Chapter 1: General Principles

Article 1- The term of the presidency in the Islamic Republic of Iran is 4 years and begins with the authorization of the credentials by the leader.

Article 2- The Guardian Council drafts the credentials for the presidency and submits it to the Leader.

Article 3- The Ministry of interior is obligated to start preparing the groundwork of the implementation of the elections three months before the end of the four-years presidential term according to the Articles 119 and 131 of the constitution. The Ministry of interior must inform the public via mass media about the matters of the election and the date on which candidates of the presidency can start registration.

Article 4- If a governmental employee becomes elected as the president, the years that he/she serves as a president will be counted to his/her record of [public] service.
ماده ۵ - چنانچه شورای نگهبان به دلایلی انتخابات ریاست جمهوری را در سراسر کشور متوقف یا باطل اعلام نماید، وزارت کشور با کسب نظر شورای نگهبان در اولین فرصت مناسب نسبت به تجدید انتخابات اقدام می‌نماید.

Article 5- If the Guardian Council declares the elections invalid or brings it to a standstill, the Ministry of interior, taking the view of the Guardian Council, takes action concerning the re-election at the earliest possible time.

ماده ۶ - سرپرست وزارت کشور به جای وزیر کشور و سرپرستان استانداری، فرمانداری و بخشداری با تایید وزیر کشور به جای استاندار، فرماندار و بخشدار خواهد بود.

Article 6- If the Minister of Interior approves, the interim minister of the Ministry of interior shall serve in place of the Minister of the Interior. The acting managers of the governor-generalship or governorship or district shall serve in place of the governor-general, governor and governor of the district.

ماده ۷ - ایین نامه اجرایی انتخابات ریاست جمهوری را وزارت کشور تهیه، و با تصویب هیئت وزیران به اجرا می‌گذارد.

Article 7- The Ministry of Interior, with the approval of the Council of Ministers shall draft and execute the executive by-law of the Presidential Elections.

ماده ۸ - نظارت بر انتخابات ریاست جمهوری به عهده شورای نگهبان می‌باشد. این نظارت عامل و در تمام مراحل و در کلیه امور مربوط به انتخابات جاری است.

Article 8- The supervision of the presidential elections is the responsibility of the Guardian Council. This supervision shall be thorough, and include all phases and matters related to the elections.
Article 9- If in all or some of the counties of a province votes are counted with vote-counting machines, they must be designed and performed in a way so that there is no access possible to their software or hardware in the entire process of the elections without the presence of the representatives of the Guardian Council. Required decisions to protect software and hardware must be made jointly by the Guardian Council and the Ministry of interior. All copies of the software must be approved, locked, and encrypted by the Guardian Council before the elections, so that in the agreed-upon time they become installed and run on the computer systems in each polling station, in the presence of officers of the Guardian Council and the Ministry of interior. Any change in the software must be informed to and approved by the Guardian Council.

Chapter 2: Quality of Elections

*Article 10- elections shall be carried out through general, direct votes and confidential ballots.

Article 11- If one of the candidates, whose qualifications has been ascertained according to this law, passes away within ten days prior to the elections day, the elections shall be postponed for two weeks.
Article 12- the presidential elections shall take place through absolute majority of votes.

Article 13- If during the first round of elections, no candidate gains the absolute majority of votes, the second round of elections shall take place; meaning that two candidates who received the highest number of votes shall participate in the second round.

Article 14- The second round of the elections shall take place on the Friday of the following week.

**Article 15- Removed.**

Article 16- If during the second round of the elections, one of the two candidates who gained the majority of the votes passes away the elections shall be postponed for two weeks.
Article 17 - The Ministry of interior shall issue the order to destroy ballots and electoral cards after receiving Guardian Council’s view regarding the conclusion of the elections and after the Leader signed the decree of the President.

ماده 18 - وزارت کشور پس از وصول نتایج شمارش آرا در داخل و خارج کشور نتیجه کلی انتخابات را از طریق رسانه های گروهی به اطلاع مردم خواهد رساند.

Article 18 - The Ministry of interior shall inform the public about the final results of the elections via mass media after receiving the results of counting the votes inside and outside of the country.

ماده 19 - در هر مرحله انتخاباتی هر شخص واجد شرایط می‌تواند فقط یک بار با ارائه شناسنامه خود رأی دهد.

Article 19 - In each round of elections, each eligible voter can only vote one time by showing his/her identity paper.

***Note 1 - Removed.

****Note 2 - Removed.

*****Note - Voters outside the country can vote with a valid Iranian passport if they do not have their identity paper with themselves.

ماده 20 - اخذ رأی در داخل و خارج کشور در یک روز انجام می‌شود و مدت آن 10 ساعت است و در صورت ضرورت قابل تمدید می‌باشد.
Article 20- Casting votes inside and outside the country shall take place on one day and its duration is 10 hours, and if necessary, it can be extended.

Note 1- It is up to the discretion of the Minister of Interior whether and how much the timeframe for casting votes should be extended.

Note 2- Casting votes must take place on a Friday.

