

Woman, Life, Liberty
Proposed Drafts of Two Constitutions for Free Iran
A Gift to the great People of Iran

Authors of this proposals are a group of thinkers who love Iran and Iranians. We are not affiliated with any political party, religious group, or any other organization; have no desire to seek any office in the future government of Iran; and do not wish to interject our personal opinions.

We humbly suggest a choice between either a Republic system of government, or a Constitutional Monarchy be made by the great people of Iran in a free and transparent referendum.

We have studied, analyzed, and borrowed from constitutions of 16 countries: Australia, Japan, Singapore, India, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Tunisia, Morocco, Canada, United States, Costa Rica, and Brazil. We are eternally grateful to all these nations.

A draft of the Constitution for each form of government both in Farsi and English, is hereby submitted to the people of Iran.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the group,

Badi Badiozamani

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Preamble

We, the men and women of the ancient land of Iran/Persia, being endowed with humanistic characteristics of our seven-thousand-year ancestral inheritance; having respect for the religion of Islam and all divine religions, but emphasizing that no religious establishment of any faith and their members, either in clergy or civilian attire, should be involved in making and/or enforcing any laws; aspiring to make our country the epicenter of peace and amity of the world, do hereby establish this Constitution the law of the land based on fundamental Human Rights, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, national or social origin, birth, political or other status with the right to life, liberty and security; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and association, the right to free education and health; freedom of travel and work/employment; equal rights before the law as well as equal protection by the law; protection against being subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

We, the Iranian people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the Constitutional Assembly, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and that of future generations, the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of humankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith.

Constitution for a Republic System

Article 1. The unifying language of Iran shall be Farsi, but languages spoken by various ethnic groups of Iran such as, but not limited to, Azari, Khuzestani Arabic, Balochi, Gilaki, Kurdish, Lori, Mazandarani, Turkoman, etc. may be taught at provincial level provisions of which may be chosen by each province.

Article 2. The Flag of Iran shall be tri-color comprising equal horizontal bands of green, white, and red, with the lion and sun or sheer-o-khorshid in center of the white band.

Each province may choose its own flag. The Iranian National Flag shall be hoisted first and lowered last when flown with other flags.

Article 3. Voting Eligibility: all Iranian citizens who have attained the age of eighteen (18), who do not have felony convictions shall be eligible to vote.

Rights and Duties of the People

Article 4. The conditions necessary for being an Iranian national shall be determined by law.

Article 5. People shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental Human Rights. These fundamental human rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be conferred upon the people of this and future generations as eternal and inviolate rights.

Article 6. The freedoms and rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be maintained by the constant endeavor of the people,

who shall refrain from any abuse of these freedoms and rights and shall always be responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare.

Article 7. All people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, privacy, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs.

Article 8. All people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, national or social origin, birth, political or other status.

1. Nepotism shall be forbidden.
2. Lobbying for any type of compensation shall be prohibited.

Article 9. People have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them.

1. All public officials are servants of and collectively responsible to the whole country and not of any group thereof.
2. Universal adult suffrage is guaranteed with regard to the election of public officials.
3. In all elections, secrecy of the ballot shall not be violated. A voter shall not be answerable, publicly or privately, for the choice s/he has made.

Article 10. Every person shall have the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage, for the removal of public officials, for the enactment, repeal or amendment of laws, ordinances or regulations and for other matters; nor shall any person be in any way discriminated against for sponsoring such a petition.

Article 11. Every person may sue for redress as provided by law from the State or a public entity, in case s/he has suffered damage through illegal act of any public official.

Article 12. No person shall be held in bondage of any kind. Involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited.

Article 13. Freedom of thought and conscience shall not be violated.

Article 14. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all.

1. No religious organization, establishment, entity, group, society, endowment, or in any other form, shall receive any privileges from the government, nor exercise any political authority in the affairs of the country.
2. No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite or practice.
3. The government and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity.

Article 15. Freedom of assembly and association as well as all forms of expression such as spoken, print, electronic, social media, etc. are guaranteed.

1. No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated.

Article 16. Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his/her residence and to choose his/her occupation.

