



**Translation of the Islamic Republic of Iran’s
“Law to Support the Family Through Promotion of
Culture of Chastity and Hijab”**

**Translated from the original Farsi into English
by the Center for Human Rights in Iran (CHRI)
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Chapter 1: General

Article 1 - The family is the primary center of human excellence and peace, while nudity, indecency, hijab removal, and improper clothing in public view and in public places or in passages typically in view of *namahrms* (non-family male individuals), whether in real or virtual spaces, and advertising or promoting the aforementioned behaviors violate Paragraphs 1 and 7 of Article 3 and Article 10 of the Constitution and are prohibited in accordance with the provisions of this Law and other laws.

Note 1: The primacy of the family, based on the general policies of the state regarding the family, means placing the family at the center of legislating and implementing laws, regulations, programs, executive policies, and all educational, cultural, social, and economic policies, especially regarding housing and urban development, consolidating and promoting its social capital based on satisfaction, fairness, service, respect, affection, and mercy.

Note 2: Immodesty means any type of behavior, speech, and sensual movements that violate Islamic law.

Article 2 - The Ministry of the Interior, by forming the headquarters referred to in Paragraph 6-2 of Article 6 of Legislation No. 820 of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council, which is referred to as the "Headquarters" in this Law, while maintaining the independence of the agencies in carrying out their legal duties, is responsible for coordinating and supervising the performance of the agencies, institutions, and legal entities for which duties have been specified in this Law and the legislations of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council regarding chastity and hijab. It acts by making maximum use of all capacities, resources, and non-governmental and grassroots organizations, and submits its report to the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council and the Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament) at the beginning of the month of Aban (October 22-November 20) of each year.

Note 1- The "Headquarters" shall be formed with the inclusion of the highest officials of the agencies mentioned in Chapter 3 of this Law with the exception of Article 17, the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Provinces, and two members of the parliamentary judicial, legal, and cultural affairs committees, and one person from each committee elected as an observer by Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament).

Note 2 - The agencies mentioned in Chapter 3 of this Law that are not under the Executive Branch, including the military and police forces, and the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization, are required to cooperate with the "Headquarters" with the permission of the Supreme Leader.

Note 3 - The Executive Branch agencies and institutions mentioned in this Law are required to submit their annual performance reports to the Ministry of Interior by the beginning of the month of Mehr (September 22 - October 21) of each year.

Note 4 - The Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament) is required to dedicate one public session of the Assembly every year to presenting a report on this Article, in implementation of Article 107 of the Law on Internal Regulations of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Note 5- The Judicial Branch, in carrying out its duties, is required to comply with this Law and the legislations of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council regarding chastity and hijab.

Chapter 2: General Duties of Executive Bodies

Article 3 - All bodies mentioned in Article 29 of the Law on the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the Economic, Social and Cultural Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, approved on March 4, 2017, and Article 5 of the Civil Service Management Law, approved on July 30, 2007, with subsequent amendments and additions, are required to provide in-person training courses for employees to teach the Islamic family-oriented lifestyle, especially the commitment of couples to each other, and to promote the culture of chastity and hijab, every year.

Note 1: The State Administrative and Employment Organization is required to prepare the educational content of this article in cooperation with the Management Center of (Shia) Seminary Schools within a maximum of three months after this Law goes into effect, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the legislations of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council, regarding chastity and hijab, and send it to the aforementioned Council. The corrective opinions of that Council are binding on the [State Administrative and Employment] Organization. Failure of the aforementioned Council to present its opinion within a maximum of three months does not prevent the implementation of the aforementioned educational measures.

Note 2: The Executive Branch agencies subject to this Article are required, in cooperation with the Islamic Propaganda Organization, to design and hold programs to explain the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab in the form of educational content subject to Note 1 of this article, using appropriate artistic and performance methods for the families of their employees.

Article 4 - The agencies mentioned in Chapter 3 of this Law are required to prepare their operational evaluation and effectiveness indicators within the framework of the higher-level documents and laws in accordance with the specialized tasks specified in the legislations of the

Supreme Cultural Revolution Council regarding chastity and hijab and this Law, and submit them to the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council. The corrective opinions of that Council are mandatory. After three months, the failure of this Council to present its opinion does not prevent the implementation of the aforementioned indicators. The aforementioned agencies are also required to submit their annual action plan in the field of chastity and hijab to the Coordination and Steering Headquarters for the Implementation of the Chastity and Hijab Law each year at the beginning of the month of Khordad (May 22 - June 21) within the framework of the approved indicators for approval and supervision of its implementation, so that it is approved by the majority of the ministers who are members of the “Headquarters” within a maximum of three months.

Article 5 - The Fashion and Clothing Organizing Working Group is required to prepare annual guidelines for the design, production and supply of clothing and standards and conditions for the import of clothing appropriate to the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab for the relevant Executive Branch agencies and all related professions and industries, based on the criteria approved by the State General Culture Council, which have been approved by the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council. This guideline, after being approved by the committee consisting of the Ministers of Culture and Islamic Guidance, Education and Training, and Mining Industry and Trade, and notified by the Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance, shall be mandatory for all Executive Branch agencies subject to Article 3 of this Law and all related professions and industries.

Note: Based on the criteria approved by the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council, the General Cultural Council is required to communicate the annual instructions for designing, producing and supplying toys, dolls and statues in accordance with the Islamic family-oriented lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab to the relevant Executive Branch agencies and all related professions and industries through the Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance. This instruction is mandatory for all Executive Branch agencies subject to Article 3 of this Law and all related professions and industries.

Article 6 - The production of *chador* (veil) black cloth, as well as *maqnaeh* (headcover) black cloth, and also the production of manteaus in accordance with the approved criteria mentioned in Article 5 of this Law are considered examples of cultural activities subject to paragraph 1 of Article 139 of the Direct Taxes Law, approved on February 22, 2018, with subsequent amendments and additions.

Note: The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization applies the advertising rate for goods and services subject to this Article based on the tariff for cultural goods.

Chapter 3: Executive Bodies Specific Duties

Article 7 - The Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance is required to perform the following duties in order to achieve the objectives of this Law:

- 1- Prepare a comprehensive system for ranking the content of cultural products and productions based on the indicators and content priorities in the field of chastity and hijab approved by the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council and submit it to the aforementioned Council. The corrective opinions of that Council are mandatory. After three months, the failure of the aforementioned Council to announce an opinion does not prevent the implementation of the aforementioned comprehensive system. Any material and moral support, as well as the level of privileges and subsidies, will be applied in accordance with the comprehensive content-ranking system.
2. Not issuing any type of license for works that are contrary to the indicators and objectives of this Law, and the policies of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council.
3. Annual monitoring and supervision of the impact of the implementation of this Law with the supervision and coordination of the Secretariat of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council and reporting it to the Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament) for review and evaluation in the cultural, judicial and legal committees and presenting the reports of those committees in open [parliamentary] sessions.
4. Preparing and strengthening influential artistic and media productions regarding family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab.

Article 8 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization is required to perform the following duties:

1. Prepare and broadcast radio and television programs to introduce and promote the symbols and patterns of the Islamic family-centered lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab and related rulings, with an emphasis on child and adolescent audiences and avoiding the promotion of unhealthy relationships and anti-family patterns in the production and broadcast of programs and advertisements.
2. Raising awareness and enlightenment about symbols and currents active against the foundation of the family and the culture of chastity and hijab or promoting nudity, homosexuality, or other corrupt behavior that disrupt the foundation of the family.
3. Broadcasting of specialized programs, free of charge, prepared by Executive Branch agencies, non-governmental organizations, as well as persons and other [groups] active

in the field of chastity and hijab, in accordance with production and broadcasting standards of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization.

Note: The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization is obliged to present the relevant standards to the agencies, institutions, and individuals requesting the subject of this Paragraph.

4. Encouraging and reassuring artists and producers of fine cultural works to present innovative and attractive solutions in order to deepen and develop the culture of chastity and hijab.

5. Not concluding contracts with persons and [groups] who promote or advertise the removal of hijab, or indecency, or improper covering or nudity, or who commit the aforementioned behaviors in the open, in public places or passages that are typically in view of *namahrms* (non-family male individuals), whether in real or virtual space, and not inviting them to programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization.

Note: The provision of this Paragraph does not apply to cases that are deemed necessary by the Director of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization, including debates and discussions, as well as to foreign nationals, provided that they have not committed the behaviors mentioned in this Paragraph within the country of Iran.

6. Using patterns approved by the Fashion and Clothing Organizing Working Group to model clothing appropriate to the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab in productions such as television programs and drama series, and avoiding the use of inappropriate patterns in them.

7. Developing guidelines for comprehensive audio and video content regarding family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab, separately for the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization and the home theater network, based on the legislation of the 883rd session of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council, within two months after this Law comes into force.

8. Preventing the production and distribution of pervasive audio and video content that promotes corruption, nudity, indecency, revealing the hijab, and improper covering on home theater networks based on the legislations of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council and the provisions of this Law.

9. Preparing and presenting instructions for the production and distribution of pervasive audio and video content on broadcasting platforms to achieve the goals of this Law,

based on the legislation of the 883rd session of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council, within two months after the entry into force of this Law.

10. Preparing and presenting instructions for the implementation of the maintenance and professional excellence of presenters in line with the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab.

11. Production and broadcasting of films and television series specifically regarding family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab.

12. Appropriate information about the provisions of this Law, and media follow-up on the extent of its implementation, and removal of obstacles.

Article 9 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, the Islamic Propaganda Organization is obliged to carry out the following duties:

1. Planning to utilize the capacity of mosques, *hosseiniyehs* and other religious places and committees and organizations, as well as (Shia) seminary thinktanks and academic elites in regards to the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab, in cooperation with the Management Center of (Shia) Seminary Schools, with an emphasis on the use of young, knowledgeable, and efficient revolutionary believers.

