



NGO Bill Translation

Islamic Republic of Iran

Islamic Consultative Assembly

Eighth Period -Third Year

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### **REPORT OF COMMITTEE CONSULTATION**

No.: 66

Date: December 13, 2010

Report from the Social Affairs Committee to the Islamic Consultative Assembly

This Committee has the primary responsibility of reviewing the proposed plan for monitoring the establishment and activities of grassroots organizations also known as Non Governmental Organizations (“ NGO”). This plan is given the print number 513. This committee held several meetings with experts and government officers. The plan was discussed and approved subject to several modifications. A copy of the approved plan is attached.

This report is prepared in compliance with Section 144 of the Assembly Code and is hereby submitted for review by the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Soleiman Jafarzadeh

Committee Chair

PS. The plan is still under review by the following committees: Economy, Internal Security and Foreign Affairs, Public Health, Judiciary, Agricultural and Water and Natural Resources.

In His Lofty Name

## THE PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT, ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT MONITORING OF NGOS

### CHAPTER 1- General Descriptions and Definitions

Section 1 Grassroots organizations generally known as NGOs refer to groups formed to serve public interest or the interests of professional organizations. These groups may be formed by persons or corporations unrelated to the government provided that their activities do not violate the Constitution or the ethical and social values of the Islamic Republic. The objectives of these groups shall be non-political and non-profit.

The definitions of certain terms used in this law are as follows:

1. Professional Organization Activities: Activities of a group involved in a particular craft or line of work with the objective of serving the group's interests or the interests of the society.
2. Non-Governmental: A group formed without the involvement of government agencies. Government employees and executives may be involved in NGO activities so long as their involvement is outside the scope of their government work. The involvement of government employees does not abrogate a group's non-governmental status.
3. Non-political: A group that has no involvement in political party activities and is not organized for the purpose of promoting any individual for public office. An NGO shall not advertise for or against any political candidate or any political position.
4. Network: An organization comprised of several NGOs with common purposes, goals and objectives, formed pursuant to this Code.
5. Activity Permit: A permit issued pursuant to this Code.
6. Monitoring Authorities: The Judiciary, the Islamic Republic's Law Enforcement Agency, the Security Ministry and Professional Licensing Agencies.
7. Founding Board: Persons and corporations establishing the NGO.

Note: Titles such as company, gathering, club, group, convention, house or society may be used in lieu of organization. Other titles such as center, foundation, institute and structure may be used provided that the expression “people based” is in the name.

Section 2- The activities of an NGO may be in areas related to society, culture, law, development, agriculture and natural resources, environment, religion, family and women, job creation, philanthropy, science, public health, rehabilitation, prevention of social ills and the like. The High Executive Committee prescribed in Section 4 of this law shall determine the agency that will monitor the activities of any given NGO.

Section 3 – Depending on the geographic area of the NGO’s activity, a Founding Board intending to establish an NGO shall petition the secretariat of the national, provincial or the local monitoring boards.

Note 1- A Founding Board shall have a minimum of five members.

Note 2- The Founding Board of a Network shall consist of the NGOs requesting the establishment of that Network.

Section 4- The High Executive Committee monitors the establishment, policy and decision making, activities and functions of the NGOs and professional licensing agencies. This Board also coordinates the work of the provincial and local monitoring boards.

Section 5- The provincial and local boards are responsible for execution of the policies approved by the High Monitoring Board in their respective jurisdictions. These boards also monitor the establishment, activities and functions of the NGOs and the professional licensing agencies.

Section 6- The High Executive Committee members consists of deputy ministers at the Interior Ministry (Board Chair), Foreign Affairs Ministry, Intelligence Ministry and officials of the Judiciary, the Islamic Republic’s Law Enforcement Agency, Islamic Republic Radio and Television Organization, the Organization for Endowment and Philanthropy, the Organization for Islamic Propaganda, the Revolutionary Guards Organization for Empowerment of the Disenfranchised, Imam Khomeini Welfare Committee, the Center for Mosque Affairs, the selected representatives of the national NGOs and the professional organizations. A representative of the provincial boards and a representative of the Social Affairs Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly appointed by that Assembly, act as ex-officio members without the right to vote.

Note- The secretariat of the High Executive Committee shall form professional committees in order to properly perform the Board’s monitoring duties.