Note 21- All ministries, governmental organizations and administrations, and institutions affiliated with the government, and revolutionary institutions are obligated to put their staff and facilities at the disposal of the Ministry of interior, governor-generals, governors, and governors of districts upon their request until the end of the elections. It is obvious that the duration of the above-mentioned service of the staff is counted as a time they have spent on mission.

Note- All above-mentioned institutions and organizations are obligated to put their staff at the disposal of the Guardian Council and the boards appointed by it upon their request, and also the Ministry of Interior, governor-generals, governors, and governors of the districts are obliged to put their employees and facilities at their disposal.
Article 22- If another election takes place simultaneously with the presidential election, at the order of the Ministry of Interior there shall be one registration office and polling station with one staff body but with two separate ballot boxes for each election.

Article 23- The television and radio of the Islamic Republic of Iran are obliged to broadcast through their local or national channels, educational programs about the elections and all announcements and declarations related to the elections that the Ministry of interior or the Central Board of Supervision, appointed by the Guardian Council, deems necessary.

Article 24- Police officers are in charge of maintaining order, preventing of any disorder during the elections and preserving the ballot boxes, within the boundaries of the law. Military and police forces do not have the right to interfere in the executive and supervisory affairs of the elections.

Article 25- With the approval of the Board of Supervision or its representative, in the following matters, the votes shall be considered invalid but considered as part of cast
votes. These matters will be specified in the minute and ballot papers will be attached to the minute.

آراي غير قابل خواندن.

Unreadable ballots.

آراي كه از طريق خريد و فروش به دست آمده باشد.

Ballots that were bought and sold.

حذف شد.

Removed.

حذف شد.

Removed.

آراي كه سفيد به صندوق ريخته شده باشد.

Empty ballots.

ماده 26- در موارد ذيذ با تأييد هيأت نظارتها نماينده وي برگهاي رأي باطل و جزء آراي مأخوذه محصور نشد و مراتب در صورت جلسه قيد آراي مذكره ضمنيه صورت جلسه خواهد شد:

Article 26- With the approval of the Board of Supervision or its representative, in the following cases, votes shall not be considered valid and part of cast votes. These matters shall be specified in the minute and ballot papers shall be attached to the minute.

- صندوق فاقد لاق و مهر انتخاباتي باشد.

1- The ballot-box was not sealed up.
2- Ballots that exceeded electoral cards

3- Ballots of people whose age was reached the legal age for voting.

4- Ballots that were cast with identity paper of deceased or non-Iranian individuals.

5- Ballots that were cast with deception and falsification (in electoral cards, ballots, minutes, and counting).

6- Ballots that were cast with identity paper belonged to others or counterfeit identity papers.

7- Repeated ballots.

8- Ballots that were cast with identity papers of individuals who were not present.

*9- Removed.
10- Ballots that were achieved by threatening.

11- Ballots that were written on papers other than the ballot paper.

Note 1- All documented ballots in the minute whose ballot-box misses electoral cards or ballot papers shall not be considered valid and part of the votes cast.

Note 2- A number of ballots, equal to the number of extra ballots, mentioned in Note 2, will be removed from the ballot box in a random manner.

Article 27- Removed.

Article 28- If more than one candidate name is checked or written in a ballot, that ballot is invalid but will be counted in votes cast.
Article 29- Before any votes are cast, the ballot-box must be emptied and sealed up with the seal of the registration and polling station in the presence of the representative/s of the Board of Supervision, and the representative/s of the Board of Supervision of the related station must certify the number of the ballot-boxes and their emptiness in a minute written down before the beginning of the elections by members, and if additional ballot-boxes are deemed necessary during the elections, the same procedure must be followed and it must be documented.

Article 30- During the time election is being carried out, the Ministry of Interior is obliged to inform the public about the matters related to the elections.

Article 31- The Ministry of Interior is in charge of implementing the presidential electoral law and of the validity of the process of the elections. It can send mobile or fixed officers to investigate and control the course of the elections to counties, districts, and registration and polling stations.

Article 32- After the elections, the documentation of the result of the elections shall be drafted in four copies with the signature of the Board of Supervision of the county and the Board of Executive of the county. One copy shall be kept with the Board of
Executive of the county and the others shall be sent to the Board of Supervision of that election, the Ministry of interior and the Central Board of Supervision.

Article 33- Following actions are considered crime:

1. Buying and selling votes.
2. Deception and falsification in the papers, electoral cards, ballot paper or in the documentations of the elections.
3. Threatening or offering bribes in the electoral matters.
4. Voting with a counterfeit identity paper.
5. Voting with somebody else’s identity paper.
6. Voting more than once.
7. Disturbing electoral affairs.

8- Subtracting or adding ballots or electoral cards.

9- Cheating in vote taking and vote counting.

10- Taking vote with somebody’s identity paper who is not present.

*11- Recommendation of a certain candidate to the voter by the staff of the polling station or any other person at the polling station.

12- Changing, modifying, falsifying, stealing, or destroying electoral papers and documents such as electoral card, ballot paper, minutes, telex, telephongrams and telegrams.