2. Supporting the production of cultural, multimedia, artistic, cinematic, theatrical, and visual products, such as books, novels, stationery, toys, and the like, for different age groups to expand the culture of chastity and hijab.

3. Developing propaganda methods to create a culture of explaining religious laws and the concepts of chastity and hijab, using the propaganda capacity for different sectors within three months after this Law comes into force.

4. Developing written and multimedia content on an annual basis to promote (Shia) missionaries within three months after this Law comes into force.

5. Building a culture of explaining religious rituals, networking and investing in the concepts of chastity and hijab, using propaganda resources.

Article 10 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, the Ministry of Education is required to carry out the following tasks in compliance with the approvals of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council:

1. Teaching and promoting the family-centered Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab in all educational levels based on age and gender in the form of learning packages, especially programs and textbooks, productions and events, festivals and cultural and educational camps, multimedia content in an interactive and online format, taking advantage of the capacity of technological ecosystems.
2. Building a culture of chastity and hijab and a family-centered Islamic lifestyle through holding educational courses and workshops with an explanatory and persuasive approach and providing educational texts for families, teachers and employees.
3. Preparing regulations on appropriate clothing patterns based on Islamic culture, appropriate to age, climate and geographical conditions, especially in rural and tribal areas, separately for students, teachers and staff, in cooperation with the Fashion and Clothing Organizing Working Group, and approving it in the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council within three months after this Law comes into force.
4. Applying selection standards at the beginning of service for all teachers, trainee teachers and staff, whether for working on an official, contractual or [temporary] basis, taking into account general qualifications and observing chastity and hijab.
5. Providing spaces in schools, art academies and educational sporting institutes are permitted by Islamic law during non-educational hours and holidays for cultural and educational activities of mosques and training centers, at cost price, observing Islamic standards in a way that does not cause disruption or interference with school programs, at the discretion of the director of the above centers.
6. Supervising compliance with this Law in centers and institutions whose activity licenses are issued by the Ministry of Education and revoking their licenses in case of non-compliance with this Law.

Article 11 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology is required to perform the following duties in accordance with the legislations of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council and, as the case may be, in coordination with the Supreme Leader's representative body in universities:

1. Giving priority to large-scale and interdisciplinary research projects and theses in the field of strategies for developing family-centered Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab and the commitment of couples to each other, by considering special research or cultural advantages and publishing and disseminating the findings of these researches and planning for their implementation.

2. Review, amend and implement guidelines and recommendations in order to spread the culture of chastity and hijab at the level of universities and other higher education centers and develop new guidelines based on this Law.
3. Promote the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab through the preparation and dissemination of guidelines for social dress standards in university environments, in cooperation with the Fashion and Clothing Organizing Working Group, and providing resources for Islamic clothing and holding exhibitions and presenting Islamic clothing.
4. Increasing the provision of resources for marriage among students and giving priority to the construction of dormitories for married students.
5. Allocating part of the capacity of general courses and Islamic education to promoting and explaining the foundations and principles of the culture of chastity and hijab, after approval by the Islamic Council of Universities, within six months after the entry into force of this Law.
6. Expanding special classes for female students in universities and university campuses.
7. Paying attention to the issue of chastity and hijab as a key point in selecting and introducing exemplary students to universities and other higher education institutions, and considering negative points for perpetrators of any of the violations or crimes subject to this Law, based on the university disciplinary committees' determination in the student's educational and disciplinary file.
8. Designing, preparing and implementing a comprehensive educational system and creating a portfolio of students' cultural activities, with the approval of the Islamic Council of Universities, within six months after this Law comes into force.
9. Implementing explanatory and promotional programs in the field of the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab for professors, staff and students.

Article 12 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education is obliged to perform the following duties in accordance with the legislations of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council and, as the case may be, in coordination with the representative body of the Supreme Leader in universities:

1. Review, amend and implement the behavioral guidelines and regulations on the manner of dressing of professors, students and homogeneous and heterogeneous

employees, including doctors, employees of health centers and providers of government or non-government health and medical services and university centers and their affiliated bodies, including hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, laboratories in the diagnostic and treatment departments regarding the observance of the culture of chastity and hijab and the full implementation of the Law on the Compliance of Administrative and Technical Affairs of Medical Institutions with the Standards of Holy Sharia, approved on November 1, 1998, with subsequent amendments and additions, and review and streamline the indicators, and observe its principles in the accreditation process of hospitals and health centers in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

2. Preparing, communicating, and monitoring executive instructions to observe chastity and hijab and preserve the moral privacy of patients and companions in educational or medical environments, both governmental and non-governmental.

3. Designing the administrative layout of hospital buildings, universities, and other centers related to the Ministry of Health based on maintaining the limits of religious privacy between male and female employees and creating a dedicated environment for providing medical services except in cases where the presence of a *namahram* (non-family male individual) is unavoidable.

4. Increasing student marriage grants and prioritizing the construction of dormitories for married students.

5. Paying attention to the culture of chastity and hijab as a significant advantage in selecting and introducing exemplary students to universities and other higher education institutions, and considering negative points for perpetrators of any of the violations or crimes subject to this Law, based on the determination of the university disciplinary committees in the student's educational and disciplinary file.

6. Designing, preparing and implementing a comprehensive educational system and creating a portfolio of students' cultural activities with the approval of the Islamic Council for Universities, within six months after this Law comes into force.

7. Implementing explanatory and promotional programs about the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab for professors, staff and students.

Article 13 - The Vice-President for Science and Technology Affairs is required to perform the following duties in order to achieve the objectives of this Law:

1. Preparing the necessary instructions to observe the culture of chastity and hijab in the activities of technology companies, science and technology parks, economic

development areas, innovation factories and units, as well as other centers under the supervision of the Vice President, as well as in their goods and products, for approval by the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council.

2. Accepting cooperation and granting resources to persons and [groups], subject to compliance with Article 33 of this Law.
3. Applying the deprivations and punishments of Article 11 of the Law on the Protection of Technology Companies and Institutions and the Commercialization of Innovations and Inventions, approved in 2010, with subsequent amendments and additions, to technology companies, science and technology parks, economic development areas, innovation factories and units, and other centers under the supervision of the Vice President that in any way promote or advertise the removal of the hijab, or improper covering, or their CEO, or chairperson of the board of directors, commits the aforementioned behaviors.
4. Supervising the implementation of this Law in centers under its jurisdiction and reporting crimes and violations to competent authorities.
5. Supporting groups that are engaged in creating software and other technology products regarding the family-centered Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab.

Article 14 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, the Ministry of Interior is required to perform the following duties:

1. Preparing social identity studies based on regions and territories, considering the diversity of cultures and beliefs, in order to strengthen the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab in accordance with customs and traditions.
2. Submitting half-yearly case reports on the implementation of this Law in cooperation with the provincial and regional governors, and reporting on the status of chastity and hijab at the community level, to the Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament) and the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council.
3. Presenting solutions to the National Social Council to promote the culture of chastity and hijab in accordance with the customs and traditions of each region of the country, divided into provinces and urban, rural and tribal areas.
4. Informing foreign nationals about the laws and regulations regarding chastity and hijab and monitoring their compliance.

5. Accelerating the process of issuing licenses for social organizations focused on chastity and hijab and supporting them.

6. Providing comprehensive support, and erecting an effective building for the secretariat of the "Headquarters" and activating provincial working groups and establishing constructive interaction between the "Headquarters" and the National Social Council and the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command, according to the description of their duties in this Law.

Article 15 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, within the framework of the legislations of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council, the "Headquarters," in cooperation with the Management Center of (Shia) Seminary Schools, shall take the following measures in regards to content creation:

1. Creating appropriate mechanisms in real and virtual spaces, for easy access by researchers and practitioners, to the results of studies and research in the field of chastity and hijab and explaining the Islamic theory of the primacy of the family.

2. Researching, producing and publishing effective, attractive, explanatory and persuasive content and answering doubts and questions.

3. Explaining the benefits of observing chastity and hijab and the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and explaining the political, security and civilizational dimensions and consequences of removing the hijab, immodesty, nudity and improper covering, and raising awareness in accordance with social strata in cyberspace and real space, especially for the younger generation, in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization.

4. Explaining the individual, family and social duties of members of society, the government, and the state, with an emphasis on persuasive methods and designing a roadmap and determining the priorities of institutions and organizations with an institutional synergy approach and referring the shortcomings and violations of managers of institutions and organizations to the competent or judicial authorities.

5. Using the resources of religious (Shia) missionaries with the aim of spreading the culture of chastity and hijab in the country.

6. Specialized education and training for chastity and hijab missionaries from among students and clerics for educational, administrative, commercial, urban, rural and cyberspace environments using new methods of propaganda and emphasizing the

persuasive method and promoting the authenticity of the family and explaining the difference between Islamic civilization and non-divine civilizations in giving authenticity to the family.

7. Continuous probing for problems, carrying out reviews and updating methods of promoting chastity and hijab by utilizing the knowledge of experts in various fields, as well as the field experiences of activists regarding chastity and hijab and studying strategies for developing the culture of chastity and hijab in the religious propaganda system and creating innovations in this field.

8. Expanding and strengthening in-person and virtual counseling centers in accordance with Islamic principles and standards, focusing on the family-centered Islamic lifestyle and answering questions about the culture of chastity and hijab.

Article 16 - In cases where this Law assigns a task to the Management Center of (Shia) Seminary Schools, or orders that center to cooperate, the extent and type of tasks or cooperation shall be with the prior consent of that Center.

