees are as follows:

- the Committee on Social, Health, and Family Affairs,
- the Economic Affairs Committee,
- the Finance and Resource Exploitation Committee,
- the Foreign Affairs Committee,
- the Defense and Armed Forces Committee,
- the Committee on Cultural Affairs, National Education, and Higher Education,
- the Committee on Environmental Affairs, Sustainable Development, and Regional Planning,
- the Legislative and Administrative Affairs Committee.

### **ARTICLE 26**

Senators are elected by universal suffrage, according to the rules of a two-round single-member voting system, for a term of 24 months.

Each region is represented by three senators.





## **ARTICLE 27**

The President of the Consultative Senate is elected by a two-round, single-member majority vote of the members of the Consultative Senate.

## **ARTICLE 28**

The President of the Consultative Senate shall convene the presidents of the parliamentary groups and, in a conference of presidents, shall set the agenda for the debates.

He shall submit the draft orders of the transitional government for debate.

He shall receive proposed orders and amendments from senators and then determine, during the conference of presidents meeting and by majority vote, which proposals to submit for parliamentary debate.

Draft orders and legislative proposals, as well as the national public financing law proposal, shall be submitted to a vote of the senators and shall be adopted by a majority of the votes cast. This shall result in a favourable or unfavourable advisory opinion.

The President of the Senate shall ensure the regularity of the votes and communicates their results to the Prime Minister.



# **THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL**

# **VI**



## **VI - THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL**

### **ARTICLE 29**

The Economic, Social and Environmental Council shall advise the President of the Republic, the transitional government, and the Consultative Senate. It shall carry out assessment missions and make recommendations.

Its work and reports shall be made public.

### **ARTICLE 30**

The Economic, Social and Environmental Council shall be composed by representatives of civil society, associations, and trade unions. They shall come from various socio-professional categories and shall be recognized for their expertise.

### **ARTICLE 31**

The Economic, Social, and Environmental Council has six standing committees:

- the Social, Health, and Family Affairs Committee,
- the Committee on Environmental and Agricultural Affairs,
- the Committee on Cultural Affairs, Sport, and Youth,
- the Economic and Financial Affairs Committee,
- the Committee on Mining and Petroleum Affairs,
- the International Affairs Committee.

The President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, and the President of the Consultative Senate each appoint five members to each committee. All of the appointed members together form the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council.



# **THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY**

# **VII**



## **VII - THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY**

### **ARTICLE 32**

The Constituent Assembly shall be tasked with drafting a constitution that determines the political and institutional organization of Iran.

At the conclusion of its work, the Constituent Assembly shall present a draft prepared in consideration of the following principles:

- The conformity of the draft Constitution with the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
- The explicit reference to the aforementioned fundamental texts in the Constitution project so that they are applicable in domestic law,
- Respect for the principle of separation of powers, implying the accountability of the executive power to the Parliament and the independence of the judiciary,
- The principle of political neutrality of the Head of State,
- The principle of parliamentarism, implying the effective exercise of executive power by a government elected under the authority of a Head of Government,
- Respect for the principle of secularism, implying the separation of political and religious affairs,
- Respect for the principle of equality before the law for all citizens.

The provisions of Title X of this Constitution shall be included in the Constitution proposed by the Constituent Assembly, as well as in any subsequent Constitution that may be adopted, for a duration of 50 years from its entry into force. At the end of that period, such provisions shall automatically become null and void.





### **ARTICLE 33**

The draft Constitution proposed by the Constituent Assembly shall provide for:

- An upper chamber representing the regions,
- A lower chamber representing the people,
- A supreme judiciary independent of any political power, responsible for ensuring the proper application of the law,
- One or more independent supreme courts independent of any political power, responsible for ensuring the conformity of the law with the Constitution,
- A judiciary independent of any political power, responsible for auditing public accounts and expenditures.

### **ARTICLE 34**

The Constituent Assembly shall be elected by proportional representation on the basis of party lists. It shall be composed of three hundred members.

The president and three vice presidents shall be elected by a majority of the votes cast.

