

Law on Upgrading Administrative System Cleanness and Countering Corruption *

Chapter I – Definitions and Subjects

Article 1 – Definitions:

- a) In this Law, corruption refers to any act or omission committed intentionally by a natural or legal person individually, collectively or organizationally for the purpose of taking any direct or indirect advantage or privilege for oneself or others by violating state laws and regulations or for the purpose of inflicting damage and harm on public property, interests, assets or health and security and or a group of people. Examples of corruption are bribery, embezzlement, collusion, abuse of administrative or political position, facilities or information, illegal receipts and payments from public assets and diverting these resources towards illegal allocations, forgery, destruction or concealment of documents and administrative and financial records.
- b) Private professional institutes which are assigned public mission: They are non-governmental institutes that are assigned by virtue of rules and regulations some administrative tasks; such as Official Experts Organization, Medical Council Organization and Engineering Organization
- c) Obtaining illegitimate property; the subject matter of Article 2 of Law on Aggravating Punishment for Bribery and Embezzlement and Fraud, enacted on 12/06/1988 by the Expediency Council

Article 2 – Individuals subject to this Law are listed hereunder:

- a) Individuals referred to in Articles 1 to 5 of Law on State Service Management, enacted on 30/09/2007
- b) Organs under authority of the Supreme Leader, including military and non-military organs and the custodianship of holy shrines with his personal consent

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- c) Village and city Islamic Councils and private professional institutes which are assigned public mission
- d) All non-governmental natural and legal persons amendable to this Law

Chapter II – Obligations of Organs in Preventing Administrative Corruption

Article 3 – Organs falling under Clauses A, B and C of Article 2 of this Law and their managers and directors are bound to:

- a) inform the public via websites of all laws and regulations including resolutions, directives, procedures, decisions pertaining to civil rights like workflow and scheduling, standards, criteria and indicators, missions, job description for organs and related units, different stages of obtaining permission, basic agreements, certificates of clearance, granted facilities, detailed maps of cities and tables of density and employment in building permits and taxation calculations, government duties and rights as well as different phases of commodity imports and exports.

Creating websites does not prevent applying other appropriate methods for timely information.

- b) The text of agreements made for average and higher transactions under Tender Law and in the form of tenders, auctions, exception of formalities, etc. by organs falling under Clauses A, B and C of Article 2 of this Law as well as all documents their appendices and any attachment, addendum, early termination, annulment and discharge of contract and all payments must be inserted into the database of agreements.

Office of Vice-President for Strategic Planning and Supervision is bound to draw up at least three months after the notification of the present Law the executive regulation hereunto including regulations and exceptions, quantity and quality of public access to agreements' data and have it approved by Cabinet ministers and create within one year a database for agreements.

Note 1 – The agreements of military of security nature as well as cases whose data disclosure is banned by law or confidential agreements do not fall under this Article. The confidentiality of the aforesaid agreements shall be determined by a committee comprising deputy minister of intelligence, deputy minister of economic affairs and finance, vice-president for strategic planning and supervision and the deputy head of relevant organ as the case may be.

Note 2 – Any delay in inserting data stipulated in the aforesaid Clauses or unflawed insertion of data or insertion of fake data in the aforesaid databases shall be deemed as malfeasance and the malfeasant shall be sentenced to between six months and three years of suspension from service in the organs falling under Clauses A, B and C of Article 2 of this Law.

Article 4 – For the purpose of preventing the occurrence of corruption as defined in Article 1 of this Law, Ministry of Intelligence is bound to provide sufficient and appropriate intelligence coverage, after obtaining judicial permission, on vital and vulnerable points in major state and public economic activities such as large-sized foreign transactions and agreements, large-sized investments, national projects as well as important economic and monetary decision-making centers in executive organs if there is reliable report and or admissible evidence of malfeasance or misdeed.

Note 1 – In major financial corruption cases, Ministry of Intelligence is considered as the executor of the judiciary.

Note 2 – Ministry of Intelligence is bound to back up existing databank in the Secretariat.