Article 17 - Municipalities and villages throughout the country, in cooperation with the Islamic councils of cities and villages, and relevant agencies such as the Islamic Propaganda Organization, the Ministries of Culture and Islamic Guidance, Sports and Youth, as well as the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization, and the Headquarters for Encouraging Good and Forbidding Evil, are required to carry out the following duties in order to achieve the objectives of this Law:

1. Establish or allocate recreational and sports centers specifically for women with appropriate designs for women to have freedom of action, such as creating environments free of [non-family male individuals] in urban and rural environments.

2. Allocate at least 20% of parks for women's use.

3. Expanding the construction of special swimming areas for men and women, and implementing a plan to improve seashore environments by the municipalities of coastal cities in order to increase comfort and moral security.

Note: The rulings regarding beaches outside city limits is the responsibility of the relevant provincial governorate.

4. Allocating at least 10% of cultural billboards belonging to the municipality or village, to the promotion of the Islamic family-oriented lifestyle, the commitment of couples to each other and the culture of chastity and hijab.

5. Creating booths for the Islamic family lifestyle centered on the commitment of couples to each other and the culture of chastity and hijab in metro stations, parks, and shopping centers affiliated with municipalities and villages.
6. Preventing the advertising of cultural and commercial goods that are contrary to the Islamic family-centered lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab in places under management or ownership [of municipalities and villages].
7. Increasing the number of urban public transportation vehicles specifically for women in order to provide them with greater comfort and prevent men from entering the women's section.
8. Continuous monitoring of all places under management and ownership [of municipalities and villages], such as parks, cultural centers, historical sites, and urban public transportation, and necessary measures to create conditions for observing chastity and hijab compliance, and the active presence of those who encourage good and forbid evil in the aforementioned places, and to support them.
9. Allocating at least 30% discount on rent and other related costs to municipalities after approval by the city council for centers offering chastity and hijab products.

Article 18 - The State Welfare Organization is required to carry out the following duties in order to achieve the goals of this Law:

1. Developing, strengthening and improving the quality of services of social emergency centers and counseling centers in all provinces and cities in order to provide counseling services in line with the expansion of the Islamic family lifestyle centered on the culture of chastity and hijab and submitting an annual report on the performance of social emergency centers and counseling centers, and the effectiveness of their activities, to the Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament).
2. Supporting and caring for women who are affected, and at risk of harm in order to prevent them from committing abnormal and immoral behaviors.
3. Selection of applicants for issuance and renewal of licenses for counseling centers and other centers under the [State Welfare Organization's] coverage based on general moral and behavioral qualifications and completion of training courses based on chastity and hijab in cooperation with the Islamic Propaganda Organization.

Article 19 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, the Ministry of Sports and Youth is required to perform the following duties:

1. Supporting grassroots organizations and non-governmental organizations and associations active in spreading the culture of chastity and hijab through financial and non-financial resources.
2. Designing appropriate clothing for male and female athletes, including athletes in national teams, in order to preserve chastity and hijab, with the supervision and approval of the Fashion and Clothing Working Group.
3. Honoring and encouraging athletes who promote the culture of chastity, hijab, and appropriate clothing.
4. Revoking the licenses of supervised [athletic] organizations and public associations that in any way promote or encourage the removal of the hijab, indecency, nudity, and improper clothing.

Note: If any of the directors or members of the board of directors of the aforementioned organizations, associations and grassroots groups commit one of the crimes or violations subject to this Law, they must be dismissed within one month, otherwise their license will be revoked.

5. Planning to expand the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab in the country's sports community and confronting the causes and grounds of indecency, hijab removal, nudity and improper clothing.
6. Taking the necessary measures to employ same-sex coaches for athletes in all sports disciplines.
7. Drafting regulations on the culture of athletic championship within three months after the entry into force of this Law, for approval by the Council of Ministers...

Article 20 - In order to achieve the objectives of this Law, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance is obliged to carry out the following duties:

- 1- Preventing the import of prohibited clothing and statues, dolls, mannequins, tableaux, and other products that promote nudity, indecency, hijab removal, and improper clothing, such as paintings, carpets, books, and magazines, from the customs points in free-trade, industrial and special economic zones.

2- Giving priority to designers of products in commercial units and networks and institutions active in the field of chastity and hijab through providing appropriate banking facilities and supporting them by introducing them to the "Headquarters."

3. Inclusion of the following as acceptable tax expenses:

3-1: Expenditures incurred by non-governmental individuals or legal entities for the production of television series and documentaries, television films and animations on the subject of supporting the family through the culture of chastity and hijab, which are prepared with the supervision and approval of the "Headquarters" and the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization based on composite indicators for broadcasting on the national, provincial and international networks of that organization.

3-2: Expenditures incurred by non-governmental individuals or legal entities for the production of motion pictures and documentaries on the subject of supporting the family through the culture of chastity and hijab, which are approved by the "Headquarters" and the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance.

Note: The regulations for this paragraph shall be prepared by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance within three months after the entry into force of this Law and shall be approved by the Council of Ministers.

4. Using legal tax capacities to encourage commercial, production and service centers that promote the family-centered Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab, and proposing a related legislative bill if necessary.

5. Reviewing and facilitating the issuance of home business licenses to strengthen the family institution and the family-centered Islamic lifestyle.

Article 21 - In order to achieve the objectives of this Law, the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Trade is required to carry out the following duties:

1. Planning and facilitating the production of sufficient textiles from raw, quality, materials and standards at reasonable prices in order to attract the public's interest in consuming domestically-produced textiles and clothing based on the national Islamic culture.

2. Providing the possibility of effective communication between designers of Islamic national textiles and clothing, with textile factories and clothing manufacturers, and facilitating it with the approval of the Fashion and Clothing Organizing Working Group.

3. Support for factories and manufacturers of clothes that are in line with the Islamic family-oriented lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab, especially producers of high-quality black *chadors*.
4. Support for applicants for establishing units producing clothes and fabrics that are in line with the Islamic family-oriented lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab, especially black *chadors*, until they reach the stage of self-sufficiency.
5. Support for clothing production units approved by the Fashion and Clothing Organizing Working Group.
6. Continuous and effective monitoring of the performance of clothing production and supply units, especially in the design and production stages, through relevant organizations, and dealing with offending guilds and those promoting clothing that lack the declared indicators of the Fashion and Clothing Organizing Working Group through unions, chambers of guilds, and judicial and supervisory institutions.

Note: The Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Trade, and the Iranian chambers of commerce and guilds are required to support the launch of stores that supply hijab necessities with attention to quality and respect for Iranian Islamic culture, and objective incentive mechanisms, such as priority attendance at exhibitions, discounts on participation fees in exhibitions, and the volume of space allocated to exhibition units for guild units that are active and effective in the field of chastity and hijab, but must refrain from issuing licenses to offending units.
7. Monitoring compliance with chastity and hijab standards in commercial advertisements for pharmaceutical, cosmetic and health products and the non-use of images that are contrary to the culture of chastity and hijab.
8. Holding training courses and workshops focusing on explaining the laws and regulations concerning the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab for guilds before granting an activity license, in cooperation with the Islamic Propaganda Organization and the Basij unit of the guilds.
9. Following up and supporting the launch of stores offering hijab necessities with attention to quality and respect for Iranian Islamic culture, in cooperation with municipalities and guilds in provincial centers and large cities, at cost price, six months after this Law comes into force.

10. Preparing guidelines for making the place of offering and selling clothing in accordance with the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab within three months after this Law comes into force.

Article 22 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development is required to perform the following duties:

1. Planning, designing and taking action to promote the Islamic and Iranian lifestyle in buildings in a way that the privacy of residential units is not exposed to the view of *namahrms* (non-family male individuals).
2. Planning, designing and taking action to create the necessary environment and infrastructure in order to construct and expand suitable spaces for women, protect family privacy and provide open spaces for homes without public view.
3. Help facilitate marriage and family formation by providing land prepared [for home construction], at cost price, for young people of marriageable age using a combination of current marriage and housing resources.
4. Cooperate with the Islamic Propaganda Organization to provide cultural services to travelers in order to spread the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle, the culture of chastity and hijab, as well as the culture of covering, along with installing effective advertising signs in centers and places under the supervision of the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development.
5. Allocate at least 20% of advertising and artistic signs and spaces at the disposal of the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development, airports, railway stations, and [bus] terminals to promote the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab in cooperation with the Islamic Propaganda Organization.

Article 23 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology is required to perform the following duties:

1. Accelerating the launch of the National Information Network based on the laws approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament) and the legislations of the Supreme Cyberspace Council under the supervision of that Council.
2. Developing a safe, healthy, and beneficial family-centered space for families, especially children and adolescents, in cyberspace, while respecting the culture of chastity and hijab.

3. Supporting businesses that produce computer games and platforms that promote chastity and hijab, and hijab products and necessities in accordance with the Islamic family-oriented lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab in cyberspace.

Article 24 - The Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts is required to perform the following duties in order to achieve the objectives of this Law:

1. Planning Islamic cultural tourism and using Iranian-Islamic standards for organizing various types of tours.
2. Supervision through the preparation and compilation of regulations for tourism services, accommodation and catering facilities, as well as museums and historical monuments, in order to promote the culture of chastity and hijab in places under the Ministry's supervision, and using the capacity of professional tourism organizations.
3. Reviewing the general and specialized qualifications of applicants for work in centers under the Ministry's jurisdiction, including managers, operators, and employees of travel and tourism services, accommodation centers, and tourist guides, by the Ministry's security division, in order to prevent unqualified individuals from entering the aforementioned positions and ensure the moral security of families in these centers and amend the relevant regulations based on this Law.
4. Informing tourists about the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding Islamic and cultural affairs and monitoring foreign tourist groups in order to observe Islamic values and explain the family-oriented Islamic lifestyle.
5. Design and implement training on family-centered Islamic lifestyle and culture of chastity and hijab in the syllabus of general tourism courses, in cooperation with the Islamic Propaganda Organization, for institutions covered [under the Ministry].
6. Establish a family-centered travel and tourism institution using an integrated intelligent tourism system in order to popularize tourism, and use of the facilities and welfare services of various institutions in such a way that at least 40% of the places are made available annually to couples in the first two years of marriage, families with three or more children, and individuals and families introduced by relevant institutions.
7. Monitoring, identifying and preventing unauthorized activities in real and virtual spaces for tourism and recreation through the police force and reporting them to judicial authorities.