Section 7- A provincial monitoring board shall consist of an assistant to the Governor with knowledge of NGO issues (Board Chair) and the officials of the offices of the Ministry of Intelligence, Ministry of Judiciary, Islamic Republic's Law Enforcement Agency, Organization for Endowment and Philanthropy, the Revolutionary Guards Organization for the Empowerment of the Disenfranchised, the Organization for Islamic Propaganda, leader of the Friday prayer, the selected representatives of the provincial NGOs and the related professional organization. A representative of the Provincial Islamic Council acts as an ex-officio member without the right to vote.

Section 8- A local monitoring board shall consist of the County chief official (Board Chair) and the officials of the Intelligence Ministry, Judiciary Ministry, the Islamic Republic's Law Enforcement Organization, the Organization for Endowment and Philanthropy, the Revolutionary Guards Organization for the Empowerment of the Disenfranchised, the Organization for Islamic Propaganda, leader of the Friday prayer, the selected representatives of the local NGOs and the specialty organization. A representative of the county's Islamic Council acts as an ex-officio member without the right to vote.

Section 9- The representatives of the national, provincial and local NGOs are elected from the NGO candidates every two years based on the guidelines given by the High Executive Committee and under the supervision of the Boards' secretariats.

Section 10- The secretariat departments of the High Executive Committee, the provincial boards and the local boards shall be located at the Interior Ministry, the governors' offices and local government offices respectively. The secretariat departments shall dispose of their bureaucratic and legal duties with the least possible financial burden.

Section 11- The professional organizations shall enforce the decisions of the High Board, the provincial and local monitoring boards in regards to the NGOs within the duties prescribed in this law.

## CHAPTER 2 – Rights and Responsibilities

Section 12- NGOs shall follow this law and all other laws. NGOs have the right to have activities within their specialty and in the framework of their by-laws and regulations. NGOs shall follow these guidelines in their activities:

- a- Provide services the community needs.
- b- Provide comments and suggestions for improving the work of the executive branch.
- c- Facilitate and help in implementation of plans and projects of the governmental or non-governmental entities and private companies or institutes. A NGO may enter into mutual agreements or sign contracts for its services. Helping and facilitating the work of international

institutes shall require approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other governmental agencies.

- d- Hold non political public meetings and demonstrations after obtaining permit from the authorities.
- e- Provide public information in the form of a newsletter or in other forms after obtaining permit from the authorities.
- f- Execute plans and projects in fulfilling the objectives of the by-laws.

Note1- Membership of a NGO in international organizations and any cooperation or activity or collaboration such as engaging in contracts, mutual agreements, participation in conferences and study courses abroad shall be authorized by the High Executive Committee.

Note 2- NGOs shall notify in detail, and get the approval of, the High Board before receiving monetary or other types of aid from the agencies of the United Nations or other foreign sources.

Section 13- A NGO has the right to enter into agreements with individuals and corporations, foreign and domestic so long as these agreements comply with the laws and regulations and follow section 12 of this law.

Section 14- The monitoring boards shall notify the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Intelligence and the specialty organization once a NGO requests authorization to receive aid from a foreign source. The boards shall make a decision and respond to that NGO within two months of receiving the request and the completion of the application.

Section 15- Sources of financial support for NGOs shall be limited to:

- a- Gifts and contributions by governments, persons and corporations, domestic and foreign in compliance with Section 12 of this law.
- b- Endowments
- c- Income from activities within the framework of this law
- d- Membership dues

Note 1- Collecting contributions from the public by giving receipts or collection boxes or in any other form shall only be done with the approval of the high board, provincial and local monitoring boards.

Note 2- Professional organizations may set aside a portion of the financial and other governmental resources at their disposal for NGOs. These funds and resources shall not be those allocated for other

purposes. Furthermore, this should be done within the framework and approved policies of the High Executive Committee.

Section 16- Government offices and publicly funded non-governmental institutes may only contribute to or enter into agreements with NGOs after notifying and getting approval from the secretariats of the monitoring boards. The boards shall respond in twenty days after receiving such requests.

Section 17- NGOs shall annually provide reports of their activities and financial reports to their respective monitoring boards and professional organizations. These reports are due two months after the end of the fiscal years of the NGOs.