Article 5 – Interdictions falling in this Law and individuals, both natural and legal persons, subject to interdiction, are as hereunder:

a) Interdictions

- 1- Bidding for tenders and auctions or conducting transactions or signing agreements with organs falling under Clauses a, b and c of Article 2 of this Law, with minimum financial value of transactions stipulated in Tender Law enacted on 13/04/2004

- 2- Receiving financial and credit facilities from organs falling under Clauses a, b and c of Article 2 of this Law
- 3- Establishment of trading company and non-trading institute, membership in the Board of Directors, Directorate and Inspectorate of any company or institute
- 4- Receipt or use of commercial card
- 5- Signing basic agreement or obtaining import and export license
- 6- Membership in management and regulatory organs of vocational entities, unions and councils
- 7- Membership in committees investigating administrative, disciplinary infringements and appointment to management positions

b) Individuals Subject to Interdiction and Period Thereof:

- 1- Individuals who with the intention of evading public charges commit the acts listed hereunder shall be sentenced to interdiction between two to five years contingent upon the nature of intentional malfeasance:
 - 1-1- Fraudulent submission of documents, financial statements and tax returns to official authorities shall be subject to one or all three of interdictions stipulated in Sub-Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of Clause (a) of this Article
 - 1-2- Refusing to register transactions whose registration is legally obligatory in the registers of economic agencies or registering fake transactions shall be subject to one or two or all three of interdictions stipulated in Sub-Clauses 1, 2 and 4 of Clause (a) of this Article
 - 1-3- Registering fictitious costs and debts or registering costs and debts under the identity of irrelevant or unreal individuals in the registers shall be subject to one, two or all three of interdictions stipulated in Sub-Clauses 1, 2 and 5 of Clause (a) of this Article
 - 1-4- Non-submission of accounting documents to legal authorities or obliteration thereof ahead of timeframe envisioned in the regulations shall be subject to one or both of interdictions stipulated in Sub-Clauses 3 and 6 of Clause (a) of this Article

- 1-5- Benefiting from banking facilities and government privileges in unauthorized domains shall be subject to one, two or more of interdictions stipulated in Sub-Clauses 1, 2, 4 and 6 of Clause (a) of this Article
- 1-6- Refusal to reimburse outstanding tax liabilities or legal duties despite financial capacity and lack of plausible excuse shall be subject to one, two or more of interdictions stipulated in Sub-Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Clause (a) of this Article

Note 1 – In case the malfeasor is a civil servant in the organs stipulated in Article 5 of State Service Management Law he/she shall be subject to interdiction stipulated in Sub-Clause 7 of Clause (a) as well.

Note 2 – The minimum financial value for the application of interdiction is individually or totally equal to or higher than the value of major transactions subject to Tender Law in a fiscal year.

- 2- Convicts sentenced to final penalties hereunder, in connection with international financial offenses set out in this Law, shall be subject to all interdictions stipulated in Clause (a) of this Article for three years starting from the date of finalization of the ruling on condition that they are not sentenced to the interdictions stipulated herein in the court's final ruling:
 - 2-1- Two years or more of imprisonment
 - 2-2- Pecuniary penalty equal to ten times or higher than the value of major transactions, set out in Tender Law
 - 2-3- Convicts to twice or more definitive punishments whose total punishment is higher than punishments stipulated in Sub-Clauses 2-1 and 2-2.

Article 6 – A committee comprising a judge chosen by the head of Judiciary and representatives of Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Ministry of Intelligence, Office of the Ombudsman, Supreme Audit Court, Central Bank of Iran, Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mine and Iran House of Cooperative shall be set up to investigate reported cases of individuals subject to Article 5 of this Law and submit its documented and reasoned report via Secretariat to the Judiciary

for investigation or declare the file as dismissed. The Judiciary is bound to examine reports of the said Committee in respect of the principles of procedure at a court bench comprised of three judges named by the head of Judiciary. Any ruling issued by this court shall be final.

Note 1 – In case the malfeasor has taken effective measures for the purpose of payment of government or public charges or proper settlement of affairs the court can reduce the period of interdiction to at least one year, no matter the court has made decision about the issue or the file is still open. In case the defendant wins acquittal or order of non-suit from the judicial authorities the Secretariat shall take action to terminate the interdiction.

Note 2 – In case the malfeasor has committed several malfeasances set forth in Article 5, he/she shall be sentenced to two or several punishments stipulated in Clause (a) of Article 5 according to the type of malfeasance, character of malfeasor and the circumstances. In any case, the punishment shall not be more than five years of interdiction.

Note 3 – Regulatory organs, legal inspectors of companies and institutes and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance are bound to inform the said Committee of instances of malfeasance in priority.