### **ARTICLE 35**

The evaluation of proposals made by members of the Constituent Assembly shall be entrusted to the Law Commission, composed of nine of its members elected by a majority of votes cast.

The reports of the Law Commission shall be made public and shall not be subject to debate.

### **ARTICLE 36**

The constitutionality of proposals made by members of the Constituent Assembly shall be assessed by a control committee composed of nine members elected by a majority of votes cast.

It shall assist the President of the Constituent Assembly in organizing debates.

The President of the Constituent Assembly may refer matters to the Consultative Constitutional Council for an opinion in addition to that of the control committee.





## **ARTICLE 37**

Members of the Constituent Assembly shall, for the purposes of their work, set up study committees.

## **ARTICLE 38**

The Constituent Assembly shall have 18 months from the date of its entry into office to submit the final draft of the constitution to the Consultative Constitutional Council.

This final draft must include one version providing for the adoption of a republican system and one version providing for the adoption of a constitutional and parliamentary monarchy.

In both cases, the head of state shall be vested with symbolic and representative powers intended to unite the nation. He shall be placed above political contingencies in order to ensure the proper functioning of the country's democratic institutions and the protection of the fundamental rights of citizens.

## **ARTICLE 39**

Within 21 clear days of its receipt, the Consultative Constitutional Council shall review the final draft of the constitution for compliance with the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the preamble to the Constitution, as well as with Articles 32, 33, and 38.

If it is found to be in conformity, the Consultative Constitutional Council shall issue a ruling of constitutionality, which it shall transmit to the President of the Republic.

The President of the Consultative Constitutional Council shall read the ruling in a radio and televised address to the nation, in the presence of the members of the Consultative Constitutional Council.





The President of the Republic, in the presence of the Prime Minister, the President of the Consultative Senate, and the President of the Constituent Assembly, shall make a radio and televised statement to the nation and announce the implementation of the referendum procedure provided for in Article 41.

## **ARTICLE 40**

If it is found not to be in conformity, the Consultative Constitutional Council shall issue a ruling of unconstitutionality, which it shall submit to the President of the Republic and the President of the Constituent Assembly.

The President of the Republic shall send his observations to the President of the Constituent Assembly within 15 clear days of the report being submitted. He shall grant the President of the Constituent Assembly a period of 2 to 4 months to propose a new draft constitution.

The President of the Constituent Assembly, after consulting with and receiving proposals from the Law Commission and the Control Commission, each within the scope of their respective missions, shall send his observations and amendments to the members of the Constituent Assembly within 15 clear days of receiving the observations of the President of the Republic.

If, at the end of the period granted by the President of the Republic, the new draft is declared unconstitutional by the Consultative Constitutional Council in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 39, paragraph 1, the President of the Republic shall order the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly and call for a new election within 45 days.

The procedure provided for in Title VII shall then be repeated.

## **ARTICLE 41**

The President of the Republic shall call a referendum on the adoption of the proposed constitution within 60 days of the Consultative Constitutional Council's ruling on its constitutionality.





The referendum shall put the following two questions to the vote:

-Do you approve, yes or no, the proposed constitution presented by the Constituent Assembly?

-What political system do you wish to establish in Iran: a republic or a constitutional and parliamentary monarchy?

The proposed constitution is adopted by a simple majority of the votes cast.

## **ARTICLE 42**

If adopted, the proposed constitution shall be promulgated by the President of the Republic on the day after the referendum during an official ceremony. The President of the Republic shall make a radio and televised address to the nation.

The Constitution as thus approved shall come into force 21 clear days after its promulgation.

If the proposed constitution is rejected, the President of the Republic shall dissolve the Constituent Assembly and call for the election of a new Constituent Assembly within 45 days.

## **ARTICLE 43**

Within 90 days of the adoption of the approved constitution, the President of the Republic shall call the elections provided for therein.

The President of the Republic shall remain in office until the appointment of the new Head of State and shall ensure the establishment of the new institutions.



# THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

VIII



## VII - THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

### ARTICLE 44

The judicial authority shall consist of judges and prosecutors. It shall be presided over by the President of the Republic, who shall guarantee its independence. He shall be assisted by the President of the Consultative Constitutional Council, the President of the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General of the Nation.

Prosecutors exercise their office under the authority of the Attorney General of the Nation. They shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, upon the proposal of the Attorney General of the Nation, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Justice. They implement the criminal policy of the transitional government.

Judges shall be appointed by the National Council of the Judiciary. Their independence shall be guaranteed by the President of the Republic and monitored by the Consultative Constitutional Council. They shall not be removed from office.

An organic law shall determine the organization of the judiciary.

### ARTICLE 45

The National Council of the Judiciary shall rule on disciplinary matters concerning judges.

The Disciplinary Council for judges shall be composed of seven sitting judges elected by their peers, two attorneys from the Bar Council of a jurisdiction in which the judge subject to proceedings has not practiced during the preceding 10 years, selected by lot from a list established by the National Bar Council, and five qualified jurists selected by lot from a list of law professors established by the Ministry of Higher Education.

The Disciplinary Council for Judges shall be chaired by the President of the Supreme Court.





The Disciplinary Council for Public Prosecutors shall be composed of seven public prosecutors elected by their peers, two attorneys from the Bar Council of a jurisdiction in which the prosecutor subject to proceedings has not practiced during the preceding 10 years, selected by lot from a list established by the National Bar Council, and five qualified jurists selected by lot from a list of law professors established by the President of the Republic, after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice.

The Disciplinary Council for Prosecutors shall be chaired by the Attorney General.

The names of attorneys and law professors shall not appear simultaneously on the lists provided for in paragraphs 2 and 4.

#### **ARTICLE 46**

Any person convicted shall have the right to request that their case be retried on its merits.

Any decision rendered by a court of appeal shall be submitted to the Supreme Court, which shall rule on the proper application of the law.

#### **ARTICLE 47**

Any provision of positive law shall be submitted for constitutional review, in the context of a legal case, at the request of a party, the Public Prosecutor's Office, or ex officio by the court, to the Consultative Constitutional Council.

The referral to the Consultative Constitutional Council shall be reasoned by the referring court. The Supreme Court, as the recipient of the reasoning, shall issue a prior opinion.

In the event of a declaration of unconstitutionality, the opinion rendered by the Consultative Constitutional Council shall be binding on the court seized, and the provision invalidated in the course of the review shall be repealed.

#### **ARTICLE 48**

No one shall be subjected to inhuman, cruel, or degrading physical and psychological treatment. The judicial authority shall ensure that persons subject to trial are treated with respect for their dignity.





No one may be arbitrarily detained.

Individuals shall be informed of the charges brought against them.

All incriminating or exculpatory evidence shall be disclosed to them, as well as to their counsel if they are assisted by one. They shall be given the opportunity to respond to it.

## **ARTICLE 49**

All persons subject to trial shall have the right to an attorney.

Attorneys shall fulfill their duty to defend the interests of persons subject to trial. They shall not be prosecuted for the exercise of their duties. Their communications with persons subject to trial shall be protected by professional secrecy, which is inviolable.

Attorneys shall have access to the proceedings instituted by the prosecuting authority. They shall respond to the charges and allegations brought against the persons they defend.

## **ARTICLE 50**

The death penalty imposed under the Islamic Republic regime on any person who has not been found guilty of causing death shall be commuted to life imprisonment.

If the penalty for the offense of which the person has been found guilty is determined by order, and provided that it is lighter, the sentence shall be reduced to the maximum penalty incurred.

## **ARTICLE 51**

The President of the Republic shall have the power of pardon and the power of amnesty, which he shall exercise after consultation with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, the President of the Supreme Court, the President of the Consultative Constitutional Council, and the Attorney General of the Nation.





The President of the Republic, after consulting with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, appoints a commission of nine judges responsible for ruling, on the instructions of the Attorney General of the Nation or at the request of any person concerned, on the review of criminal penalties and coercive measures imposed under the regime of the Islamic Republic.