Section 18- All receipts and all payments of NGOs shall be through bank accounts. NGOs shall record all financial activities legally.

Section 19- Division of assets and profits of an NGO between the founders, members, executives and employees during the NGO's activity or after its dissolution is impermissible.

Section 20- All NGOs are required to provide access to their financial records to the High Executive Committee, provincial boards, local boards and professional agency inspectors. The inspectors may review and copy these records at the NGO's office at the presence of the NGO's representative. The inspections shall not interfere with the work of the NGO. Taking documents out of the NGO's office is only allowed with a court order.

Section 21- Government entities and non-government public institutions may seek comments from NGOs and may invite NGOs to their meetings in their decision making processes.

Section 22- professional agencies may transfer parts of their responsibilities, affairs and activities to NGOs that are working within the confines of this law and have the capabilities to carry out these tasks. NGOs may provide suggestions to professional agencies and monitoring boards in this regard.

Section 23- The Islamic Republic's Radio and Television Organization and the Ministry of Islamic Culture and Guidance are required to promote culture and public understanding and information. Therefore these organizations shall inform the public about the roles and functions of the NGOs, laws and regulations governing their work and policies and decisions of the monitoring boards.

### CHAPTER 3- Establishing an NGO

Section 24- When the secretariats of the High Board, provincial or local boards receive an application for establishment of an NGO, they shall decide within twenty days if the proposed NGO would conform to this law and shall send their findings and related documents to the Monitoring

Authorities. The Monitoring Authorities shall give their opinions within thirty days of receiving the inquiry. Delays of the authorities need not hinder the work of the monitoring boards.

Section 25-A board secretariat department shall issue a permit for the establishment of a NGO upon receiving affirmative responses from the Monitoring Authorities and approval of their board. This permit shall be sent to and recorded at the Bureau of Lands and Documents.

Note 1- The Bureau of Lands and Documents shall record the NGOs referred to their offices by the monitoring boards established by this law.

Note 2- Once a NGO is recorded the secretariat of the board shall notify the Monitoring Authorities of this action.

Section 26- A NGO is duly recorded according to the laws and regulations of this law by the secretariat of the respective board once the board receives the approval of the Monitoring Authorities.

Note 1- The permit for the establishment and activities of a NGO, once it is has gone through the review and recording process, shall be signed by the chair of the monitoring board. This permit is valid for a period of four years.

Note 2- The permit for a NGO may be renewed provided that the approval of the related professional organization and the Monitoring Authorities are met. The board secretariat shall notify and seek the approval of the Monitoring Authorities.

Note 3- Provincial and local NGOs may request a national permit if the High Board determines that the NGO's modality, characteristics and approach in its activities justify a national status and approves the establishment of a national NGO.

Note 4- Local NGOs may request a provincial permit if the provincial board determines that the NGO's modality, characteristics and approach in its activities justify a provincial status and approves the establishment of a provincial NGO.

Section 27- The founding members, the members of the executive board, CEO and inspectors of an NGO shall meet the following conditions:

- a- Be of at least eighteen years of age
- b- Be a citizen of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- c- Be committed to the Constitution of the Islamic republic of Iran
- d- Have completed conscript service with the armed forces or excused from service
- e- Have no criminal convictions that would deprive them from their civil rights
- f- Have a clear reputation

- g- Have no ties to disbanded parties, institutes and groups

Note 1- A minimum of three fifth of the founding members and members of the executive board shall have scientific, professional or experiential advanced degrees recognized by a professional organization.

Note 2- Application instructions for forming an NGO, required documents and classification of the advanced degrees for the founding members and members of the executive board shall be approved by the High Board.

Section 28- NGOs with common goals and objectives may form provincial or national Networks provided that they have:

- a- Required capabilities and have received the approval of the High Board
- b- No convictions as enumerated in Sections 36, 37 and 38 of this law
- c- At least five participating NGOs

Note 1- Networks in all stages of formation and activity are subject to this law and has the rights and responsibilities prescribed herein.

Note 2- Membership of a NGO in a Network shall be approved by the NGO's general assembly or the board of trustees in the event that there is no general membership.

Note 3- Application instructions for forming a Network, required documents for the determination of the capabilities and competence of NGOs for the formation of a Network shall be prepared and made available by the High Board.