Note 4 – The said Committee can have a variety of subcommittees with similar composition. The number of subcommittees, place of committee meetings, modus operandi, execution of decisions pertaining to insert new names into the list of interdicted persons or strike names off the list, modality of access and other executive affairs are subject to the regulation that shall be drawn up within three months by the Office of the Ombudsman in cooperation with other relevant bodies stipulated in this Article for approval by the head of the Judiciary.

Note 5 – Application of interdictions stipulated in Article 5 of this Law shall not block investigation by competent authorities of administrative malfeasances and offenses committed by malfeasors. Competent authorities are bound to effectively and incessantly follow up on issues related to protecting the rights of their organ within the framework of regulations.

Note 6 – The Secretariat and the relevant databank containing information about interdicted persons shall be formed at the Office of the Ombudsman.

Article 7 – The executive branch is bound to draft “Charter of Professional Ethics of Government Executives” in cooperation with other branches within six months after the enactment of this Law for the purpose of cultural promotion and upgrading the cleanness of administrative system in compliance with Islamic resources and in proportion with the development of science and new experiences in the world.

Note – All organs subject to Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Article 2 of this Law are bound to fulfill tasks and missions assigned to them within the framework of the “Charter of Professional Ethics of Government Executives” to draft a code of conduct for “Professional and Moral Behavior of Officials Subject of Article 71 of State Service Management Law and Other Managers and Servants”.

Article 8 – In order to prevent corruption, the obligations listed hereunder are assigned, as the case may be, to Office of vice-President for Strategic Planning and Supervision and Office of Vice-president for Development of Management and Human Resources:

- a) Proceed with drawing up policies and approaches for transparency of data, establishment and strengthening of data systems and standardization affairs and documentation of activities of executive organs for transparent and comprehensive registration and recording of all operations, and also providing necessary information to the public and responding to the intelligence needs of regulatory and intelligence bodies in the country.
- b) Proceed with launching mechanized procedures to facilitate administrative procedures like transfer of immovable property, registration of companies and manufacturing units, acquisition of permit for exports and imports and foreign nationals’ affairs which concern several organizations with the intention of minimizing referrals to said offices.
- c) Make arrangements so that one year after the enactment of this Law, all major transactions stipulated in the Tender Law, subject matter of Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Article 2 be processed by only opening credit line in Iranian currency with the banking system.

Article 9 – Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance is bound to

- a) In fulfillment of its legal tasks, Proceed with monitoring the economic activities of natural and legal persons and report any irregularities along with suggestions for improvement to relevant authorities.
- b) Launch a comprehensive information system and database of uncovered checks, dishonored promissory notes and arrears to persons referred to in Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this Law within two months after the enactment of this Law.
- c) Launch a database for credit scoring of legal persons and business people referred to in Trade Law and put it at the disposal of credit institutes and individuals.

Note – The regulation governing access limits for individuals and credit institutes and engagement of organs in the analysis of contents of database referred to in Clauses (b) and (c) shall be drafted by Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mine and Iran Cooperative Chamber and be approved by Cabinet ministers.

- d) Compile a clear strategic plan, within one year after the enactment of this Law, for border markets, free trade and economic zones and special jetties and have approved by Cabinet ministers.
- e) Sign agreements, within three years after the enactment of this Law, for exchange of tax, customs and stock market data via Taxation Organization, Islamic Republic of Iran Customs and Securities and Exchange Organization with their counterparts in other countries and make necessary legal arrangements for approval in the Islamic Parliament of Iran.

Article 10 – Ministry of Interior is bound to make necessary arrangements for the development and strengthening of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for preventing and fighting corruption and measuring the indicators of corruption in respect of government interests within the framework of laws and regulations, and submit annual report hereunto to the Islamic Parliament of Iran.

Article 11 – The Judiciary is bound to:

- a) Draft a comprehensive bill within one year by reviewing related criminal laws and examining existing gaps for the purpose of effectively preventing the incidence of crime through balance between punishments and crimes and submit it to the Government to take necessary action within the framework of legal processes.
- b) Draft a comprehensive bill within one year for the purpose of investigating economic and financial corruption offenses that managers and civil servants in state and public organs may commit ex officio including structures, competence, procedure and other matters and submit it to Government for legal action.