1. Freedom of all persons to move to a foreign country and to divest themselves of their nationality shall be inviolate.

Article 17. Press/Media freedom is guaranteed.

1. Parliament shall make no law diminishing the freedom of speech, or of the press/media.
2. Government shall not control any media (written, spoken or digital such as social media)

3. The Media is not entitled to treatment different in kind from the treatment to which any other member of the public may be subjected. Free speech and free media do not give an individual or the media any immunity from liability for libel or slander.

Article 18. Academic freedom is guaranteed.

Article 19. Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes and it shall be maintained through mutual cooperation with the equal rights of husband and wife as a basis.

1. With regard to the choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile, divorce and other matters pertaining to marriage and family, laws shall be enacted from the standpoint of individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes.

Article 20. All people shall have the right to receive an equal education.

1. All people shall be obligated to have all boys and girls under their protection receive ordinary education as provided for by law. Such compulsory education shall be free.

Article 21. All people shall have the right and the obligation to work.

1. Standards for wages, hours, rest and other working conditions shall be fixed by law.

2. Children shall not be exploited.

Article 22. The right to own or to hold property is inviolable.

1. Natural resources are owned by Iran and cannot be sold to foreign entities/individuals. Foreign Investments shall be regulated by law.

2. Property rights shall be defined by law, in conformity with the public welfare.

3. Private property may be taken for public use upon just compensation therefor.

Article 23. The people shall be liable to taxation as provided by law.

Article 24. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, nor shall any other criminal penalty be imposed, except according to procedures established by law.

Article 25. No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts.

Article 26. No person shall be apprehended except upon warrant issued by a competent judicial officer which specifies the offense with which the person is charged, unless s/he is apprehended while the offense is being committed.

Article 27. No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him/her or without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall s/he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand of any person such cause must be immediately shown in open court in his/her presence and the presence of his/her counsel.

Article 28. The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus (the right protecting against unlawful and indefinite imprisonment) shall not be suspended, unless in cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public safety may require it.

Article 29. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers, electronic and digital effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon warrant issued for adequate cause and particularly describing the place and belongings to be searched and things to be seized.

1. Each search or seizure shall be made upon separate warrant issued by a competent judicial officer.

Article 30. Infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments is absolutely forbidden.

Article 31. In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public jury trial by an impartial court.

1. S/he shall be permitted full opportunity to examine all witnesses and evidence, and shall have the right of compulsory process for obtaining witnesses on his/her behalf at public expense.

2. At all times the accused shall have the assistance of competent counsel who shall, if the accused is financially unable to secure the same by their own efforts, be assigned to their use by the government.

Article 32. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself/herself.

1. Confession made under compulsion, torture or threat, or after prolonged arrest or detention shall not be admitted in evidence.

2. No person shall be convicted or punished in cases where the only proof against him/her is their own confession.

Article 33. Any person, in case s/he is acquitted after s/he has been arrested or detained, may sue the government for redress as provided by law.

The Parliament

Article 34. The Parliament shall consist of two Chambers, namely the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Article 35. The Parliament shall be the highest organ of the country power, and shall be the sole law-making organ of Iran.

Article 36. Both chambers of the Parliament shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people.

1. The number of the members of the Senate shall be sixty-two (62), two from each province, and each Senator shall have one Vote.
2. Any change in the number and geographical borders of Provinces shall be approved by two thirds majority vote of the totality of the members of both the House of Representative and the Senate.
3. Notwithstanding the number of Provinces, the number of Senators elected in each Provenience shall be no more, or less than two (2).
4. The number of members of House of Representatives shall be one (1) representative for each three-hundred thousand (300,000) residents in each province. There should be a minimum of one (1) representative for each province in cases where number of residents of the province is below three-hundred thousand (300,000).

Article 37. Men and women Citizens of Iran, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, national or social origin, birth, political or other status at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, who have attained the age of thirty (30) for the Senate and twenty five (25) for the House of Representative, do not have any felony convictions, are not currently serving in any branch of the military, armed forces, intelligence strata, and been resident of Iran for a minimum of ten consecutive years immediately prior to the election, shall be eligible to run for the Senate and the House, respectively.