Any individual convicted for exercising a right protected by the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the preamble to the Constitution shall be granted amnesty. The President of the Republic shall give effect to this after consulting the review commission.

## **ARTICLE 52**

No death sentence may be carried out before the entry into force of an order reforming the Criminal Code.

The order reforming the Penal Code shall provide that no death sentence shall be carried out without the approval of the President of the Republic, either directly or by delegation to any qualified person with significant judicial experience.

## **ARTICLE 53**

The rights provided for in Articles 46 and 47 shall be exercised under the supervision of the judicial authority, guardian of individual liberty, by means of the judicial remedies provided for by law.

The President of the Republic and the Prime Minister shall have a period of four weeks from the entry into force of this constitution to implement the provisions of Articles 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, and 45.



# **THE CONSULTATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL**

# **IX**



## **IX - THE CONSULTATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL**

### **ARTICLE 54**

The Consultative Constitutional Council shall rule on matters of law and interpret the Constitution.

It shall be composed of 15 members with legal qualifications, appointed by the President of the Republic, upon the proposal of one third each of the Prime Minister, the President of the Consultative Senate, and the President of the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council.

It rules on the constitutionality of orders proposal and on the national public finance law proposal under the conditions laid down by the Constitution.

Its opinions shall not be binding on the President of the Republic or the Prime Minister. Its rulings shall have the force of *res judicata*.

### **ARTICLE 55**

In the event of institutional dysfunction or conflict between constituted authorities, the Consultative Constitutional Council shall be referred to a constitutional question by the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, or one-quarter of the senators.

Its decision shall be binding on the constituted authorities, under penalty of violation of the Constitution.

### **ARTICLE 56**

The Constitutional Council shall declare the office of President of the Republic vacant or the President of the Republic incapable of fulfilling his constitutional duties.

It shall ensure that a new presidential election is organized in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.



# **THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE NATION**

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## **X - THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE NATION**

### **ARTICLE 57**

The Attorney General of the Nation shall organize and supervise the process of national reconciliation.

He shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, after consultation with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, and the President of the Consultative Senate.

### **ARTICLE 58**

The Attorney General of the Nation shall initiate and conduct investigations, on his own initiative, at the request of the President of the Republic or the Prime Minister, or on the basis of a complaint filed by any person alleging a grievance, into criminal acts committed under the authority of the leaders of the Islamic Revolution and the leaders of the Islamic Republic, from February 11, 1979, until the day of the radio and television announcement by which Prince Reza Pahlavi shall declare the Constitution effective, as provided in the Preamble.

He shall request the President of the Republic to refer to the International Criminal Court any persons whose alleged acts are punishable under the provisions of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court.

It shall refer to the Special Tribunal any person whose acts are punishable under the provisions of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court, but for which the latter does not have jurisdiction.

It shall refer to the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission* any person whose actions committed under the Islamic Republic regime resulted from orders given by the political or security hierarchy of the latter.

An organic law shall determine the procedure applicable in matters of national reconciliation.





## **ARTICLE 59**

The President of the Republic shall notify the individual whose referral to the International Criminal Court is requested by the Attorney General of the Nation, either directly or through the Minister of Justice, of his decision to order his extradition.

If he refuses to order the requested extradition, the person prosecuted shall be referred to the Special Tribunal.

## **ARTICLE 60**

The Attorney General shall submit a report on the progress of the national reconciliation process to the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Justice every 6 months from the date of his appointment.

He shall deliver a speech before the Consultative Senate, which shall be followed by a debate, at the end of which the transitional government shall present its commitments for the continuation of the national reconciliation process.



# **THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE TRANSITIONAL REPUBLIC**

# **XI**



# **XI - THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE TRANSITIONAL REPUBLIC**

## **ARTICLE 61**

The administration of the national territory shall be organized into municipalities and regions.

## **ARTICLE 62**

Municipal councilors shall be elected by proportional representation on a list basis for a term of 24 months. The mayor shall be elected during the first session of the municipal council by an absolute majority of the council members.