Article 25 - The Ministry of Intelligence and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corp's Intelligence Organization are required to perform the following duties in order to monitor organized crimes and prevent the spread of the culture of nudity, indecency, hijab removal, and improper dressing in the country, as appropriate:

1. Monitoring and analyzing foreign interventions and grasping enemy warfare in matters of chastity, hijab, and family, and identifying [enemy] forces, agents, centers, and uncovering their conspiracies and organized activities in promoting prostitution and the culture of promiscuity, and their efforts to denigrate the encouragement of good and prevention of evil, and taking appropriate preventive action under the measures of the Supreme Council for the Prevention of Crime.
2. Training managers and employees of Executive Branch agencies and organizations to raise awareness and provide immunity regarding the influence of corrupt elements and the enemy's moral and behavioral conspiracies and threats.
3. Identifying and reporting individuals to the competent judicial authority because of their activities in real or cyber spaces, or in collaboration with governments, networks, media, foreign or hostile groups or organizations, or in an organized manner, who promote a culture of nudity, indecency, hijab removal or improper covering, and sending audio, video or images related to the above topics to foreigners.

Article 26 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, the Plan and Budget Organization is obliged to perform the following duties:

1. Paying special attention to the policies and teachings of the culture of chastity and hijab in the formulation of five-year plans.
2. Assessing and monitoring the proper implementation [of this Law] in the performance of the agencies in the funds allocated for chastity and hijab and preventing the spending of annual budgets approved in other areas.
3. Anticipating the necessary funds in annual budget bills to implement the approved action plans of the agencies subject to this Law and allocating 100% of the funds approved in the annual budget laws.
4. Anticipating the necessary mechanisms to grant and guarantee banking facilities for investment in the production of black *chador* fabric in annual budget bills until self-sufficiency is achieved.

Article 27 - The Administrative and Employment Organization is required to carry out the following duties in order to achieve the objectives of this Law:

- 1- Establishing or strengthening the appropriate structure and organization of the agencies subject to this Law in order to implement the tasks set forth in this Law and the specific tasks in the field of family-centered Islamic lifestyle and culture of chastity and hijab in the legislations of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council, using the resources and existing capacity of the agencies.
- 2- Amending and regulating the guidelines related to chastity and hijab based on Islamic standards in attracting and employing candidates for employment in Executive Branch agencies and the continuing employment of their personnel.
3. Developing an index and assessment related to the culture of hijab and chastity and the family-oriented Islamic way of life for the institutions participating in the Shahid Rajaei Festival [aimed at recognizing outstanding institutions].

Article 28 - The Vice President for Women and Family Affairs is required to carry out the following duties in order to achieve the goals of this Law:

1. Encouraging and supporting non-governmental organizations active in the field of promoting the family-centered Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab, with the approval of the "Headquarters."
2. Cooperating with the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization and the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance on promoting the family-centered Islamic lifestyle and symbols and patterns of native Iranian clothing in compliance with Islamic standards, and encouraging and supporting centers for the production and distribution of Islamic and national clothing.
3. Pursuing the expansion of the family-centered Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab for women who are affected, and at risk of harm.
4. Identifying solutions to improve the status of the family based on the family-centered Islamic lifestyle and the culture of chastity and hijab.
5. Identifying factors that weaken the role of women in the family, and planning and following up to eliminate those factors.

Article 29 - In order to achieve the goals of this Law, the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command is required to perform the following duties:

1. Establishing and strengthening smart platforms to identify perpetrators of illegal behavior using tools such as fixed and mobile cameras and artificial intelligence.
2. Identifying harmful and high-risk public centers in connection with chastity and hijab.
- 3- Training and employing trusted personnel, and using officers in missions and tasks specified in this Law in streets, public places, businesses, vehicles and cyberspace.

Note: The Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command may train and employ trusted individuals who meet the following conditions in order to report perpetrators of crimes subject to this Law and point to their crimes:

- 1- Married
 - 2- No criminal record
 3. Taking necessary training courses
 - 4- A practicing Muslim committed to Islam and the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- 4- Creating the necessary platforms for receiving public reports subject to Article 36 of this Law, as well as individual objections to fines, with the ability to follow up on reporters and objectors online.
 5. Identifying and verifying the identities of perpetrators of crimes subject to this Law in order to report them to the Judicial Branch or to impose fines.
 6. Providing timely support to those who encourage good and forbid evil, who act individually or collectively.
 7. Monitoring the violation of norms, and the normalization of immoral behavior, in cyberspace and reporting them to the Judicial Branch.

Article 30 - In order to achieve the objectives of this Law, the Judicial Branch is required to perform the following duties:

1. Allocating specialized court branches and dealing with cases outside of the regular schedule, to handle crimes subject to this Law, while attending to the most important cases.

2. Restoring public rights in preserving and expanding the Islamic family lifestyle centered on the culture of chastity and hijab through prosecutors across the country.
3. Monitoring the proper implementation of laws regarding chastity and hijab and the provisions of this Law at Executive Branch agencies for which this Law has assigned duties through the General Inspectorate, and pressing charges through that organization.
4. Media measures to inform the public about the application of legal penalties for the perpetrators of each of the crimes subject to this Law with the aim of raising deterrence.
5. Permanent supervision over enforcers with the aim of properly implementing this Law.
6. Making the entry of lawyers into courts and magistrates subject to observing the Islamic hijab.

Article 31 - In addition to the duties and powers stipulated in the Law on Judicial Support for the Basij, approved on December 22, 1992, with subsequent amendments and additions, and other laws, the Basij Organization is required to perform the following duties in order to achieve the objectives of this Law:

1. General training of Basij forces, volunteers, and non-governmental organizations in the language of encouraging good and forbidding evil, in cooperation with the Headquarters for Encouraging Good and Forbidding Evil, to spread the culture of encouraging good and forbidding evil in such a way that the duty of encouraging good and forbidding evil is revived and expanded without increasing tension among people, and providing specialized training of Basij judicial officers for other missions.
2. Organizing and expanding the capabilities of the Basij in order to spread the culture of chastity and hijab in the real and virtual spaces through explanatory and promotional activities of the Judicial Branch.
3. Planning and coordination for the cooperation between Basij judicial officers, and other officers, to implement the provisions of this Law under judicial supervision.

Article 32 - The Headquarters for Encouraging Good and Forbidding Evil, in addition to the duties and powers of the Law on the Encouraging Good and Forbidding Evil, approved on April 12, 2018, and other laws, is required to perform the following duties in order to achieve the goals of this Law:

1- Creating a culture about how to encourage good and forbid evil in regards to chastity and hijab within the framework of the legislations of the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council and laws and regulations in the form of in-person written, audio and video training for presentation in the virtual and non-virtual spaces, and on Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, and developing general and specialized training programs for those who perform the duty of encouraging good and forbidding evil, in cooperation with the Management Center of (Shia) Seminary Schools, organizations, cultural institutions and experts.

2. Supporting grassroots groups engaged in encouraging good and forbidding evil, issuing licenses for their activities, training them, providing them with training certificates, and supervising their work in accordance with laws and regulations.

Note 1: The executive instructions for this Paragraph shall be approved by the Headquarters for Encouraging Good and Forbidding Evil within three months after this Law comes into force.

Note 2: The licenses for grassroots groups engaged in encouraging good and forbidding evil, both verbally and in writing, within the scope of Articles 4, 5, and 6 of the Law on the Encouraging Good and Forbidding Evil, approved on April 12, 2018, shall be issued to the founders who meet the following qualifications:

1. Citizenship of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Note: The condition mentioned in this Article does not apply to immigrants or foreign nationals if they have an official residence permit from the Ministry of Interior.

2. A practicing Muslim committed to Islam and the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. Good reputation.

4. Having at least 23 solar years of age.

5. Having at least a bachelor's degree comparable to a level-two degree from a (Shia) seminary school.

6. Not having a criminal record.

7. Having a certificate of completion of the training course on encouraging good and forbidding evil
3. Facilitating the presence of those interested in the field of encouraging good and forbidding evil through verbal means, and removing obstacles [from their path].

Chapter 3: Public Duties and Social Responsibility

Article 33 - Practical commitment to chastity and hijab in the workplace and in public places, which are typically in view of *namahrms* (non-family male individuals), whether in real or virtual spaces, is a condition for recruitment, employment, continued cooperation, promotion, advancement, ranking, appointment and enjoyment of seniority and employment privileges in the Executive Branch bodies subject to Article 3 of this Law, as well as educational and research centers, whether governmental, non-governmental and public, and the Islamic Azad University. The relevant officials are obliged to take appropriate action after considering documented reports, including reports from the public, supervisory authorities and officers.

Note: Practical commitment to chastity and hijab in the workplace and in public view, or in public places that are typically in view of *namahrms* (non-family male individuals), whether in real or virtual spaces, is the condition for issuing and renewing activity licenses for members of professional private institutions responsible for public services, subject to paragraph B of Article 1 of the Law on Promoting the Health of the Administrative System and Combating Corruption, approved on October 29, 2011, with subsequent amendments and additions.