13- Opening or breaking the lock of the location where ballot boxes are kept and the seal of the ballot-boxes without legal permission.
14- Moving, opening, interfering and possessing, or destroying electoral documents without legal permission.

15- Interference in election affairs with a counterfeit document.

16- Causing intimidation and fear for voters or members of the registration and polling stations during the election with or without a gun.

17- Interference in election affairs with a faked position or in any other illegal way.

Note- If the incidence of the abovementioned crime makes the electoral process deviates from its legal route in one or several registration and polling stations, to the extent that it affects the final result of the election, the Ministry of Interior shall report them to the Central Board of Supervision to bring them up in the Guardian Council.

Article 34- In order to avoid the incidence of crime, the judicial establishment of each county or district shall take necessary action within the limits of the regulatory rules with simultaneous cooperation with supervisors of the Guardian Council and the Board of Supervision.
Chapter 3: The Conditions of voters and candidates

Article 35- Candidates must have the following conditions at the time of the registration:

1- Being of religious and political men.

2- Being of Iranian origin.

3- Being an Iranian subject.

4- Having the ability of management and leadership.

5- Having good reputation, trustworthiness and piety.
6- Being faithful and a believer in the foundations of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the official religion of the country.

ماده 36 - انتخاب کنندگان باید دارای شرایط ذیل باشند:

36- Voters must have the following conditions:

1- Having the nationality of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2- Being at least 16 years old.

3- Being sane.

*Article 37- All individuals who have direct responsibility in the execution or supervision of the presidential elections can run as a candidate if they resign from their position and do not hold their office.

فصل چهارم - هیأت اجرایی

Chapter 4: Board Executive
Article 38- Immediately after the Minister of Interior issues the command to begin the election process, the governor orders to the governors of districts to form a Board of Executive, and the governor is obliged to form, within three days, a Board of Executive of the county under his/her own directorship and with the membership of the director of the Civil Registration and the public prosecutor or his/her representative and eight trustworthy person.

*Note 1- In counties and districts that the Islamic Municipal Council of the county or district has been formed, the council shall select one person from the council members as one of the eight trustworthy persons.

*Note 2-In case of the presence of the public prosecutor in that location, the mentioned person is obliged to attend personally in the meetings of the Board of Executive.

Article 39- With the confirmation of the Board of Supervision and the written invitation of the governor thirty trustworthy persons convene a meeting within two day after the invitation. Upon the presence of at least two-thirds of the invitees (20 people) in the presence of the Board of Supervision, they shall elect, secretly with a majority of the votes, 8 people either from themselves or from outside, as main trustworthy persons...
Note 1- The number of members of the Board of Executive, and the conditions of and time limit for their formation is the same for county and district.

Note 2- The trustworthy persons of the Board of Executive and the supervisors of the Guardian Council should not have had any records in breaking law in the previous elections sentenced in any of the competent courts.

Note 3- The trustworthy persons in this article must have faith in and practical obligation to Islam and the constitution, have good reputation and be literate to read and write. They must not have been active agents in consolidating the former regime and been affiliated with illegal groups.

Article 40- Members of the Board of Executive and supervisors of the Guardian Council and members of the registration and polling stations must not have any relationship by blood or by marriage with any of the candidates in the following way:

A- Relationship by birth: father, mother, child, brother and sister.
B- Relationship through marriage: spouse; father in law, mother in law, brother in law

Article 41- After accepting the membership, the members of the Board of Executive are obliged to attend meetings and to perform their legal duties.

Note 1- In case of the absence of the governor, the director of the Civil Registration, the public prosecutor or his/her representative in meetings, the Board of Executive is obliged to document this matter (that prosecutor is absent) and announce it to the director and ask for further steps.

Note 2-The Board of Executive is obliged to report the absence of the members in their minute and the report of its work, noting the reason to the Ministry of Interior.

Article 42- Whenever during the elections one or several of the trustworthy persons of the Board of Executive miss two consecutive meetings or four non-consecutive
meetings of the Board of Executive or do not fulfill their legal duties or make it impossible [by their absence] that a majority meet, the governor or the governor of the district invites [new members from] the substitute trustworthy persons in turn of their votes. If even with inviting new substitute members a majority is still lacking, the rest of the members will be secured through the trustworthy persons (up to 30).

Article 43- The Board of Executive of the district meets immediately after the selection of the trustworthy persons and determines the number and locations of registration and polling stations, and announces its to the governor by the Director of the Board in order to discuss them in the Board of Executive of the county.

Article 44- The meetings of the Board of Executive of the county and the districts must take place with the presence of the two-third of the members and decisions must be made with an absolute majority.

Article 45- After determining the locations of the registration polling stations, and after examining, confirming and ratifying the regulations of the Board of Executive of the districts in respect to the numbers and locations of the registration offices and polling stations, the Board of Executive of the county publicizes announcements of elections enclosing the date of the elections, times of voting, conditions/requirements of voters, crimes and wrongdoings, penal regulations and locations of the registration and polling stations in the entire county 9 days before the elections.
Note- If some difficulties happen, with the agreement of the Ministry of Interior, the time limit is reduced from 9 to 7 days.