The number of municipal councilors shall be as follows:

- for municipalities with fewer than 1,000 inhabitants: 5 municipal councilors,
- for municipalities with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants: 9 municipal councilors,
- for municipalities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants: 13 municipal councilors,
- for municipalities with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants: 17 municipal councilors,
- for municipalities with fewer than 60,000 inhabitants: 27 municipal councilors,
- for municipalities with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants: 33 municipal councilors,
- for municipalities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants: 47 municipal councilors,
- for municipalities with fewer than 1,000,000 inhabitants: 55 municipal councilors,
- for municipalities with fewer than 2,000,000 inhabitants: 67 municipal councilors,
- for municipalities with more than 2,000,000 inhabitants: 75 municipal councilors.

The administration of municipalities with fewer than 500 inhabitants shall be organized by the regional prefect into inter-municipal communities with at least 1,000 inhabitants.





An organic law shall provide for the organization of municipal councils, their endowment and financing by the State, their powers, and the status of municipal elected officials.

### **ARTICLE 63**

Prefects shall implement government policy in the regions and shall ensure the permanence of the State there. They shall report to the State all economic, financial, social, educational, environmental, and security information, as well as any other information for which State intervention is necessary.

They shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior, for a term of 24 months.

A prefect shall be appointed specifically for the cities of Tehran, Mashhad, Isfahan, Tabriz, Karaj, and Shiraz.

### **ARTICLE 64**

Prefects shall assess the funding needs of public services in their region. They shall consult with and shall receive requests from municipalities in their region and shall submit proposals for funding plans to the government.

The financing plans approved by the government, outside the framework set by the national public financing law, shall be submitted for information to the Consultative Senate and the Economic, Social and Environmental Council. They shall be made public.

### **ARTICLE 65**

Prefects shall maintain public order and guarantee the safety of their citizens. They shall conduct the actions of law enforcement agencies and shall report on their mission to the Prime Minister.

They shall not call upon military force.



# THE NATIONAL ARMY

XII



## **XII - THE NATIONAL ARMY**

### **ARTICLE 66**

The national army is one and indivisible.

It is composed of the army, the navy, the air force, and the national gendarmerie.

Its constitutional mission shall be to defend Iran's borders and territorial integrity.

### **ARTICLE 67**

The soldiers of the national army shall be Iranian citizens. They must have an absolute duty of discretion and are prohibited from engaging in political and commercial activities.

They shall have the right to vote.

### **ARTICLE 68**

Foreign citizens who served under the regime of the Islamic Republic, within the Iranian Army or the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, shall be admitted, by decision of the President of the Republic, after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defense, to join a specific corps under the command of the General Staff of the National Army.

Any foreign citizen who served in the armed forces of the Islamic Republic and has committed crimes punishable under the provisions of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court shall be subject to the procedure provided for in Article 58.

### **ARTICLE 69**

General officers shall be appointed by the President of the Republic. Senior officers are appointed by the President of the Republic, who shall delegate this prerogative to the Minister of Defense.

The President of the Republic shall demote or dismiss any military personnel, regardless of rank.





## **ARTICLE 70**

Any soldier serving under the Islamic Republic regime, engaged in the national army or the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, prosecuted under the provisions of Article 58 or convicted by the Special Court or by a court of ordinary jurisdiction, may be pardoned or granted amnesty by the President of the Republic, after consultation with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defense, and the Minister of Justice.

His conduct during the fall of the Islamic Republic regime shall be taken into consideration.



# **INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS**

**XIII**



## **XIII - INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS**

### **ARTICLE 71**

The President of the Republic shall conduct international negotiations and shall ratify international agreements and treaties. He shall be assisted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and, depending on the subject matter of the negotiations, by the relevant minister.

His negotiating powers may be delegated to the minister concerned with the subject matter of the agreement or treaty being negotiated.

### **ARTICLE 72**

Prior to their ratification, international treaties and agreements shall be subject to a review of constitutionality by the Consultative Constitutional Council, referred to it by the President of the Republic, who may recommend the implementation of the procedure provided for in Article 76.

The review by the Consultative Constitutional Council shall extend to compliance with the principle of reciprocity.