Section 29- The by-laws of a NGO shall contain the following:

- a. Full name and the abbreviated name
- b. Objectives
- c. Areas of activities
- d. The proposed period of activities
- e. Geographic zoning and location
- f. How branches are formed
- g. How the organization and its chapters are formed, how board of directors, chief executive offices, inspectors are elected and their duties.

- h. How the boards of directors officiate their meetings and how they arrive at decisions.
- i. How to select the members whose signatures will be officially recognized.
- j. How to accept new members if the NGO is open for membership.
- k. How to review or change the NGO's policies or mission statement.
- l. How the NGO may be dissolved.
- m. How the assets will be handled upon the NGO's dissolution.
- n. How the financial and progress briefs are reported to the related authorities and beneficiaries.
- o. Sources of income
- p. Internal policies and guidelines
- q. Initial capital and assets.
- r. Duration of the Board of director's sessions.
- s. Selection of an established newspaper for advertisement.

Addendum: The NGO's policies and guidelines must specify the following:

- a) How the boards of directors are elected, the length of their tenure and how they can be replaced.
- b) How to make changes and modifications in the NGO's policies.

**Item 30.** The main branches of an NGO include members, board of trustees, board of directors and inspectors.

Addendum1: The board of trustees or the member's public sessions is the cardinal authority on devising policies and monitoring the activities and progress of the NGO's different branches.

Addendum2: The board of directors is the highest authority within the NGO. They will select a chair person between themselves and the stipulations noted in Item 24 will include the board of directors, chief executive office and the inspectors.

**Item 31.** All governmental and non-governmental organizations are required to observe this law, to allow for the expansion and the progress of the NGOs and any internal or specialized orders within the scope of the NGO's activities must be approved by the High Executive Committee.

#### **CHAPTER IV- Monitoring the NGO's Establishment and Activities**

**Item 32.** The High Executive Committee's duties are:

- a. Ensuring that this law is carried out to its best potential.
- b. Acquiring vast policies regarding establishment, activity and monitoring the NGOs.
- c. To establish policies that will ensure unity and coherence between the authorities and the NGOs.
- d. To make decisions that will cultivate culture and inform the public of the NGO's progress and growth.
- e. Investigating and handling of the NGO's complaints from state and city inspectors and their related specialized organization.
- f. Monitoring the related organizations on propagating this law on a national level.
- g. Investigation and ruling on the national NGOs and their chapters from their related specialist organizations.
- h. Monitoring the State and Local NGOs for possible violations and issuing the appropriate verdict.
- I. Monitoring the national NGOs and their chapter's violations and issuing an appropriate verdict.
- j. Acquiring policies that will empower and organize the NGO's operation.

k. Reviewing requests for assemblies and demonstrations and referring them to proper channels and authorities.

l. Regular and annual monitoring of the national NGOs and their chapters and their relationship with international and foreign charitable organizations.

m. Issuing licenses and permits for the national NGOs and their chapters.

**Item 33.** Public and private monitoring of the NGO will be done by the National Ministry and the Ministry of Information and the Islamic Republic's armed forces to ensure division of labor and strict adherence to the High Executive Committee's orders, which will be done at least annually and the results will be reported to the High Executive Committee's secretary.

**Item 34.** NGOs as a legal entity is only liable for a crime if its official representative has committed a crime in the name of the organization's goal and mission. This will not absolve the individual from personal liability. These crimes and misconducts will be properly investigated and referred to legal authorities according to law.

**Item 34.** The protocol for specialized inspection and monitoring of the NGO's productivity and progress will be prepared by the assigned organizations and must be approved by the High Executive Committee.

**Item 35.** The monitoring committees for the state and local chapters have the following duties:

- a. Implementation of the High Executive Committee's rulings.
- b. Monitoring the related organizations on how this law is executed.
- c. Receipt and review of the NGO's activity reports and the state and local NGO's possible violations and making a judgment.
- d. Monitoring the implementation of the High Executive Committee's decisions by other related authorities and reporting the outcome to the High Executive Committee.
- e. Monitoring the distribution of government grants and aid between the state and local NGOs by the specialist organizations ensuring proper protocol and criteria.
- f. Issuing operating license and permits for state and local NGOs.
- g. Issuing permits to state and local NGOs upon completion of the legal steps necessary and submitting the permit to the related specialist organizations for further consideration regarding the implementation of this law.

h. Request for postponement or the dissolution of the state or local NGOs from the High Executive Committee.