Article 34 - In implementing the plan for the fundamental transformation and revival of education affairs, and in line with the protection of chastity and hijab, the Ministry of Education, the Administrative and Employment Organization, and the Plan and Budget Organization are required to formulate a program for the revival of educational and training affairs in schools within a maximum of three months after the entry into force of this Law, which is approved by the Supreme Council of Education, and to recruit and employ the human resources required in this regard in accordance with the Law on the Revival of the Deputy for Education and Physical Training, approved on May 28, 2006, and other special laws and regulations on recruiting instructors and teachers in education.

Article 35 - The persons subject to Paragraph 3 of Article 29 of this Law, and its Note, are required to report the documents and the image of the [offending] person to a dedicated platform created by the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command regarding the crimes subject to Articles 48 and 50 of this Law.

Note: Special officers are subject to the provisions of this Article after coordination of the relevant agency with the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command.

Article 36 - People can report crimes subject to this Law, and the failure to comply with this Law by the agencies for which this Law has assigned duties, to the online public portal of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Police Command.

Chapter 5: Crimes and Violations

Article 37 - Any person who, in cooperation with governments, networks, media, foreign or hostile groups or organizations, or hostile individuals associated with them, or in an organized manner, promotes or advertises nudity, indecency, hijab removal, or improper covering, shall be sentenced to fourth-degree imprisonment [five to 10 years] and a third-degree fine [more than 330 million tomans up to 500 million tomans], unless the crime falls under Article 286 of the Islamic Penal Code, approved on April 21, 2013. [Article 286 of the Islamic Penal Code states: "Any person, who extensively commits felony against the bodily entity of people, offenses against internal or international security of the state, spreading lies, disruption of the economic system of the state, arson and destruction of properties, distribution of poisonous and bacterial and dangerous materials, and establishment of, or aiding and abetting in, places of corruption and prostitution, on a scale that causes severe disruption in the public order of the state and insecurity, or causes harsh damage to the bodily entity of people or public or private properties, or causes distribution of corruption and prostitution on a large scale, shall be considered as corrupt on earth and shall be sentenced to death.] If the provisions are included, the reduction of the above-mentioned *ta'zir* (discretionary) punishments can only be reduced by one degree.

Note 1: If the crime is committed in an organized manner and is not in cooperation with governments, networks, media, foreign or hostile groups or organizations, or hostile individuals associated with them, and the organized group has been deceived, the imprisonment sentence referred to in this article can be reduced by up to three degrees.

Note 2: The bailiffs are required to immediately seize the user accounts and corresponding pages and database of the accused and send the case to the relevant judicial authority within a maximum of 24 hours for determination of the matter. The competent judicial authority shall immediately make a decision on the continuation of the seizure of the user accounts and corresponding pages and the database of the accused and the ban on her/his departure from the country, when leaving the country is not necessary. The provisions of this note are also applicable to Articles 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 48, 49 and 50 of this Law.

Note 3: The bailiffs shall act in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, approved on February 23, 2014, or subsequent amendments and additions regarding

the crimes and perpetrators of the crimes subject to this article and Articles 49, 53 and 58 of this Law.

Note 4: Any person who sends audio, video, content or photos in the cases subject to Articles 38 and 10 of this Law to foreign or hostile governments, networks, media, groups or organizations, or hostile individuals associated with them, shall be sentenced to a fifth-degree imprisonment [two to five years] and a fourth-degree fine [more than 165 million tomans up to 330 million tomans], and in case of repetition, shall be sentenced to the punishment of this Article.

Article 38 - Any person who insults or ridicules the hijab inside or outside cyberspace, or promotes or advertises nudity, indecency, hijab removal or improper covering, or performs any behavior that is typically considered to be promoting them, shall be sentenced in the first instance to a fourth-degree fine [more than 165 million tomans up to 330 million tomans] and, at the discretion of the judicial authority, a ban on leaving the country for up to two years and a ban on public activity in cyberspace for six months to two years, and in subsequent instances, a one-degree aggravated fine and other initial penalties shall also be applied, and shall also be sentenced to a fifth-degree imprisonment [two to five years].

Note: Broadcasting of audio and video content containing nudity, indecency, hijab removal, or improper covering is considered an example of the crime subject to this Article.

Article 39 - Ordering advertising work from persons or [companies] who are active in cyberspace with media inside or outside the country, and whose activities typically promote or advertise nudity, indecency, hijab removal or improper covering, is prohibited. If the work, or the advertising subject to the said order, has been carried out, the person ordering it will be sentenced to a maximum fine of the third degree [330 million tomans up to 500 million tomans], or twice the cost of similar advertising on Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, whichever is greater, and in case of repetition, the punishment will be doubled.

Note: Officers are required to send the documents related to the crimes mentioned in this Article, and other Articles of this Law, to the relevant prosecutor's office or court, for the enforcement of the law as appropriate.

Article 40 - If the owners of virtual and non-virtual businesses and professions promote or advertise nudity, indecency, hijab removal, or improper covering in any way at their place of business, profession, or job, in the first instance, they will be sentenced to a maximum fine of the third degree [more than 330 million tomans up to 500 million tomans] or payment of two months of the annual income of the business, whichever is greater, and at the discretion of the judge, to a ban on leaving the country for up to two years and a ban on advertising in virtual and

non-virtual space for six months to two years. In the second instance, they will be sentenced to a maximum fine of the second degree [more than 500 million tomans up to 920 million tomans] or payment of four months of the annual income of the business, whichever is greater, and a ban on leaving the country for six months to two years and a ban on advertising in virtual and non-virtual spaces for six months to two years. In the third instance, in addition to the second-degree punishments, they will also be sentenced to fifth-degree imprisonment [two to five years].

Note: In the crimes covered by this Article and Article 41 of this Law, the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command shall take action to seal the place of business or profession, and shall forward the case file to the judicial authority within 24 hours. The judicial authority shall make a decision within 24 hours on whether to continue the seal on the place of business or profession.

Article 41 - If, in the place of business or profession, their owners or employees, commit any act of nudity, defilement, defecation, hijab removal, or improper covering in any way, in addition to imposing the prescribed punishment on the perpetrator, the owner of the business or profession shall be sentenced in the first instance to a fine of the fifth degree [more than 80 million tomans up to 165 million tomans] or two months of the income from that work, whichever is greater, and, at the discretion of the judge, to a ban on leaving the country for six months to two years, and in subsequent instances to a fine of the fourth degree [more than 165 million tomans up to 330 million tomans] or four months of the income from that work, whichever is greater, and a ban on leaving the country for six months to two years.

Note 1: Tourist routes and destinations are considered official places of business for the operators or owners of groups and tours and tourist camps, whether official or unofficial.

Note 2: In government or non-government centers where there are independent businesses and professions, the provisions and penalties of this Article and Article 40 of this Law shall apply only to the businesses and professions where the crime occurred and the entire center shall not be subject to the provisions and penalties mentioned.

Note 3: If the owner of the business or profession has taken the necessary action against the perpetrator or perpetrators, or the behaviors mentioned in this Article cannot be attributed to him/her, she/he shall not be subject to the punishment of this Article.

Article 42 - If a person who has fame, or is social influencer, commits any of the crimes referred to in Articles 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 49 of this Law and their notes, in cyberspace or offline, in addition to being sentenced to the punishment prescribed for the crime committed, she/he shall be sentenced to a maximum fine of the second degree [more than 500 million tomans up to 920 million tomans] or 1% to 5% of the total registered movable and immovable property, shares and

bank account balances, excluding religious exceptions, whichever is greater, and shall be deprived of professional or advertising activities in the field of their reputation or social influence, for a maximum of six months, and at the discretion of the judge, a ban on leaving the country for a maximum of two years and a ban on public activity in cyberspace for two years and the cancellation of all tax discounts and exemptions for two years, and in subsequent cases, twice the minimum fine of the first degree [more than 920 million tomans] or three 3% to 18% of the total registered movable and immovable property, shares and bank account balances, excluding religious exceptions, whichever is greater, and shall be deprived of professional or promotional activities in the field of their fame or social influence for six months to three years, a ban on leaving the country for six months to two years, a ban on public activity in cyberspace for six months to two years, and the cancellation of all tax discounts and exemptions for five years.

Note 1: If a person who has fame, or is social influencer, commits any of the crimes referred to in Articles 44, 45, 48, 50, 52 and 58 of this Law and their notes, in cyberspace or offline, in addition to being sentenced to the punishment prescribed for the crime committed, she/he shall be sentenced to a maximum fine of the third degree [more than 330 million tomans up to 500 million tomans] or 1% to 3% of the total registered movable and immovable property and shares and bank account balances, excluding religious exceptions, whichever is greater, and deprivation from occupational, professional or advertising activities in the field of their reputation or social influence for up to three months, and at the discretion of the judge, a ban on leaving the country for a maximum of two years and a ban on public activity in cyberspace for up to two years, and the cancellation of all tax discounts and exemptions for two years, and in subsequent cases, a minimum fine of the first degree [more than 920 million tomans] or 2% to 4% of the total registered movable and immovable property and shares and bank account balances, excluding religious exceptions, whichever is greater, and deprivation from occupational or professional activities or advertising in the field of their fame or social influence for three months to two years, a ban on leaving the country for six months to two years, a ban on public activity in cyberspace for six months to two years, and the cancellation of all tax discounts and exemptions for five years.

Note 2: The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization cannot invite the following persons to television programs, or directly or indirectly conclude contracts with them:

A - Persons for whom a case has been filed in the Judicial Branch on charges of committing the crimes subject to this Article or Note 1 of this Article, and a security order or a judicial supervision order or an order to bring them to trial has been issued until the issuance of a final court verdict.

B - Persons who, based on a final court verdict, have been sentenced to deprivation from occupational, professional or advertising activities in the field of their fame or social influence, until the end of the period of deprivation stated in their sentence and persons who, based on a final court verdict, have been convicted of committing one of the crimes subject to this Law until the end of the sentence. Persons who, according to the judgment of the Director of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, have expressed remorse in accordance with the nature and manner of the crime committed, are not subject to the ruling of this Note.