Article 46- The governor is obliged to send three copies of the announcement diffused throughout county to the Ministry of Interior. One of the copies of the announcement is sent to the Central Board of Supervision over the elections by the Ministry of interior.

Article 47- After the publication of the announcement of the election, the Board of Executive of the district and county selects five trustworthy persons for each registration and polling station, and nominates them to the governor or the governor of the district to issue their official order [to start the work].

Note 1 - The members of the registration office and polling stations shall select a director among themselves, a deputy director and three secretaries and must make arrangements so that one day prior to the election day the polling station would be prepared for the elections to take place.
Note 2 - The location of the registration and polling station published in the election announcement cannot be changed unless it is impossible to establish the station or manage the works in the determined location because of unforeseen accidents or any other reasons. In this case, matters related to the change of registration and polling station must be documented with stating the reason by the Board of Executive and the supervisors of the Guardian Council. A new registration office and polling station within the shortest distance to the previous station will be established in a way so that no difficulty emerges for the voters in terms of finding and reaching the location of the polling station and it must be announced to the public.

Note 3 - It is forbidden to establish registration and polling stations in museums.

Article 48 - The governor is obliged to determine a representative for each registration and polling station either directly or by bestowing his rights to the governor of the district.

Article 49 - The Board of Executive of the county carries out the entire matter of the election of the central district.
Article 50- With the ratification of the Board of Executive of the county, the Board of Executive of the district can set up mobile stations in areas that are difficult to pass, in mountainous areas, and in remote areas where the establishment of registration and polling stations is not possible. The Board of Executive of the county, if deemed necessary, can also take action to establish mobile stations in the capital of the county and central districts. Both cases must be reported to the Board of Supervision, and a representative of the Board of Supervision accompanies the mobile ballot station and documents and confirms the direction of the station.

* ماده 51 - حذف شد.

* Article 51- Removed.

** ماده 52 - حذف شد.

** Article 52- Removed.

Article 53- In the embassies or in the consulates or in the envoyships of Iran outside the country, a Board of Executive of presidential elections consists of ambassador, consul or the highest political representatives as the director, and 3 people of the senior members of embassies or consulates or envoyship, and 5 Iranians, who have faith in the Islamic Revolution and reside in that country, by the selection and the invitation of the ambassador, consul or the office of the envoyship.

ماده 53 - در سفارتخانه‌ها و یا کنسولگری‌ها و نمایندگی‌های سیاسی ایران در خارج از کشور هیأت‌های اجرایی انتخابات یک ریاست جمهوری به ریاست سفیر و یا سرکنسول و یا عالی‌ترین م詹姆 نماینده‌ای سیاسی و عضویت سه نفر از کارمیان ارشد سفارتخانه‌ی یا کنسولگری و یا نماینگی سیاسی و 5 نفر از ایرانیان مؤمن به انقلاب اسلامی می‌باشد که به انتخاب و دعوت سفیر یا سرکنسول یا م詹姆 نماینگی سیاسی تشکیل می‌گردد.

ماده 54 - هیأت‌های اجرایی موضوع ماده فوق پس از خاتمه اخذ رای و قرایت آرای نتیجه را صورت جلسه می‌نماید.

سفیر و یا سرکنسول و یا عالی‌ترین م詹姆 نماینگی سیاسی موظف است بلافاصله نتیجه را با سریع‌ترین وسیله
Article 54- The Board of Executive of the above article documents the results after receiving and reading them. The ambassador or the consul or the highest official in the envoyship is obliged to notify the Ministry of Interior through the Foreign Ministry of the results with the fastest possible communication means.

**Chapter 5: Candidate Registration and Candidate Qualification Assessment**

Article 55- Presidential candidates or their plenipotentiary representatives who have been introduced in writing must come to the Ministry of Interior within five days from the publicizing of the order of the beginning of the elections. After receiving it, they must fill out the candidacy form and deliver it to the Ministry of Interior together with four copies of all pages of the identity paper and twelve pieces of photographs in 6cmx4cm that have been taken recently within the last year and receive a receipt.

*Note- In case any candidate would like to withdraw from candidacy, each candidate or his/her plenipotentiary representative must notify the Ministry of Interior in writing.*
Article 56- After the end of the deadline of accepting candidates, the Ministry of Interior submits the documents of the candidates immediately to the Secretariat of the Guardian Council.

Matade 57 - شورای نگهبان ظرف پنج روز از تاریخ وصول مدارک داوطلبان بهصلاحیت آنان رسیدگی و نظر خود را صورت جلسه نموده و یک نسخه از آن را به وزارت کشور ارسال می دارد.

Article 57- The Guardian Council shall examine the qualification of the applicants within five days upon the receipt of the documents of the candidates, records the matter, and sends one copy of it to the Ministry of Interior.

Matade 58 - پس از بررسی ضرورت بنای تشخیص شورای نگهبان مدت مذکور در این ماده حداکثر تا پنج روز دیگر تمدید و به وزارت کشور اطلاع می گردد.