**Item36.** If the board of directors themselves or through reports from the monitoring committees of state and local NGOs observe deviations from their initial guidelines and policies, they will do the following:

1- Written warning and assigning a deadline for amending the situation, which will be noted in the NGO's permanent file.

2- Withholding the national NGO from services and protections provided by this law for at least one year.

3-Temporary closures of the local or national NGO and their activities for at least one year.

4- The termination of the violating NGO (national, state or local)

5-Request for the termination of the local or national NGO from the proper legal authorities.

Addendum: The department of the registry of documents and estates is required to void the violating NGO's registration number upon notice from the High Executive Committee. This will be decided by votes from the members of the High Executive Committee and other NGOs and their chapters and judicial authorities.

**Item37.** If committees in charge of monitoring state wide NGOs observe violations or deviations from the NGO's constitution, they will do the following:

1- Written warning and assigning a deadline for amending the situation for the State NGO. This will be noted in the NGO's permanent file.

2. Withholding the State NGO from services and protections provided by this law for at least one year.

3-To recommend temporary closure of the said NGO to the High Executive Committee for at least one year.

4-To request the termination of the violating NGO from the High Executive Committee.

5- To review the violation report and request the temporary closure of that NGO's local chapters if it is deemed necessary

**Item38.** If committees in charge of monitoring and inspecting local NGOs notice violations or deviations from the NGO's constitution and mission statement, they will do the following:

1-Written warning and assigning a deadline for amending the situation for the violating local NGO. This will be noted in its permanent file.

2-Withholding the violating local NGO from services and protections provided by this law for at least one year.

3-To recommend temporary closure of the said NGO to the State's monitoring committee.

4- To request the termination of the violating NGO from the High Executive Committee.

**Item39.** Violating NGOs are entitled to object to the local monitoring committee's decision and appeal to the state committees and even further appeal to the High Executive Committee. However, the High Executive Committee's decision is final and supreme.

**Item40.** Islamic Republic's armed forces are required to ensure that the related specialist committee's decision for termination is put in to affect and that the violating NGO will stop all activities and that their office will be sealed. An official report must be submitted to the committee.

**Item41.** NGOs and their chapters are required to report any changes in their mission statement, governing body, chair person, inspectors or address to the secretary of their corresponding committee.

Addendum1: The secretary of the related committee will then obtain approval from the monitoring authorities who will ensure that the changes are in accordance with this Law and can then report the changes for official record keeping.

Addendum 2: The secretary of the corresponding committee is required by law to report all the necessary information regarding these changes to the monitoring authorities.

Addendum 3: The secretary of the local and state monitoring committees is required to establish an Information System and report all information to the High Executive Committee.

Addendum 4: The secretary of the High Executive Committee is also required to establish an Information System that will provide information and modes of communication between all the state NGOs and their local chapters and their corresponding monitoring committees.

**Item42.** Foreign charitable organizations and Human Rights groups that intend start working in this country must have been officially recognized and accredited by their corresponding country and satisfy the following conditions:

- a) Non-for-profit and non-political
- b) They must possess and present a mission statement and working protocol and this document's translation must be approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- c) Their activities have to conform to the holy laws of Islam and the well being of the nation and its people.
- d) The said organization's accreditation by its originating country must also be validated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- e) They must obtain a permit to work in Iran from the High Executive Committee after their paper work has been cleared by both Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Information.

## **CHAPTER V- Auxiliary Regulations**

**Item43.** All NGOs that had already been established before this law was approved must submit their mission statement and ensure conformity with this law to the related specialist organizations within 6 months. If the requests are not received during this time period, the High Executive committee will automatically assume that they no longer wish to continue with their work and the NGO's registration number will be voided per the Committee's notification of the Department of Registry.

**Item44.** Termination of the NGO and its branches will take place under any of these two circumstances:

- a) Voluntary termination by the chair person, or the board of directors based on stipulations noted in the NGO's policy. If the policy does not specify who will handle the dissolution, an emergency public meeting will assign at least three individuals who will form a special task force. The task force is responsible for reviewing the files, account receivables and resolving debts. They must also determine the NGO's assets, liquid or non-liquid and report their findings during the emergency public meeting. This task force is also required to disclose their findings to the High Executive Committee and the related monitoring committees and upon their approval, publish their report in an official newspaper.

b) Mandatory termination by final votes from the High Executive Committee and a judicial court, if it has personally investigated the NGO. If the NGO's policy has not assigned who will handle the dissolution of the organization, the court or the High Executive Committee will assign 2 or more individuals from the same NGO or other NGOs with similar objectives to review and finalize accounts.