Note 1 – As long as the aforesaid bodies have not been established in judicial districts, due to the big volume of economic and financial offenses falling under this Law, the Judiciary must consider one or more benches at prosecutor's offices and courts to deal with the offenses referred hereto in respect of legal competence. The judges sitting at these benches are required to have passed specialized training courses.

Note 2 – The requirements for judges sitting at prosecutor's offices and courts and specialized training courses are set forth in the regulation which shall be drawn up by Minister of Justice within three months and be approved by head of the Judiciary.

- c) Launch a database within two years for management of judicial dossiers such that:
 - 1) The electronic copy of data, documents and pending fields be registered at the latest 24 hours after its creation or receipt in the system.
 - 2) The system prepares the sequence process for investigating cases and the procedure for investigation shall be detectable.
 - 3) Recording all incoming letters and notes sent to judicial authorities be centralized in each judicial section based on individual identity.
 - 4) It would be possible to send or deliver the electronic copy of all papers in the file, which parties to lawsuit are legally authorized to see.

- 5) A database would be launched for issued judicial rulings.
- 6) The information of all files at bar be centralized in a special place in the Judiciary and it becomes possible to provide necessary information to all regulatory organs.

Note – The regulation of this system and timeframe for its enforcement as well as exceptions such as security issues, instances of violation of moralities, public dignity and order and family disputes and accessibility to individuals and regulatory bodies and other relevant issues shall be drafted by Minister of Justice within three months at the latest and be validated by the head of Judiciary.

- d) Draft within three years a judicial assistance bill with priority given to important countries engaged in trading agreements with the Islamic Republic of Iran and submit to Government for legal process. Bilateral agreements must, as the case may be, include at least one of issues listed hereunder:

- 1- Extradition of financial corruption convicts and criminals
- 2- Restitution of illegitimate assets and property as well as assets and property achieved by criminal acts
- 3- Exchange of information about proven or under-investigation financial corruption issues

Article 12 – The State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties is bound to:

- a) Proceed with completing and implementing cadaster plan and other legal arrangements and insert necessary information in the relevant database within two years. An executive regulation must determine the level of individuals' access to this base.
- b) The executive regulation shall be drafted by Ministry of Justice in cooperation with the State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties, Ministry of Intelligence and Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics and be approved by the head of Judiciary.
- c) Establish a database for legal persons within one year.

Note 1 – Inserting data into the database referred to in Clause (b) about legal persons who have already been or are registered in other bases shall rest with the organ in charge of registration.

Note 2 – The executive regulation referred to in Clause (b) and Note 1 shall be drafted by Ministry of Justice in cooperation with the State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties and Ministry of Interior before approval by Cabinet ministers.

- d) Launch within a year a joint database and network between notary publics and the State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties so as to facilitate the registration and exchange of information between notary publics and the State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties through the aforesaid centralized procedure.

Chapter III – General Obligations

Article 13 – All officials in the organs subject of this Law are bound to report without hesitation any attempt to or occurrence of offenses related to bribery, embezzlement, fraud, collusion in state transactions, receiving commission in domestic or foreign transactions, illegal tampering, interference with state transactions where there is legal prohibition, illegitimate obtaining of property, illegal use or misappropriation of government or public funds or properties or their destruction, misrepresentation in state transactions, seizure of illegal money or property or ordering its seizure, setting aside profits under any title including commission, bonus, fee or remuneration in transactions, tenders or auctions and other offenses related to economic corruption within the area of his mission to judicial authorities and the officer investigation offenses and malfeasances; otherwise, they must be subject of punishment set out in Article 606 of Islamic Penal Code.

Note – Each employee of organs subject to this Law, who is informed of occurrence of offenses referred herein, is bound to report the circumstances in written and immediately to his superiors or regulatory department without informing others; otherwise, he shall be subject to punishments stipulated herein.

Article 14 – Inspectors, official experts, auditors and accountants, adjusters, comptrollers, supervisors and other individuals who are tasked with registering deeds, dealing with offices and activities of natural and legal persons within the boundary of their duties are bound to report any

instance of corruption stipulated herein to competent regulatory or judicial authority in case there are no other arrangements in other laws. Malfeasors shall be sentenced to three years of interdiction or suspension from serving in organs subject of this Law and or pecuniary penalty equal to two to ten times the value of major transactions stipulated in Tender Law as well as suspension of membership in vocational associations and institutes and unions.