Note- In necessary cases according to the discretion of the Guardian Council this time period of this article is extended to 5 days and reported to the Ministry of Interior.

Matade 59 - پس از برنامه و اعلام عدم صلاحیت وي توسط شورای نگهبان ، مراتب پیوستگی وزارت کشور به اطلاع عمومی رسید.

Article 58- If, after the legal period, some documents were found that signify the disqualification of the presidential candidates, after the Guardian Council examined and determined his/her disqualification, the Ministry of Interior would announce it to the public.

Matade 59 - کاندیداهای می توانند اسناد و مدارک مثبت صلاحیت خود را ضمیمه اعلام داوطلبی نمایند و یا در مدت زمان رسیدگی به صلاحیت داوطلبان به شورای نگهبان تقدیم نمایند.

Article 59- The candidates can attach documents proving their qualification to their application for candidacy or can submit them to the Guardian Council during the time of investigation about the qualification of the candidates.
Article 60- After receiving the assessment of the Guardian Council, the Ministry of Interior is obliged to announce the names of the presidential candidates to the public throughout the country within two days via mass media.

Article 61- In case, the Guardian Council notices that members of the Boards of Supervision have violated regulations and laws according to received reports, complaints and objections, the Guardian Council is obliged to dismiss and replace them immediately.

Chapter 6: Advertisement

Article 62- For the purpose of guaranteeing equal access of every presidential candidate to public facilities, a committee with the title of the Review Committee for Elections Advertisements shall be formed upon the invitation of the Interior Minister in the Ministry of Interior.
Article 63- Members of the Review Committee for presidential [candidates’] advertisements consist of:

1- دادستان کل کشور یا نماینده تام الاختیار او.

- The general prosecutor or his/her plenipotentiary representative

- وزیر کشور یا نماینده تام الاختیار او.

The Minister of Interior or his/her plenipotentiary representative

3- میجر عامل صدا و سیماً جمهوری اسلامی ایران یا نماینده تام الاختیار او.

Managing director of IRIB or his/her plenipotentiary representative

Note- The Guardian Council can appoint a person from the Council or from outside to supervise the work of the mentioned Committee

Article 64- Candidates’ election radio and TV advertisement should be pre-recorded.

Article 65- Presidential candidates whose qualification has been confirmed by the Guardian Council and their names announced by the Ministry of Interior have equal rights to use Iranian state radio and television stations to introduce and present their programs. Arrangement and order of candidates’ election advertisements through
Article 66- Electoral activities of the candidates for presidency shall officially start from the date that the Ministry of Interior announces their names and end 24 hours before the election day.

Article 67- In the second round, electoral activities shall begin with the official announcement of the final results of the votes of the first round and last until 24 hours before election day of the second round.

Article 68- After the announcement of the names of the candidates, the following activities are forbidden: advertisement in any form for or against any of the presidential candidates in Friday sermons or by any other official and public means, activities of [public] employees during business hours and also using public equipments or other facilities of the ministries or administrative offices, governmental agencies or governmentally-affiliated institutes and institutions that use public budget are forbidden; and also providing access to the aforementioned means and facilities [for advertising activities]; and whoever commits these [acts] is considered criminal.

Article 69- 1- مؤسسات و نهادهایی که دارایی آنان از اموال عمومی است، همانند بینیاد مستضعفان، مشمول ماده فوق می‌باشند.
Note 1- Institutions and institutes whose properties are public such as the Mostaz'afin Foundation, are subject to the above article.

هیچیک از نامزدهای انتخاباتی اعلامیه، اطلاعیه، پلاکارد بدهند.

Note 2- Governmental offices, institutions or organizations and their members are not allowed to publish announcement, statement, or posters, for or against any of the candidates by mentioning their titles or positions.

شهماریها و بخشداریها نیز باید نسبت به امحای جنین اوراق اقدام نمایند.

Article 69- It is forbidden to post any announcements, photos, posters, any kind of advertising announcement on directing signals and traffic signs, hospital and school boards or other governmental, educational institutions and institutions affiliated with the government, and police officers shall arrest the violators and pass them over to judicial authorities for the purpose of legal prosecution if they see such violating matters. Municipalities and governorships of districts must remove such posters.

شهماریها و بخشداریها نیز باید نسبت به امحای جنین اوراق اقدام نمایند.

Article 70- No one is allowed to tear or remove announcements or advertisement posters of candidates that are posted up in legal locations and the committed act is considered a crime.

ماده 71- داوطلبان ریاست جمهوری و طرفداران آنان در تبلیغات انتخاباتی به هیچ وجه مجاز به هتک حرمت و حیثیت نامزدهای انتخاباتی نمایند و متخلفین طبق مقررات مجازات خواهند شد.
Article 71- Candidates for the presidential office and their supporters are in no way allowed to dishonor electoral candidates and violators shall be punished according to the rules.

Article 72- Any type of notice and advertisement must be removed from registration and polling stations by the station staff before the election day.

Article 73- Executive and supervising authorities of the election do not have the right to advertise for or against any of the candidates. Violating this law is considered a crime.