Note 3: The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization and the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, as the case may be, are required to prevent the broadcasting and production of audio and video content listed below on the radio and television and the home viewing network and similar networks. The aforementioned agencies are also required to send a report to the General Court in Tehran if the aforementioned content cannot be corrected. The aforementioned judicial authority is required to make a decision within a maximum of 48 hours after reviewing the documented reports, including the documented report of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization with the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, on whether or not to stop the broadcasting and production of the aforementioned content. In addition, the aforementioned judicial authority shall issue a ruling in cases where the producer was unaware of the matter and did not fail to act. Regarding compensation for damages by a person prohibited from concluding a contract, and who has violated the provisions of this Note, it shall issue a ruling.

1- Audio and video content that, at the time of their production, a contract was concluded for the performance of a role with persons who, at the time of their production, were charged with the crimes subject to this Article, or Note 1 thereof, and a case was filed against them in a court and a security order or a judicial warrant or an order to bring them to trial was issued until the court issues a final verdict.

2 - Audio and video content that, at the time of the conclusion of the production contract, was contracted for playing a role with persons who, based on a final court ruling, have been sentenced to deprivation from occupational, professional or advertising activities in the field of their fame or social influence, until the end of the period of deprivation.

3- Audio and video content that, at the time of their production, was contracted for playing a role with persons who, based on a final court ruling, have been sentenced for committing one of the crimes subject to this Law until the end of

the execution of the sentence, as the case may be, at the discretion of the highest authority of the relevant authority, in cases where there is a compelling interest in using the said persons that outweighs the intended corruption, shall not be subject to the prohibition referred to in this Note, provided that the said prohibition has not been ordered by a judge.

Note 4: The prevention of the distribution and production of audio and video content mentioned in Note 3 of this Article does not apply to the following content:

1- Content modified in such a way that the role of the persons mentioned in Note 3 of this Article is not conveyed to the audience.

2- Content in which the persons mentioned in Note 3 of this Article played a role before committing the crime or after the end of the period of definitive deprivation and the enforcement of the definitive sentence, and as the case may be, the distribution of the said content does not lead to corruption and the promotion of corruption, as determined by the highest authority of the relevant body.

3- Content covered by Paragraph 1 of Note 3 of this Article, subject to the issuance of a definitive verdict of acquittal with the prohibition of prosecution of the accused.

Note 5: Press agencies, news sites and other media outlets that are licensed by official authorities cannot invite individuals who have publicly announced the filing of a case or a security order or a judicial supervision order or an order to bring them to trial or their final conviction for committing crimes subject to this Law, or in any way have publicly published or learned of their final conviction with an order to bring them to trial, as the case may be, to programs or meetings, broadcast or publish interviews, speeches, articles or promotional activities related to them, or conclude contracts with them, as the case may be, before the issuance of a final verdict or the execution of a final verdict. In case of violation of this ruling, they shall be sentenced to a maximum fine of the second degree [more than 500 million tomans up to 920 million tomans] or 3% to 5% of the annual profit from the activity, whichever is greater. Persons who, as the case may be, at the discretion of the highest authority issuing the license for the activity of the news agency or media publication, have expressed remorse in accordance with the nature and manner of committing the crime, shall not be subject to the ruling of this Note. Also, the prohibition of this Note regarding scientific publications in the field of specialized activity of the accused, or the convicted person, as the case may be, at the discretion of the highest authority issuing the license for the news agency or media publication, shall not be applied in cases where there is a compelling interest, provided that the aforementioned prohibition has not been ruled upon by a judge.

Note 6: The judiciary is required to announce the list of persons mentioned in Note 3 of this Article to the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance and the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization within one week of filing a case or issuing a final verdict, and the aforementioned agencies are required to carry out the duties specified in this Article and its notes based on the announced list.

Note 7: Producers of cinematic and radio and television programs, or comprehensive audio and video content, are required to obtain, in the terms and conditions of the contract, appropriate guarantees from the main participants in a production, including the actors of the main roles, director, presenter and [...illegible...] mentioned in this Article, for two years after the content is fully broadcast. In the event of committing a crime before the end of the aforementioned period, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to the punishment of this Article, and if appropriate guarantees have not been obtained and a cash fine cannot be collected from the perpetrator, the producer is liable to a cash fine. This ruling does not negate the producer's civil liability.

Note [8]: The pervasive audio and video referred to in this Law refers to audio and video content that is distributed widely and unilaterally, without requiring the identification of the audience, through radio wave transmitters or cable, satellite, and Internet networks.

Article 43 - All user-oriented platforms subject to Note 1 of this Article are required to implement and enforce human and intelligent content moderation mechanisms, as appropriate, in accordance with the legislations of the Supreme Cyberspace Council, and thereby prevent the publication of content that promotes or encourages nudity, hijab removal, or improper covering, and to remove the aforementioned content as soon as possible within a maximum of 12 hours. In the event of refusal to implement and enforce these mechanisms, or failure to remove the aforementioned content, the officers, in accordance with their legal powers, are required to remove the content that violates the law, after documenting it and sending the case file to the judicial authority for determination of responsibility. The violating platform shall be subject to a maximum second-degree fine [more than 500 million tomans up to 920 million tomans], or a cash fine equivalent to three 3% to 10% of the annual income, whichever is greater, and a ban on advertising for one to three months and the removal of content that violates the law, and in case of repetition, to three times the minimum first-degree fine [more than up to 920 million tomans] or a cash fine equivalent to 7% to 15% of the annual income, whichever is greater, and a ban on advertising from one to three months and removal of the illegal content.

Note 1: A user-oriented platform is a platform for publishing audio, video, or content where the audience or user is authorized to directly upload and publish content on the platform in a way that any other audience or user is able to view, hear, or read that content.

Note 2: Refusal to delete content in this Article means that after receiving a report of illegal content, the platform does not delete it as soon as possible within a maximum of 12 hours, despite the illegality of the content.

Note 3: If on platforms that are not user-oriented content is broadcast or published that promotes or advertises nudity, hijab removal, or improper covering, the offending platform will be sentenced to twice the minimum first-degree fine [more than 920 million tomans] or a fine equivalent to 7% to 15% of the annual income, whichever is greater, and a ban on advertising for one to three months and the removal of content that violates the law. In the event of a repeat offense, the offender will be sentenced to five times the minimum first-degree fine [more than 920 million tomans] or a fine equivalent to 15% to 25% of the annual income, whichever is greater, and a ban on advertising for one to three months and the removal of content that violates the law. The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization and the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance are required to prevent the broadcast of the aforementioned content, as appropriate. The platforms are required to remove the aforementioned content as soon as possible within a maximum of 12 hours. Otherwise, the judicial authority is required to issue a stop-broadcast order within a maximum of one week based on documented reports, including the documented reports of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting organization or the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance.

Article 44 - Designing or advertising clothes, mannequins, toys, statues, dolls, signs, symbols or images that promote nudity, indecency, hijab removal and improper clothing, as determined by the General Cultural Council, based on criteria approved by the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council, is a crime and the perpetrator in the first instance, in addition to confiscating the means of committing the crime, will be sentenced to a maximum fine of the fourth degree [more than 165 million tomans up to 330 million tomans] or twice the net income from committing the crime, whichever is greater, and at the discretion of the judge, a ban on leaving the country for up to two years and a ban on public activity in cyberspace for up to two years. In subsequent instances, a maximum fine of the third degree [more than 330 million tomans up to 500 million tomans] or three times the net income from committing the crime, whichever is greater, and at the discretion of the judge, a ban on leaving the country for six months to two years and a ban on public activity in cyberspace for six months to two years.

Note 1: Clothing, toys, dolls, mannequins, or paintings subject to this Article are considered prohibited goods and are subject to investigation, punishment, and determination of responsibility based on the Law on Combating Smuggling of Goods and Currency, approved on December 24, 2013, with subsequent amendments and additions.

Note 2: In the event that the crimes subject to this Article and Note 1 are committed in an organized manner, the punishment of the perpetrators will be increased by one degree and the activity licenses will be suspended for six months.

Article 45 - If any of the employees of the Executive Branch agencies subject to Article 3 of this Law and any of the members of the private professional institutions responsible for public services subject to Clause B of Article 1 of the Law on Promoting the Health of the Administrative System and Combating Corruption, approved on October 29, 2011, with subsequent amendments and additions, as well as persons who are engaged in teaching in educational and research centers, whether governmental or non-governmental, and the Islamic Azad University, or who are employed in those agencies in any way, or temporarily employed, if any of the crimes subject to this law are committed, the highest responsible official of the department and supervisory units, such as security or inspections, they are required upon notification to advise the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command to send the case file to carry out the duties foreseen in this Law, and notify the cases, as appropriate, to the employee administrative violations investigation boards, the violations investigation boards of faculty members, the disciplinary committees of employees, or the relevant police prosecutors. In the event that one of the crimes subject to this Law is committed outside the department, the case shall first be sent to the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command for legal procedures, and in the event of a final verdict, the conviction, as appropriate, shall be communicated to the relevant department's police prosecutors, the board, or committee, as appropriate, to investigate the administrative or police violation in question.

Note 1: The disciplinary committees and prosecutors' offices, as the case may be, are required to investigate complaints or reports received in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and issue disciplinary orders.

Note 2: The judicial authority is required to sentence those subject to this Article, who have committed the crimes subject to this Law, to dismissal from government and public services for up to six months, in addition to the penalties stipulated in this Law. In cases where the final disciplinary order issued by the administrative authorities is also a dismissal, the ruling of this Note will not be enforceable.