The clergy, either in clergy or civilian attire, of any religion shall be excluded from running for the Parliament.

1. Fixed election dates to be determined by law.

Article 38. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be three (3) years. No elected representative shall serve more than two terms, a total of six (6) years.

Article 39. The term of office of members of the Senate shall be six (6) years, with staggered elections into two (2) cycles. The rationale to establish a staggered system of election is to ensure a smooth transition in the Senate.

1. In the initial election for the Senate, a total of thirty-one (31) Senators (the highest vote getter in each province) would be elected to serve for a six (6) year term.

2. The second highest vote getter in each province, a total of thirty-one (31) Senators, would be elected for a three (3) year term. Thereafter, the highest vote getters shall be elected for a term of six (6) years, as well. This way, half (½) of the Senate would be up for elections every three (3) years. The date of Senate elections shall coincide with the day of elections for the House of Representatives.

3. No member of the Senate shall serve more than a total of twelve (12) years.

4. Members of both Chambers shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with law.

5. Upon expiration of the terms of service, each member of the Parliament, shall be entitled to a pension/retirement the amount of which shall be fifty percent (50%) of their last base salary multiplied by the number of his/her years of service.

6. Members of the Parliament are equal to the general public. There shall be no exemptions for the members of the Parliament from laws, rules, or regulations including benefits and entitlements such as pension, health insurance, etc.

Article 40. Electoral districts, method of voting and other matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Chambers shall be fixed by law.

Article 41. No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Chambers simultaneously.

1- No elected member of the House or Senate shall serve in any governmental entity as long as s/he is in office.

2- Elected members of the House of Representatives and the Senate must be inhabitants of their respective Provinces.

Article 42. Members of the House and the Senate shall not be held liable outside the Parliament for speeches, debates or votes cast inside the Parliament.

Article 43. An ordinary session of the Parliament shall be convened concurrently once per year.

Article 44. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives within forty (40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Parliament must be convened within thirty (30) days from the date of the election.

1- When the House of Representatives is dissolved, the Senate must convene a national emergency session within ten (10) days.

Article 45. Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, a resolution must be passed by a majority of two-thirds or more of the totality of the members.

Article 46. Business cannot be transacted in the House and the Senate unless a minimum of sixty percent (60%) of total membership is present at all times.

1- All matters shall be decided, in the House and Senate, by at least sixty percent (60%) of total members, except as elsewhere provided in the Constitution.

2- In case of a tie vote in the Senate (31-31), the vice President shall cast a tie-breaking vote.

Article 47. Deliberation in the House and Senate shall be public. However, a secret meeting may be held where two-thirds of all members passes a resolution therefor.

1- House and Senate shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be published and given general circulation, excepting such parts of proceedings of secret session as may be deemed to require secrecy.

2- Votes of members on any matter shall be recorded in the minutes.

Article 48. the House and Senate shall select its own President and other officials.

1- The House and Senate shall establish its rules pertaining to meetings, proceedings and internal discipline, and may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, in order to expel a member, a majority of two-thirds or more of the totality of members must pass a resolution thereon.

Article 49. A bill becomes a law on passage by both the House and the Senate, and signature of the President.

Article 50. All bills approved by both the House and the Senate, sent by the Senate to the office of the President to be signed within ten (10) days, shall become law once signed by the President.

1 - If a bill is vetoed by the President within ten (10) days from its receipt, and returned with his/her objections to the House or Senate in which it was originated for its reconsideration, the veto can be overridden by two thirds majority vote of the totality of the members of both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

2. If any Bill is not returned by the President within ten (10) days (Fridays excepted) after it has been presented to him/her, the bill shall be a Law, in like manner as if s/he had signed it, unless the Parliament by their Adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a Law.

Article 51. International treaties must be ratified by the Senate, and signed by the President in order to be considered valid.

Article 52. The House and the Senate may conduct investigations in relation to government, and may demand the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records.

Article 53. The President may, at any time, appear in either the House or the Senate for the purpose of speaking on bills.