Article 74- The press and journals are not allowed to publish announcements or texts against candidates in the last three days before the election day; or write texts signifying a group or particular candidate’s withdrawal from candidacy. In any case, candidates have the right to give their response to the newspaper within 18 hours after the publication through the Ministry of Interior, and the newspaper is charged with the duty to publish the response immediately before the prohibited period according to the press law.
In case that publication is not published before the prohibited time, the person in charge [of that publication] must send the candidate’s response to newspapers or journals that appear in the off-period of prohibition out of his/her own pocket. And that publication is obliged to publish it in the first possible issue. Publishing such text in non-press is also forbidden in the three days prior to election day and the objecting candidate has the right to publish his/her opinion prior to the period in which advertisement is prohibited.

Article 75- Upon written and official request of natural and juristic persons, the printing house publishes electoral advertising announcements.

Article 76- The name and the exact address of the printing house and the date of publication must be published below every advertising announcements.

Article 77-The people in charge of the printing house are obliged to send four copies of the advertisement papers along with the official application of the applicants to the Ministry of Interior and the Guardian Council immediately to be kept in records.

Note- The Ministry of the Islamic Guidance is obliged to order the purport of the articles 74, 75, 76 to the printing houses of the country and in case of violation
appropriate decisions will be made according to article 26 of the ordinance for the establishment of printing houses and engraving, ratified on 12/27/1358 by the Council of the Revolution.

Chapter 7: Complaint and the procedure of processing

Article 78 - It is one of the authorities of the Guardian Council to announce the results of complaint-trial of the presidential elections through the mass media.

Article 79- The Guardian Council notifies the Ministry of Interior of its final view regarding elections within one week and if necessary, at most within ten days after the receipt of the presidential election results, and the Ministry of Interior announces the results to the public through the mass media.

Article 80 – The Board of Executive is obliged to accept received complaints from the date of the final notification of the qualification of candidates until two days after the notification of election results, and examine the complaints within 24 hours in a joint meeting of the Board of Executive with the supervisors of the Guardian Council and document the results and report them to the Ministry of Interior.
تبریزه ۱ - کسانی که از نحوه برگزاری انتخابات شکایت داشته باشند، می‌توانند ظرف سه روز از تاریخ اخذ رأی شکایت مستند خود را به ناظران شورای نگهبان یا دبیرخانه این شورا نیز تسليم دارند.

Note 1- Those who have complaints regarding the taking place of the election can deliver their documented complaints to the supervisors of the Guardian Council or also to the secretariat of the Council within three days after election day.

تبریزه ۲ - شکایاتیقابل رسیدگی خواهد بود که مشخصات شکایی یا شکایات شامل نام، نام خانوادگی، شغل، نشانی کامل، شماره تلفن (در صورت داشتن تلفن) و اصل امضای شکایی را داشته باشد.

Note 2- Complaints shall be processed [only] if they contain the particulars of the complainant(s) including his/her first name, last name, occupation, complete address, phone number (in case s/he possesses a telephone) and the original signature of the complainant.

تبریزه ۳ - در صورتی که شکایی بدون دلیل و مدرک و مغرضاته داوطلبان انتخاباتی را متهم نماید و عمل شکایی عنوان افترا داشته باشد قابل تحقیق و پیگیری است.

Note 3- If the complainant accuses the candidates deliberately without any reason and evidence, and the complainant is defaming one of the candidates, he/she will be prosecuted.

تبریزه ۴ - طرح و بررسی شکایت در مورد افراد محروم بهوده و افسایان ممنوع است.

Note 4- Filling and investigating the complaints regarding individuals are confidential and it is forbidden to disclose them.

تبریزه ۵ - پذیرسان گزارشات خود را منحصراً به مراجع ذیصلاح قانونی ارسال می‌دارند.

Note 5- The inspectors shall send their reports exclusively to legally qualified authorities.
Article 81- Complaints that are delivered to the Board of Executive during the elections do not impede the elections and shall be processed during the designated time frame for complaint-trial.

Article 82- After examining the complaints and reports, if the Board of Executive decides that the course of the election in one or several polling stations has diverged from the normal course and has not taken place correctly, it will declare the results of one or several polling stations invalid with the confirmation of the Guardian Council.

Article 83- After receiving the credential from the Guardian Council, the Minister of Interior introduces the elected president to the Leader or the Leadership Council.

Chapter 8: Punishment

Article 84- The punishment of the violation of clause 16 of the Article 33 shall be determined in the following way:
A - If the perpetrator causes fear and intimidation without a gun, he shall be sentenced to lashes up to 74 times.

B - If fear and intimidation was caused with a gun whether as a result of instigation or with stewardship, and banditry did not apply to the crime, the perpetrator would be sentenced to 74 lashes or up to 2 years in prison.

Article 85 - The punishment of someone who interferes in the elections under a false title (the subject of clause 17 of Article 33) shall be sentenced up to 50 lashes and if documents are falsified in this regard, the punishment of falsification and forgery shall be applied, and should his/her interference be influential in the fate of the election and disturb the direction of the election of a district or a county or a province, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to 1 to 5 years in prison.