Note 3: If the judicial authority issues a final order prohibiting prosecution, or a final order of acquittal, the violations board cannot convict the individual based on the same charge.

Article 46 - If the person directly responsible in the institutions subject to this Law does not perform any of the duties specified in this Law, or performs them incompletely, he/she shall be considered to have refused to perform the Law and shall be sentenced to temporary suspension from government and public services and employment in the relevant profession for a period of up to two years. Supervision of this matter and filing complaints in the courts shall be the

responsibility of the General Inspectorate and the public and revolutionary prosecutors. This shall not prevent the perpetrator from being prosecuted by administrative violations investigation boards, disciplinary committees or prosecution offices.

Article 47 - In cases where a fine is determined based on the profit derived from income, the court issuing the sentence shall determine the amount of profit derived from income based on the latest finalized tax assessment sheet that it requests from the relevant tax office. The tax office is obliged to respond to this request within one week. This opinion is final and if for any reason a tax assessment sheet has not been issued, the *ta'zir* (discretionary) fine will be the criterion for issuing the sentence.

Article 48 - Any person who appears with immodest clothing in public view, or in public places that are typically in view of *namahrms* (non-family male individuals), whether in real or virtual spaces, will be sentenced to a fine equivalent to two-thirds of the maximum fine of the eighth degree [6.7 million tomans] in the first instance, through the smart platforms of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command, by matching with other reliable databases and definitively verifying the perpetrator's identity, but the imposition of the aforementioned fine will be suspended for a period of three years and will be notified to her/him using smart platforms, SMS or the mail. If the penalty is repeated during the suspension period, in addition to the first fine, a new penalty will be imposed, equivalent to one and two-tenths of the maximum fine of an eighth degree [120,000 tomans] and it will be notified to her/him using the aforementioned methods. In the third instance, the judicial authority will sentence the perpetrator to a maximum fine of the sixth degree [more than 20 million tomans up to 80 million tomans] and in subsequent instances to a fine of the fifth degree [more than 80 million tomans up to 165 million tomans]. If the perpetrator repeats the crime more than four times, she/he will be sentenced to the punishment of recidivism as set forth in Article 38 of this Law. [See above for Article 38.]

Note 1: Immodest clothing for women includes wearing clothing that exposes any part of the body below the neck, above the ankles, or above the forearms, or clothing that is an example of aiding in sin or inciting others.

Note 2: Immodest clothing for men includes any type of clothing that is contrary to Islamic modesty and morality and an example of aiding in sin or inciting others.

Article 49 - Any person who, in public view, or in public places or passages that are typically in view of *namahrms* (non-family male individuals), whether in real or virtual spaces, attempts to expose herself/himself to nudity, or appears in a clothing that is conventionally considered nudity, will be immediately arrested by the officers and brought before a competent court and sentenced to a fourth-degree imprisonment [five to 10 years] or a third-degree fine [more than 330 million tomans up to 500 million tomans]. In the event of a repeat offense, the imprisonment

or fine will be increased by one degree. The officers subject to this article are all from the Islamic Republic of Iran's Police Command and general and special officers of the judiciary.

Article 50 - Any woman who uncovers her hijab in public view, in public places or passages that are typically in view of *namahrans* (non-family male individuals), whether in real or virtual spaces, in such a way that she is not wearing a *chador* or *maqnaeh* or headscarf or shawl and the like, in the first instance, through the smart platforms of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command, by matching with other reliable databases and verifying the perpetrator's identity, will be fined equivalent to one-half of the maximum fine of the eighth degree [5 million tomans], but the imposition of the aforementioned fine will be suspended for three years and will be notified to her using smart platforms or SMS or the mail. If the offense is repeated during the suspension period, in the second instance, in addition to the first instance fine, a fine equivalent to the maximum fine of the eighth degree [10 million tomans] will be imposed and will be notified to her using the aforementioned methods. In the third instance, the judicial authority will sentence her to a fine of the sixth degree [more than 20 million tomans up to 80 million tomans] and in subsequent instances, a fine of the fifth degree [more than 80 million tomans up to 165 million tomans]. In the event of repetition more than four times, the perpetrator will be sentenced to the punishment of recidivism in Article 38 of this Law, other than imprisonment.

Note 1: In the event of simultaneous behaviors mentioned in Articles 48 and 50 of this Law, the cash fines for both behaviors shall be applied and both fines shall be suspended in the first instance.

Note 2: Men entering areas reserved for women in public places and means of transportation, shall be subject to the punishment of this Article, except in cases where it is considered necessary.

Article 51 - From the date of notification of the fine subject to Articles 48 and 50 of this Law, the perpetrator may register her/his objections within 10 days through the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command smart platform, stating the reasons. The Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command is obliged to conduct the necessary investigation within a maximum of two weeks after receiving the objection and, if the objection is considered unjustified, notify the protester of the facts. If the protester insists, the matter will be sent for consideration by a panel consisting of a judge chosen by the Judiciary Chief, a representative of the Ministry of Interior, and a representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command in the jurisdiction of the city. The panel is obliged to examine the case within one month. The chairman of that panel will be a judge who, after taking the advisory opinion of two other members, will issue a decision within one week. The decision issued is judicial and final. In cases of necessity, several such panels will be formed in each city.

Article 52 - Committing any of the crimes covered by Articles 48, 49 and 50 of this law in religious places, administrative places, public ceremonies or gatherings of more than 100 people will result in an increase in the prescribed penalties by one degree.

Article 53 - In the event of strong suspicion that the perpetrator of any of the crimes covered by this Law is a non-Iranian, the officers shall first take appropriate steps to definitively verify her/his identity. If her/his Iranian identity is not verified, her/his passport or residence permit shall be confiscated and, after applying the provisions stipulated in this Law, she/he shall also be sentenced to the punishment mentioned in Clause I of Article 23 of the Islamic Penal Code upon the judge's determination.

Article 54 - Motor vehicles whose driver or passenger commits the crimes referred to in Articles 48 and 50 of this Law shall be fined by the officers of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command equivalent to one-sixth of the maximum eighth-degree fine [1.7 million tomans]. Also, imposing a fine on the said vehicle does not negate the application of the provisions and penalties prescribed for the perpetrator or perpetrators. The provisions of this Article also apply to taxis and online passenger carriers. Recording the first violation does not result in the non-registration of subsequent violations in terms of time, and the cash fines are cumulative. Large public vehicles, including buses, minibuses, and the subway, are not subject to the above provisions.

Note 1: If a motor vehicle driver or passenger commits a crime under Article 49 of this Law, or a motorcycle rider or passenger commits one of the crimes under Articles 48 or 50 of this law, the motor vehicle or motorcycle shall be immediately seized by the bailiffs for a period of one week and its owner shall be sentenced by the judicial authority to a fine equivalent to two-thirds of the maximum fine of the eighth degree [6.7 million tomans]. This ruling does not prevent the application of the penalties stipulated in Articles 48, 49 and 50.

Note 2 - Internet taxi platforms are required to incorporate, within two months, in their communication platforms with customers and drivers, the possibility for drivers to report passengers who violate this Law. If the driver sends a report of a passenger violating the provisions of this Law to the [police] platform, he/she will be exempt from paying the fine. These platforms are also required to provide online communication between the officers of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command and this platform. In case of failure to fulfill the obligations of this Article, the violating services will be sentenced to pay a cash fine equivalent to three months of profit from their income.

Note 3 - If the motor vehicle subject to this Article does not have a license plate or its license plate is defaced, illegible, or covered, in addition to the impoundment of the vehicle for one month, the fine mentioned in this Article will also be doubled.

Note 4- From the date of notification of the fine, the violator can register her/his objection within 10 days through the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command platform, stating the reasons. The Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command is obliged to conduct the necessary investigation within a maximum of two weeks after receiving the objection and, if the objection is considered unjustified, notify the protester of the facts. If the protester insists, the matter will be sent for consideration to a panel consisting of a judge chosen by the Judiciary Chief, and a traffic expert, introduced by the head of the relevant traffic police. The panel is obliged to examine the case within one month. The chairman of that panel will be a judge who, after taking the advisory opinion of another member, will issue a decision within one week, and this decision is judicial and final.

Article 55 - The manager, or the highest official, or person directly responsible for land, air, sea and rail transportation companies and institutions, are obliged to equip the vehicles under their management with tools to identify the perpetrators of each of the crimes of this law. The Ministry of Roads and Urban Development and the municipalities are obliged to supervise the implementation of the provisions of this Article.

Article 56 - The deadline for payment of fines or cash penalties subject to this Law is determined as follows:

1- In the absence of an objection, the offender shall have 10 days to pay the relevant fine after the expiry of the objection period referred to in Article 51 or Note 4 of Article 54 of this Law.

2- In the event of an objection, the offender shall have 10 days to pay the relevant fine after the final decision of the board referred to in Article 51, or after the final decision of the board referred to in Note 4 of Article 54 of this Law is notified.

3- The deadline for paying cash penalties for the crimes referred to in this Law is 10 days after the finality of the decision and notification of the final decision of the judicial authority.

Note 1- In the event of failure to pay the final fine within the period specified in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the provision of any of the following services to the perpetrator is subject to payment of a fine:

1- Passport issuance and replacement services.

2- Motor vehicle numbering or replacement license plate services.

- 3- Issuance of a permit to exit the country.
- 4- Release of a vehicle that has been legally impounded.
- 5- Issuance or replacement of a driver's license.

Note 2: After the deadlines stipulated in this Article have passed and the cash penalties have not been paid, the judge issuing the ruling shall proceed with the enforcement of the sentence in accordance with Article 529 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Note 3: Imprisonment in lieu of a cash fine, as referred to in Article 529 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, approved on February 23, 2014, with amendments and additions, shall not be applied in the enforcement of the provisions of this Law, except in crimes for which a cash fine is accompanied by imprisonment or crimes for which the offender repeats the crime.