Addendum 1: If it is stipulated in the NGO's policy that it will operate for a set period, that NGO will automatically be terminated once its permit has expired.

Addendum 2: How the NGO's assets will be distributed should be explained in its policy. If the policy fails to address this issue, all assets will be decided upon by the judicial system, once the review has been completed by the task force, monitoring committee and the High Executive Committee.

**Item45.** All Laws listed in sections 7 and 8 of part B of Item 2, goals, duties and organizations of the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology which was approved in 2004, Labor Organizations and the related labor laws, Private Teaching Institutions and non-for-profit schools in relation to laws regulating the establishment of public schools and Islamic clubs in the universities in relation to laws enacted by the Council of Cultural Revolution dated August 31, 1999 and October 6,2001 and student organizations are all exempt from inclusion in this law.

Addendum: All NGOs who are involved on religious activities and Koranic studies, whether as clubs, organizations or councils whose efforts will cultivate Islamic growth will receive the full benefits of this law.

**Item46.** Upon the ratification of this law, the following laws and regulations will be null and voided:

1-Item number 2, law regarding councils, clubs, political and trade associations, Islamic societies or recognized religious minorities which was previously approved on August 29,1981.

2-Item 26 on laws regulating governmental taxes previously approved on February 16, 2001.

3-Section H of Item 6 on laws regulating the establishment of non-for-profit organizations and associations and its ensuing amendments.

4-Policies and regulations regarding non-governmental organizations previously approved on July 30,2005 and all its ensuing reforms and amendments.

5-Requirements and regulations regarding the establishment of all cultural centers, organizations, councils and associations and monitoring of their activities previously approved by the High Council of Cultural Revolution on October 30, 1996.

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Document Number D/52/140

April 30, 2009

Civil Committee's Report to the Parliament of the Islamic Republic

In regards to plans and policies for development of non-governmental charitable organizations (Bill 513), which was submitted to us by the subcommittee, on Sunday April 12, 2009, it was thoroughly reviewed by experts and related authorities and members of this committee and has thus been approved as written. It is our pleasure to present our report to the honorable members of our esteemed parliament.

Ali Akbar Agahi,

chair-Civil Committee

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Document Number D/38/110

July 29, 2009

Education and Research Committee's report to the Parliament of the Islamic Republic

In regards to plans and policies for development of non-governmental charitable organizations (Bill 513) which was submitted to us by the subcommittee, it was reviewed and discussed



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through several sessions by the committee, experts and related authorities. It has been approved with the following modification and changes.

It is our pleasure to present this report to the honorable members of our esteemed parliament.

Ali Abbaspour Tehranifard

Chair- Education and Research Committee

Item 3- On the second paragraph, the word religious must be added following the word cultural

Item 32 has been corrected as such:

Labor organizations from chapter 6 of the labor laws, Institutions for higher education or research organization part of the Objective and Goals Law; duties and organization of the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology approved in 2004, and scientific associations and student and alumni clubs part of section b (clause 7 and 8) of item 2 of Objectives and Goals' law; duties and establishment of Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, private learning institutions and universities and non-for-profit schools part of the laws regulating non for profit schools approved in 1999, and its subsequent amendments approved in 2000, and all other organizations that based on the existing laws are fully authorized to continue their activities and their termination can only be decided by the government are completely exempt from inclusion in this law.

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Document Number K/44/28

March 4, 2008

Cultural Committee's report to the Parliament of the Islamic Republic

In regards to plans and policies for development of non-governmental charitable organizations (Bill 513) which was submitted to us by the subcommittee, it was reviewed by experts and related authorities and members of this committee during session held on March 1, 2008 and after prolonged discussion of the bill in its entirety and inquired items 3 and 4, section c, it has been approved by this committee. It is our pleasure to present this report to the honorable members of our esteemed parliament.

Gholamali Haddad Adel



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Chair-Cultural Committee