Article 86- The punishment of the violation of Article 21 and its note shall be the dismissal [of that offender] from civil service between 2 and 6 months.
Article 87- If violating Article 41 and Note 2 of Article 47 of this law, administrative members of the Board of Executive (governor or governor of a district, director of the Civil Registration, public prosecutor or his/her deputy) shall be sentenced by competent courts to a reduction of their income by one third between 1 and 6 months. In respect to other members, they shall be deprived of their membership in the Board of Executive and Board of Supervisions and polling stations for two terms of elections.

Article 88- Violators of the points mentioned in the Article 68 and people who advertise for or against a candidate in TV and radio live programs or providers of recorded programs shall be sentenced to 1 to 6 months in prison.

Article 89 - If in the presence of a written order of a governor or a governor of a district, police officers refuse to obliterate advertisements, photographs or posters installed on forbidden signs or locations mentioned in Article 69 their income shall be decreased by one-third from one to three months. And if people get arrested during posting up, they shall be sentenced to lashes between 5 and 15 times.

Article 90 - The punishment for violating article 72 is deprivation of membership in the registration station for two terms [of elections].
Article 91- The punishment for violating Article 74 shall be closing down of the publication from 1 to 3 months and the author of the article (if known) and the editor-in-chief of the publication (if the author is unknown) shall be sentenced to up to 74 lashes. Also people who commit such action through means other than press shall be sentenced to 74 lashes.

Article 92 – In case defamation or publication of false statement apply to the violation of the article 71, the punishment for calumny or publication of false statements apply; otherwise, the punishment shall be up to three months in prison.

Article 93- To correctly execute Article 99 of the Constitution and keep complete impartiality, the supervisors of the Guardian Council are obliged to be completely impartial, and it is considered a crime, if supervisors express support for any of the candidates, in any way.

Note- The punishment for violating previous article shall be dismissal from civil service from six months to one year or six months to one year in prison.
Article 94- The punishments of this chapter are not restricted to the mentioned punishments and the judge can in all cases sentence the violation to the mentioned punishments or any other appropriate punishment that is mentioned in the Laws of the Discretionary Punishments.

The above law including 94 articles and 29 notes was ratified in the meeting on Wednesday, 4/5/1364 of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and confirmed by the Guardian Council on 4/9/1369.


The single-clause bill – It is forbidden to use mobile loudspeakers outside of the lecture location and similar places that use any kind of posters, flyers, writings on walls and advertising caravans, except pictures in two forms, pamphlets, lectures, Questions and Answers of the candidates for the Consultative Islamic Assembly, presidency and Islamic Councils elections and their supporters. The violators of this law shall be sentenced to 3 to 30 days in prison.
Note – Personalities are allowed to endorse candidates only if they don’t mention their title or responsibility, and when written documents with their signature were submitted to the Board of Executive of the Elections.

القانون تفسير قانون الحقائق مادة واحده به قانون انتخابات

Interpretation law of the single-clause bill attached to the electoral Law

مجلس شورای اسلامی مصوب 6/5/1370

Passed by the Consultative Islamic Assembly on 6/5/1370

مصوب 18/12/1370

Ratified on 12/18/1370

الموضوع استفسار

The subject of the inquiry

1- اقداماتی که گروه‌ها، مجامع و تشکیلات جمیع نظیر جامعه روحانیت مبارز و مجمع روحانیون مبارز تهران یا روزنامه‌ها و مجلات هفتگی و ویژه نامه‌ها با چاب عکس یا بدون عکس، به عنوان تبلیغ یا توصیف کاندیداها انجام دهنده مسئول ممتنعیت ماده واحده خواهد بود یا خیر؟

1- Will the actions that groups, associations and collective organizations, like The Society of the Militant Clergy and the Assembly of the Militant Clerics of Tehran, newspapers, weekly journals, special publications with or without the publication of pictures, count as advertising or describing the candidates, be the subject of the ban of the single-clause bill?

2- مقصود از عکس در دو فرم چیست؟ آیا اگر در صدر و ذیل هر عکس مطالب تبلیغاتی با نامها و عناوین متنوع در ایام تبلیغات پخش گردید خلاف ماده واحده است یا خیر؟
2- What does picture in two forms mean? Is it in contradiction to the single-clause bill, if pictures are distributed that have advertising texts with various names and titles on their top and bottom during the time of advertisement?

3- A precise definition of posters and flyers has not been offered; which source is the criteria of noticing and defining? Can the silk screen be included under the meaning of the poster and flyer?

4- Is the candidate responsible for the violation of the content of the mentioned single-clause article? If it is his/her responsibility, can he/she be arrested during the election days? If in the same manner, one or two or a number of candidates get arrested, will elections be stopped or not?

5- Which authority should provide and ratify the executive by-law?

The Consultative Islamic Assembly’s viewpoint

Single-clause bill - The article attached to the Election Law passed on 6/5/1370 by the Consultative Islamic Assembly is interpreted in the following way:
1- Associations and groups of each electorate can announce their support for candidates to them in written form and the mentioned candidate can publish the support of various groups at the bottom of the two allowed kinds of posters or biography.