Once ratified by the President of the Republic, international treaties and agreements shall be transposed into positive law by means of an order, under the conditions provided for in Article 28.

The transitional government shall ensure that the law complies with ratified and transposed international treaties and agreements. It shall refer the matter to the Consultative Constitutional Council for its opinion, if necessary.

The Constitution may be revised, under the conditions provided for in Title IX, to ensure that it complies with a ratified treaty.





### **ARTICLE 73**

No international agreement shall provide for the loss of sovereignty of the Republic over one or more parts of the national territory, its natural resources, or one or more components of its population.

### **ARTICLE 74**

Any civil or military activity falling within the scope of national sovereignty and directed by the State shall be the subject of an international agreement or treaty, provided that it shall be resumed, even in violation of the relevant agreement or treaty, if the circumstances described in Article 13 are ascertained or if the Nation must face such circumstances.

The President of the Republic shall consult the Consultative Constitutional Council for this purpose.



# REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

XIV



## **XIV - REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION**

### **ARTICLE 75**

The procedure for revising the Constitution shall be initiated by decision of the President of the Republic, after consultation with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, the President of the Consultative Senate, the President of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council, the group presidents sitting in the Consultative Senate, the Attorney General of the Nation, and the President of the Supreme Court.

The provisions relating to the Preamble, the Constituent Assembly, and the term of elected offices shall not be revised.

### **ARTICLE 76**

The Consultative Constitutional Council shall, within 21 clear days of its transmission by the President of the Republic, review the conformity of the proposed revision with the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the preamble to the Constitution.

If the draft revision is found to be in conformity with the Constitution, the President of the Republic shall submit the draft revision to the people by way of a referendum within 45 days from the issuance of the constitutionality ruling. The President of the Republic shall announce the holding of the referendum by means of a radio and television broadcast to the nation.

In the event of a constitutional revision rendered necessary by the provisions of Article 72, and if the revision project is found to be in conformity with the Constitution, the President of the Republic shall submit the proposed revision to the vote of the Consultative Senate and the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council. The proposed revision shall be adopted by a three-quarter majority of the votes cast in each assembly.





## **ARTICLE 77**

If the proposed revision is adopted, the President of the Republic shall promulgate the new provisions within 24 hours.

The entry into force of the new provisions shall not be postponed for more than 8 days.

## **ARTICLE 78**

The Constitution shall not be revised in the circumstances provided for in Articles 13 and 14.



# CONSTITUTIONAL TRANSITION

**XV**



## **XV - CONSTITUTIONAL TRANSITION**

### **ARTICLE 79**

This Constitution shall automatically become null and void upon the entry into force of the Constitution adopted under the conditions provided for in Article 42.

### **ARTICLE 80**

Elective mandates provided for under the transitional Constitution shall run their full term. Only the Consultative Senate and the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council may be dissolved, if the new Constitution provides for this possibility, and only after a period of 2 months from the entry into force of the new Constitution.

During this period, no new draft order or proposed order shall be submitted for debate or vote. Only draft orders and proposed orders that have been registered with the office of the relevant assembly shall be subject to debate and vote.

### **ARTICLE 81**

The term of office of the President of the Republic shall expire upon the inauguration of the new Head of State, under the conditions provided for by the constitution adopted in accordance Title VII.

In the event that a republican system is adopted, the President of the Republic shall be elected under the conditions set forth in the new Constitution.

In the event of the adoption of a constitutional and parliamentary monarchy, the Shah of Iran shall be proclaimed following an election, the conditions of which shall be determined by an organic law titled the « Fundamental Law of the Empire of Iran. »





## **ARTICLE 82**

Orders issued by the Prime Minister and the transitional government, within the framework established by the Constitution, shall be submitted to the vote of the first Parliament for approval or rejection within 3 months from the opening of the parliamentary session.

## **ARTICLE 83**

Criminal proceedings initiated during the transitional period shall continue, if necessary under new legal classifications. The penalties applicable shall not be increased.

Acts that are no longer subject to criminal classification shall be subject to dismissal of proceedings.