Powers of the Parliament

Article 54. The Parliament shall have Power To:

- 1- Lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of Iran; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the country;
- 2- To borrow money on the credit of Iran;
- 3- To regulate Commerce with foreign nations, and among the Provinces;
- 4- To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout Iran;
- 5- To print money, coin, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;
- 6- To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current coins and currency of Iran;
- 7- To establish efficient procedures and regulations for the Post Office;
- 8- To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
- 9- To constitute Tribunals lower than the Supreme Court;
- 10- To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the Law of Nations;
- 11- To declare war;

12- To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the Government of Iran, or in any department or office thereof.

13- Enact laws with appropriate punishment for commercial false advertising as well as false claims in political advertising and campaigns that mislead the citizenry by virtue of obfuscating the truth through using evasive, unclear, or obscure language and or imagery in telling of the facts.

14 - The Vice President of Iran shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless the votes in the senate are equally divided.

15. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President.

16. The House of Representatives shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

17. Matters relating to impeachment of the judges shall be provided by law

18. Only the Parliament has the authority to remove a judge. This is done though a vote of impeachment by the house and a trial and conviction by the Senate.

19. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of Iran, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

20. Impeachment inquiry begins in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. That committee holds hearings, takes evidence, and hears testimony of witnesses concerning matters relevant to the inquiry. There will also be a Minority Counsel who serves the interest of the party not controlling Parliament.

21. Witnesses are interrogated by the Committee Counsel, the Minority Counsel, and each of the members of the House Judiciary Committee. The Committee formulates Articles of Impeachment which could contain multiple counts. The Committee votes on the Articles of Impeachment and the results of the vote are reported to the House as a whole. The matter is then referred to the whole House which debates the matter and votes on the Articles of Impeachment, which may or may not be changed. If the Articles of Impeachment are approved by two thirds of the entire house, the matter is sent to the Senate for trial.

Impeachment Trials

Article 55. The trial in the Senate is handled by "Managers" from the House of Representatives, with the assistance of attorneys employed for the prosecution of the impeachment case. The Senate, as a whole, sits as jury. The Senate would then debate the matter, and vote, each individual Senator voting whether to convict the President and remove him/her from office, or against conviction. If more than two-thirds of the Senators in totality vote to convict, the President would be removed from office. A Senator who abstained from voting but was present would in effect be voting against conviction.

1- The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of Iran is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the totality of Members.

2- Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Powers Denied Parliament

Article 56. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

1 - No Preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one Province over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one Province, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

2 - No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually.

3- No Person holding governmental offices, shall accept any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatsoever.

Eligibility to Hold the Office of President

Article 57. Men and women citizens of Iran, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, national or social origin, birth, political or other status at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, who have attained age of thirty-five (35), do not have any felony convictions, are not currently serving in any branch of the military, armed forces, intelligence strata, and been resident of Iran for a minimum of ten (10) consecutive years immediately prior to the election, shall be eligible to the Office of President. The clergy, of any religion, either in clergy or civilian attire, shall be excluded from running for the Office of the President.

1. The term for the Office of the President is six (6) years with a maximum limit of two (2) terms, whether consecutive or not.
2. Fixed election dates to be determined by law.
3. The President shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation the amount of which shall be determined by law.
4. At the end of his/her service, the President, shall be entitled to a pension/retirement for the rest of his/her life, the amount of which shall be fifty percent (50%) of his/her last salary.

Duties of the President

Article 58. the President shall:

1. Make treaties with the approval of the Senate.
2. Veto bills and sign bills.
3. Represent our nation in talks with foreign countries.
4. Enforce the laws that Parliament passes.
5. Act as Commander-in-Chief during a war.
6. Call out troops to protect our nation against an attack.
7. Propose bills to the Parliament for their consideration and approval.

8. Entertain foreign guests.
9. Recognize foreign countries.
10. Grant pardons with the approval of the senate.
11. Nominate Cabinet members and Supreme Court Justices and other high officials for the approval of the Senate.
12. Appoint ambassadors with the consent of the senate.
13. Represent the best interests of all the people

The Cabinet

Article 59. Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet.