2- Two forms means those two kinds of paper posters, and it is allowed to write advertising content at the top or bottom of these and it is not subject to the prohibition mentioned in the single-clause bill.

3- Poster and flyers mean any advertisement on cloth, paper, cardboard and metal. It is also applied to silk screen. However, it is allowed to set up any kind of poster that indicates the location of the election headquarter [of the candidates].

4. The individual(s) or groups or organizations that have done forbidden advertisements are responsible for the violation. In any case, the Note below the Article 28 of the Electoral Law will be effective and candidates must not be summoned or arrested during the election process.
5- The executive by-law shall be provided by the Interior Minister and ratified by the Council of Ministers.

The abovementioned interpretation including the single-clause bill was ratified in an open session in the Consultative Islamic Assembly on Wednesday, 12/14/1370 and confirmed by the Guardian Council on 12/18/1370.

The amendment law of the single-clause article attached to the Electoral Law, passed by the Islamic Assembly on 5/4/1370, passed on 12/28/1370

It is forbidden to use any kind of posters (except in the electoral headquarter), writings on walls and advertising caravans, and to use mobile loudspeakers outside the lecture locations and places like that with the exception of pictures in two forms and pamphlets and flyers with picture and lectures and Question and Answer of the
candidates and their supporters in the Consultative Islamic Election, presidency and Islamic councils elections. The violators of this law shall be imprisoned between 3 and 30 days.

Note 1 – It is allowed for personalities to express their opinion in favor of candidates only if it is expressed without mentioning the title and responsibility and a written document related to the signature is submitted to the Board of Executive of the elections.

Note 2- This law is enforceable from its date of ratification.

Note 3- All laws and regulations conflicting with this law are not considered.

The above law including the single-clause bill and 3 Notes were ratified in an open session on Tuesday, 12/27/1370 in the Islamic Assembly and confirmed by the Guardian Council on 12/28/1370.

The act of the Expediency Council on fixing the number of the candidates in elections ratified on 3/11/1370.
Single-clause bill - From the date of the ratification of this law, all elections (except for the elections of the Assembly of Experts and Civil Councils) on all regional and national levels can be carried out only if the number of candidates accounts for twice as much of the number of the required elected people.

Note 1- If in a constituency the number of required elected people is more than three, the number of candidates must be at least 1.5 times of the number of the required elected people in that constituency.

Note 2- If one or several of the candidates resign or pass away after the registration period, the elections take place between the remaining individuals or for the remaining individual and this matter shall not stop the elections.
Law on the presence of the representatives of the presidential candidates in polling stations

In this law, each of the presidential candidates can either individually or together have one representative in every polling station, locations where votes are counted and Board of Executive of the counties and districts. The representatives of the candidates can be present in (fixed or mobile) polling stations and vote-counting locations without any interference in the affairs of their duties, and if they observe any violation they should report the matter in written form to the supervisors of the Guardian Council, the Board of Supervision of the related county and province, and the electoral headquarter of the Ministry of Interior. The presence of the representatives of each candidate in polling stations and vote counting locations is unproblematic until the end of the elections. It is forbidden to prevent representatives from being present in polling stations and vote-counting locations and it is considered a crime and the violator shall be sentenced to determined punishments of Article 93 of the Presidential Electoral Law.
The polling station staff is obliged to prevent the presence of irresponsible people (people whose presence in the polling stations have not been mentioned in this law or the Presidential Electoral Law) in polling stations. The violation of this rule is considered a crime and violators shall be sentenced to determined punishments in Article 88 of the Presidential Electoral Law.

Note 1- In case the number of presidential candidates exceeds six, the candidates can send one representative to only every other polling station.

Note 2- The representatives of the candidates, who are voluntary individuals, must be nominated by the candidates or the person in charge of his/her staff to the governor of that county at least 5 days before the Election Day. The governors are obliged to give them a [permission] card or introduction letter of the aforesaid representatives to the person in charge of the staff of the related candidate in that county at least 48 hours before Election Day. The violation of this Note by the governor is considered a crime and the violator shall be sentenced to the determined punishments in Article 88 of the Presidential Electoral Law. All expenses of the execution of this Note shall be calculated proportionally to the number of candidates’ representatives by the Ministry of Interior and paid by them before the nomination of the representatives.
Note 3- The person in charge of the staff of each candidate in a county is an individual who is nominated by the related candidate in writing to the governor of that county.

Note 4- The staff of military, police and security forces cannot have any representation or supervision for any candidates.

Note 5- The representatives of the candidates do not have the right to advertise for or against any of the candidates, or interfere in the work of election councils, inspectors and supervisors of the Guardian Council. In case of violation, they shall be dismissed from the polling station location and punished according to Article 88 of the Presidential Electoral Law.

Note 6- This law shall be enforceable from the date of ratification. Those parts of laws and regulations which are inconsistent with this law shall become removed and considered ineffective.
The above law including a single-clause bill and six notes was passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly in an open session on Sunday, 5/30/1379 and not confirmed by the Guardian Council during the determined time frame specified in Article 94 of the Constitution.