Note 4: If a fine or cash penalty based on a final and binding verdict in accordance with this Law cannot be collected by observing the provisions contained in this Article, the judicial authority may issue a ruling to the convicted person preventing her/him from access to electronic banking services related to the transfer or payment of funds with a value exceeding one-tenth of the maximum eighth-degree cash penalty, whether through a bank account or a bank card, until the fine or cash penalty is collected.

Article 57 - If the authorities, officials or agents subject to Articles 1 and 3 of the Law on the Investigation of the Property of Authorities, Officials and Agents of the Islamic Republic of Iran, approved on May 6, 2012, or their spouses or children, commit any of the crimes subject to this law, they are not subject to the application of reduction, suspension and postponement of punishment.

Article 58 – Any person who harasses women wearing the hijab in public view, or in public places, streets, workplaces, whether government or private, or in public transportation, shall be arrested by general and special officers of the judiciary and sentenced to the maximum punishment stipulated in Article 619 of Book 5 of the Islamic Penal Code, which stipulates: “Anyone who assaults or disturbs children or women in public places or roads, or insults them with outrageous language and behaviors, shall be sentenced to two to six months’ imprisonment and up to 74 lashes.” Note: Any person who insults, ridicules or slanders women for their hijab, by any kind of behavior, whether by action or omission, shall be sentenced to the punishment of this Article.

Article 59 - In accordance with the principles of Sharia and Article 8 of the Constitution, verbally encouraging good and forbidding evil in regards to clothing and hijab is the social duty of all

people, and no one can be held accountable for carrying out an obligation under Sharia. Encouraging good and forbidding evil in this regard must be in compliance with its conditions, such as [the enforcer] not being corrupt. Whoever commits insult or slander in the process of encouraging good and forbidding evil in regards to non-observance of the Islamic hijab or removing the hijab or improper covering, shall be sentenced to the punishment prescribed by Law. Whoever commits insults, or is aggressive toward those who encourage good and forbid evil in regards to chastity and hijab, shall be sentenced to a fifth-degree fine [more than 80 million tomans up to 165 million tomans].

Article 60 - Any aggression, insubordination, disturbance or disruption in the implementation of this Law is prohibited, and in addition to confiscating the relevant tools and equipment, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a sixth-degree imprisonment [six months to two years) or a fifth-degree fine (more than 80 million tomans up to 165 million tomans], except when the behavior committed does not have a more severe punishment under the law.

Article 61 - In the event of multiple offenses under this Law, the fines shall be added together. The statutory provisions on the statute of limitations shall not apply to the fines set forth in this Law.

Article 62 - The amounts of fines and penalties shall be equal to the adjusted amount at the time of collection.

Article 63 - The court may, as the case may be, sentence the perpetrators of any offense under this Law to certain examples set forth in Article 23 of the Islamic Penal Code, in accordance with the conduct committed, for a maximum period of two years, in addition to the penalties set forth in this Law.

Article 64 - All Executive Branch agencies subject to Article 3 of this Law, and persons and [organizations] in charge of providing services to the public, such as non-governmental banks or passenger transportation companies or stores, business owners and officials of townships or [residential or industrial] complexes, are required to provide the images of their cameras to the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command in order to identify individuals violating this law. In the event of refusal to implement this ruling, or deletion of the aforementioned data, the relevant employees will be sentenced to six months to two years of suspension from government and public services, and business owners will be sentenced to a first-degree fine [more than 920 million tomans], or the equivalent of one to three months of profit from the annual income of the business, and other [responsible] individuals will be sentenced to a fourth-degree fine [more than 165 million tomans up to 330 million tomans].

Note 1: Images from cameras of the Ministry of Intelligence and the Atomic Energy Organization and the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Support and the Armed

Forces, will be made available to the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command, subject to protective and security considerations.

Note 2: All agencies subject to this Article, in compliance with the National Data and Information Management Law, approved on September 21, 2022, are required to provide the Judicial Branch and the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command, access to national numbers, images, addresses, telephone numbers (both fixed and mobile), and the location of mobile phones at the time of the inquiry, as appropriate, within one month after this Law comes into force.

Article 65 - If a person commits a crime under this Law, except in cases stipulated in Articles 37, 49, 53 and 58, even in obvious crimes, she/he will be summoned by the judicial authority only upon presentation of documents by the bailiffs. After the summons, if the accused appears before the judicial authority, after being informed of the charges, a temporary detention order will be issued in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure. If she/he does not appear before the judicial authority without a valid excuse, and her/his presence is not necessary, a verdict will be issued and if necessary, the accused will be issued a warrant.

Note: Crimes under this law, except for cases that carry a prison sentence, will be heard directly in court.

Article 66 - If the perpetrator of any of the crimes mentioned in this chapter is subject to Articles 88 or 89 of the Islamic Penal Code, she/he shall be sentenced, at the discretion of the judge, to the fines stipulated in this Law, or penalties or security and educational measures stipulated in Chapter 10 of Part 2 of Book 1 of the Islamic Penal Code, approved on April 21, 2013. The application of the regulations regarding the correctional and educational center shall only apply to crimes for which imprisonment is stipulated in this Law.

Article 67 - The provisions mentioned in Article 638 of Book 5 of the Islamic Penal Code and the Law on the Procedures for Handling Violations and Punishing Sellers of Clothes whose Use in Public is Against Sharia or Hurts Public Chastity, approved on March 9, 1987, with subsequent amendments and additions, shall remain in force in cases where no new provision has been determined in this Law. [Article 638 of Book 5 of Iran's Islamic Penal Code states: "Anyone in public places and roads who openly commits a *harām* (sinful) act, in addition to the punishment provided for the act, shall be sentenced to two months' imprisonment or up to 74 lashes; and if they commit an act that is not punishable but violates public prudency, they shall only be sentenced to ten days to two months' imprisonment or up to 74 lashes. Note- Women, who appear in public places and roads without wearing an Islamic hijab, shall be sentenced to ten days to two months' imprisonment or a fine of 660,000 tomans to 3.3 million tomans.

Note: If a person commits a violation of the Islamic hijab, as mentioned in the Note to Article 638 of Book 5 of the Islamic Penal Code, for which no new provision has been established in this Law, she/he will be warned in the first instance through the smart platforms of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command by matching with other reliable databases and definitively verifying the perpetrator's identity, using smart platforms or SMS or the mail, and in the second instance, she/he will be punished by the judicial authority in accordance with the provision of the Note to Article 638 of Book 5 of the Islamic Penal Code.

Article 68 - If, in the implementation of Articles 48, 50 and 67 of this Law, verifying the identification of the perpetrator in terms of places and times is not possible through the smart platforms of the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command, the officers shall first proceed to definitively verify her/his identity by considering her/his identity documents or her/his facial or fingerprints, and after definitively verifying her/his identity, subsequent legal measures shall be taken in accordance with the aforementioned Articles.

Note: In the event that the perpetrator refuses to provide her/his identity documents or fails to cooperate in her/his facial or fingerprinting, or if there is another particular situation, any necessary legal action, including general or case-specific orders, shall be carried out at the discretion of the prosecutor or the deputy prosecutor.

Article 69 - The court that is authorized to hear the crimes subject to this Law, the punishment of which is only a fine of the fourth degree [more than 165 million tomans up to 330 million tomans] or less, is the 2nd Criminal Court, and in other cases, the general provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, approved on February 23, 2014, shall apply.

Article 70 - From the date of entry into force of this Law, the fines and penalties resulting from the discovery of illegal imports of clothing and cosmetics shall be increased by 10%. The amounts resulting from the above increase shall be deposited in a special account with the National Treasury, and in the form of an annual budget, 50% of it shall be allocated to the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Trade to carry out the duties stipulated in this Law, and the other 50% shall be allocated to support designers and the Fashion and Clothing Organizing Working Group's missions.

Article 71 - The government is required to forecast the necessary resources for the implementation of this Law in the annual budgets every year and, in the first two years of the implementation of this Law, allocate the necessary resources to the Islamic Republic of Iran Police Command in the form of the annual budget law for the implementation of the needed infrastructure, systems and cameras.

Article 72 - The resources obtained from the implementation of this Law shall be deposited in the account of the National Treasury and, after providing the necessary resources for the implementation of the provisions mentioned in Paragraph 3 of Article 20, and Paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 29, and Article 55 of this Law, shall be allocated in the annual budget for the elimination of social harms, promoting marriage and providing housing for young people, and family-oriented leisure.

Article 73 - The implementation of Chapters 1, 2, 4 and 5 shall be given priority in the first year of implementation of this Law, and Chapter 3 of this Law shall be implemented with the following priorities regarding the duties of the agencies mentioned in this Chapter:

1- Implementation of the provisions mentioned in all Paragraphs of articles 8, 14, 18, 19, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 and Paragraphs 1 to 3 of article 7 Paragraphs 1 to 3 of article 9 Paragraphs 1 to 4 of article 10 Paragraphs 1 to 3, 5, 8 and 9 of article 11 Paragraphs 1, 2, 6 and 7 of article 12 Paragraphs 1 to 4 of article 13 Paragraphs 1 to 5 of article 15 Paragraphs 1 to 4, 6 and 8 of article 17, Paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 20, Paragraphs 1 to 3, 6 to 10 of Article 21, Paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Article 22, Paragraphs 1 to 5 and 7 of Article 24 and paragraph 3 of Article 26 shall be the priorities of the first year of implementation of this law.

2- Implementation of other provisions mentioned in Articles 7 to 32 and all the Paragraphs of the said Articles shall be the priorities of the second and third years of implementation of this law.

Article 74 - The period of trial implementation of this Law shall be three years from the date of its entry into force.