Article 60. The Cabinet shall consist of the President, who shall be its head. The President must send his cabinet nominees to the Senate for its approval.

- 1- The President and the majority of the cabinet members must be civilians.
- 2- The Cabinet, in the exercise of executive power, shall be collectively responsible to the Parliament.
- 3- The President may remove the Ministers of his /her cabinet as s/he chooses.

Article 61. When there is a vacancy in the post of President, the Vice President shall take the oath of office as President. the newly sworn President shall appoint a new Vice President.

Article 62. The President, representing the cabinet, submits bills, reports on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Parliament and exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches. The President shall appear at the joint session of Parliament on an annual basis and present his/her plans for the following year.

Article 63. The Cabinet, in addition to other general administrative functions, shall perform the following functions:

1. Administer the law faithfully, conduct affairs of the country.
2. Administer the civil service, in accordance with standards established by law.
3. Prepare the budget, and present it to the Parliament annually for their approval.
4. Enact cabinet orders in order to execute the provisions of this Constitution and of the law. However, it cannot include penal provisions in such cabinet orders unless authorized by such law.

Article 64. Ministers of the cabinet, during their tenure of office, shall not be subject to legal action without the consent of the Parliament. However, the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

The Judiciary

Article 65. The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such lower courts as are established by law.

- 1- No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the Executive branch be given final judicial power.
- 2- All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound only by this Constitution and the laws.

The Supreme Court

Article 66. The Supreme Court is the highest tribunal in the nation for all cases and controversies arising under the Constitution or the laws of the country.

1- As the final arbiter of the law, the Court is charged with ensuring the Iranian people the promise of equal justice under law and, thereby, also functions as guardian and interpreter of the Constitution.

2- The Supreme Court is the court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation or official act.

3- The Supreme Court consists of one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. The Chief Justice shall be elected by two third majority of the entire Supreme Court Justices.

4- The number of the members of the Supreme Court can only be changed by a three-fourth (75%) majority of the totality of the Senate.

5- Power to nominate the Justices is vested in the President of Iran, and appointments are made with the confirmation of the Senate.

Article 67. Judges shall not be removed except by impeachment unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties.

1- No disciplinary action against judges shall be administered by any executive organ or agency.

2- The impeachment process shall be the same process articulated in the article pertaining to the Presidential impeachment.

3- The judges of the Supreme Court shall be retired upon the attainment of the age eighty (80).

Article 68. Judges of the Federal courts shall be appointed by the President with the confirmation of the Senate. The Senate shall have no more than 12 months to confirm, otherwise the nominee shall be appointed by the President to the related office.

1- All judges shall hold office for a term of ten (10) years with privilege of reappointment, provided that they shall be retired upon the attainment of the age eighty (80).

2- The Supreme Court Justices as well as the Judges of the Federal Courts shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

3- At the end of their service, the Supreme Court Justices as well as the Federal Court Judges shall be entitled to a pension/retirement for the rest of their lives, the amount of which shall be fifty percent (50%) of their last salary.

Finance

Article 69. The power to administer national finances shall be exercised as the Parliament shall determine.

Article 70. The budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives by the President.

1- Upon consideration of the budget, when the Senate makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, it must be sent back to the House of Representatives until an agreement can be reached from both the House and the Senate.

Article 71. No new taxes shall be imposed or existing ones modified except by law or under such conditions as law may prescribe.

Article 72. No money shall be expended, nor shall the country obligate itself, except as authorized by the Parliament.

Article 73. In order to provide for unforeseen deficiencies in the budget, a reserve fund may be authorized by the Parliament to be expended upon the responsibility of the Cabinet.

1- The Cabinet must get subsequent approval of the Parliament for all payments from the reserve fund.

Article 74. No public money or other property shall be expended or appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious institution

or association, endowment, or for any charitable, educational or benevolent enterprises not under the control of public authority.

1-No budgetary item approved by the Parliament shall be expended for any purpose other than what it was specifically approved for. Any surplus or unused portion of the budget for a specific item shall be returned to the Parliament for re-appropriation.

Article 75. Final accounts of the expenditures and revenues of the country shall be audited annually by a Board of Audit and submitted by the Cabinet to the Parliament, together with the statement of audit, during the fiscal year immediately following the period covered.

1- The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law.

Article 76. At regular intervals, and at least annually, the Cabinet shall report to the Parliament and the people on the state of national finances.

Province/local Self-Government

Article 77. Regulations concerning organization and operations of provincial public entities shall be fixed by law in accordance with the principle of local governance.

Article 78. Provincial public entities shall establish assemblies as their deliberative organs, such as provincial House and Senate.

1- All Provincial legislative, judiciary, and executive branch members shall be elected in accordance with this Constitution by direct popular vote within their provinces.

Article 79. Provincial public entities shall have the right to manage their property, affairs and administration and to enact their own regulations within law.

Powers Denied to Provinces

Article 80. No Province shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; print money; emit bills of credit; make anything but currency in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

1- No Province shall, without the consent of the Parliament, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any Province on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of Iran; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Parliament.

2- No Province shall, without the consent of the Parliament, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another Province, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Amendments

Article 81. Amendments to this Constitution shall be initiated by the Parliament, through a concurring vote of three fourths (75%) or more of totality of the members of the House and the Senate, shall thereupon be submitted to all Provinces for ratification, which shall require the affirmative vote of three fourths (75%) of totality of Provinces, at a special referendum in accordance with the Constitution.

1- Amendments when so ratified shall immediately be promulgated by the President in the name of the people, as an integral part of this Constitution.

Supreme Law

Article 82. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the nation of Iran and no law, ordinance, Presidential rescript or other act of government, or part thereof, contrary to the provisions hereof, shall have legal force or validity.

1- All international treaties shall be in conformity with this Constitution, otherwise the newly elected government shall reconsider it.

Article 83. The President as well as members of the Cabinet, members of the Parliament, judges, and all other public officials have the obligation to respect and uphold this Constitution.

Supplementary Provisions

Article 84. This Constitution shall be enforced immediately by the caretaker government.

1- The enactment of laws necessary for enforcement of this Constitution, the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the procedure for the convocation of the Parliament and other preparatory procedures necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution may be executed within 6 months by the caretaker government.

End of draft.

Contents

Preamble	2
Constitution for a Republic System	3
Article 1. The unifying language of Iran shall be Farsi	3
Article 2. The Flag of Iran shall be tri-color.....	3
Article 3. Voting Eligibility	3
Rights and Duties of the People	3
Article 4. The conditions necessary for being an Iranian.....	3
Article 5. People shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental Human Rights.	3
Article 6. The freedoms and rights guaranteed to the people.....	3
Article 7. All people shall be respected as individuals.....	4
Article 8. All people are equal under the law	4
1. Nepotism shall be forbidden.....	4
2. Lobbying for any type of compensation shall be prohibited.....	4
Article 9. People have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them.	4
1. All public officials are servants.....	4
2. Universal adult suffrage is guaranteed.....	4
3. In all elections, secrecy of the ballot shall not be violated.	4
Article 10. Every person shall have the right of peaceful petition.....	4
Article 11. Every person may sue for redress	4
Article 12. No person shall be held in bondage of any kind.....	5
Article 13. Freedom of thought and conscience shall not be violated.....	5
Article 14. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all.....	5
1. No religious organization... shall receive any privileges... ..	5
2. No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act,	5
3. The government and its organs shall refrain from religious education... ..	5
Article 15. Freedom of assembly and association... ..	5
1. No censorship shall be maintained... ..	5
Article 16. Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his/her residence ...	5
Article 18. Academic freedom is guaranteed.....	6

Article 19. Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes.	6
Article 20. All people shall have the right to receive an equal education.	6
Article 21. All people shall have the right and the obligation to work.	6
Article 22. The right to own or to hold property is inviolable.	6
Article 23. The people shall be liable to taxation as provided by law.	7
Article 24. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty.	7
Article 25. No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts.	7
Article 26. No person shall be apprehended.	7
Article 27. No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges.	7
Article 28. The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus (the right protecting against unlawful and indefinite imprisonment) shall not be suspended.	7
Article 29. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes.	7
Article 30. Infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments is absolutely forbidden.	8
Article 31. In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public jury trial.	8
Article 32. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself/herself.	8
Article 33. Any person, in case s/he is acquitted after s/he has been arrested or detained, may sue the government.	8
The Parliament	8
Article 34. The Parliament shall consist of two Chambers, namely the House of Representatives and the Senate.	8
Article 35. The Parliament shall be the highest organ of the country power.	8
Article 36. Both chambers of the Parliament shall consist of elected members.	9
Article 37. Men and women Citizens of Iran, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender ... shall be eligible to run for the Senate and the House	9
Article 38. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be three (3) years.	9
Article 39. The term of office of members of the Senate shall be six (6) years.	10
Article 40. Electoral districts, method of voting... shall be fixed by law.	10
Article 41. No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Chambers simultaneously.	10
Article 42. Members of the House and the Senate shall not be held liable outside the Parliament.	11

Article 43. An ordinary session of the Parliament shall be convened concurrently once per year.....	11
Article 44. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives within forty (40) days	11
Article 45. Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. 11	
Article 46. Business cannot be transacted in the House and the Senate unless a minimum of sixty percent (60%) of total membership is present.....	11
Article 47. Deliberation in the House and Senate shall be public.....	12
Article 48. the House and Senate shall select its own President and other officials.	12
Article 49. A bill becomes a law on passage by both the House and the Senate, and...	12
Article 50. All bills approved by both the House and the Senate, sent by the Senate to the office of the President... ..	12
Article 51. International treaties must be ratified by the Senate, and signed by the President in order to be considered valid.	12
Article 52. The House and the Senate may conduct investigations in relation to government... ..	13
Article 53. The President may, at any time, appear in either the House or the Senate for the purpose of speaking on bills.....	13
Article 54. The Parliament shall have the Power to... ..	13
Impeachment Trials	15
Article 55. The trial in the Senate is handled by "Managers".....	15
Eligibility to Hold the Office of President	16
Duties of the President	16
Article 58. the President shall... ..	16
The Cabinet	17
Article 59. Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet.....	17
Article 60. The Cabinet shall consist of the President.....	17
Article 61. When there is a vacancy in the post of President.....	17
Article 62. The President, representing the cabinet, submits bills... ..	17
Article 63. The Cabinet... shall perform the following functions... ..	18
Article 64. Ministers of the cabinet, during their tenure of office, shall not be subject to legal action without the consent of the Parliament.....	18
The Judiciary	18
Article 65. The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and.....	18
Article 66. The Supreme Court is the Highest Tribunal in the Nation.....	18

Article 67. Judges shall not be removed except by impeachment...	19
Article 68. Judges of the Federal courts shall be appointed by the President...	19
Finance	20
Article 69. The power to administer national finances.....	20
Article 70. The budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives by the President.....	20
Article 71. No new taxes shall be imposed.....	20
Article 72. No money shall be expended... except as authorized by the Parliament. ...	20
Article 73. In order to provide for unforeseen deficiencies in the budget, a reserve fund may be authorized. ...	20
Article 74. No public money or other property shall be expended or appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious institution... ..	20
Article 75. Final accounts of the expenditures and revenues of the country shall be audited annually by a Board of Audit... ..	21
Article 76. At regular intervals, and at least annually, the Cabinet shall report to the Parliament	21
Province/local Self-Government	21
Article 77. Regulations concerning organization and operations of provincial public entities shall be fixed by law	21
Article 78. Provincial public entities shall establish assemblies as their deliberative organs, such as provincial House and Senate.....	21
Article 79. Provincial public entities shall have the right to manage... ..	22
Amendments	22
Article 81. Amendments to this Constitution shall be initiated by the Parliament, through a concurring vote of three fourths (75%).....	22
Supreme Law	23
Article 82. This Constitution shall be the supreme law.....	23
Article 83. The President...the Parliament, judges...have the obligation to uphold this Constitution.	23
Supplementary Provisions	23
Article 84. This Constitution shall be enforced immediately by the caretaker government.....	23
End of draft.....	23