Article 15 – Officials, managers and directors of each department in state organs subject of Clause (a) of Article 2 of this Law are bound in accordance with their authority to monitor units under their supervision, prevent and counter administrative corruption, identify instances thereof and reporting them, as the case may be, to competent authorities. Sections of legal affairs, inspection, security and protection in relevant organs are bound to follow up on the issue until conclusion.

Article 16 – After the databases referred to in this Law have been launched if individuals tasked with presenting and registering information fail to properly fulfill their obligations they shall be dealt with according to laws and regulations.

Article 17 – The Government according to regulations set out herein is bound to provide legal support and security to informants who provide their information to competent authorities and indemnify them for the purpose of prevention, discovery or proof of offense and identification of offender as they may be exposed to threats and vengeance. Protective measures include:

- a) Non-disclosure of information about the identity, family particulars, place of residence or activity of said individuals unless the attendant judge deems it necessary to disclose their identity out of religious necessity or due to necessity of fair trial and guarantee of accused's right of defense. Disclosure of identity of said individuals and access of beneficiaries hereto shall be determined in the executive regulation of this Law.
- b) Making arrangements for the voluntary transfer of aforesaid individuals to another place in case they are employees of executive organs referred to in Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Article 2 of this Law. The relevant organ is bound to handle this affair and this transfer must by no means lead to reduction in salary, fringe benefits, professional ranking and acquired rights.

- c) Compensating for physical or financial harms and damage, which the party that has inflicted harm or damage may not immediately be able to make up for. In this case, the Government represents the victim and can demand damages.
- d) Any discriminatory behavior including dismissal, paid severance, early retirement, transfer, change of position, unfair evaluation, annulment of contract, cutting or reducing the salary or fringe benefits of informant, reporter and the source providing reliable information to competent legal authorities is forbidden.

Note: The aforesaid individuals are subject of the regulations of this Law in case their information is accurate and their actions are endorsed by competent authorities.

Protective measures and indemnity shall be subject of the regulation drawn up by Ministry of Intelligence in cooperation with Ministry of Justice and Office of Vice-President for Strategic Planning and Supervision and Office of Vice-President for Development of Management and Human Resources and necessary legal arrangements shall be made for enactment in the Islamic Parliament of Iran.

Article 18 – Any type of economic activity, which has been either directly or indirectly not envisaged in the legal obligations of organs subject of Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Article 2 this Law is forbidden.

Article 19 – A copy of confidential research, entirely funded by public budget, must be made available to individuals in a proper manner.

Article 20 – All individuals subject of Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Article 2 of this Law are bound to mechanize the process of their financial affairs and administrative correspondence within two years after the enactment of this Law.

Article 21 – All individuals subject of Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Article 2 of this Law are bound to exclusively use financial and administrative software registered with the Supreme Council of Informatics.

Note 1 – Purchase of foreign software listed by the said Council is excluded from this Law.

Note 2 – The Supreme Council of Informatics before registering any piece of software is required to guarantee compliance with approved criterion and standards

Note 3 – All individuals referred to herein are bound to make their commonly used software compatible with aforesaid conditions within one year after the approval of this Law.

Article 22 – All comptrollers, accountants and legal inspectors including persons referred to in Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Article 2 of this Law or the private sector are required to make sure about the genuineness of software they use in their departments according to the viewpoint of the Supreme Council of Informatics.

Article 23 – In case software-manufacturing companies modify software in violation of approved standards the scoring of that company shall be suspended for three years and all relevant officials shall have no material and intellectual right to register any software for five years. Any modification contrary to standards in the aforesaid software is forbidden and user shall be responsible for its use.

Article 24 – Any untruthful claim and also presentation of fake documents and evidence to organs falling under this Law that would cause infringement of legal rights of government or third party or end in tax evasion or acquisition of undue privileges amounts to be a crime. In case other penal codes have determined punishment for the committed act the offender shall be sentenced to the same punishment; otherwise, the privileges shall be restituted and the offender shall be sentenced to pecuniary penalty equal to infringed rights and compensation of damages on the motion of beneficiary. Any of employees who are confronted with cases stipulated herein ex officio are bound to report the affair to their superiors. The superior official shall report the circumstances to judicial authority in case he finds the report to be consistent with the principles of propriety. Those who refuse to fulfill this obligation shall be sentenced to one to three years of suspension from governmental and public service.

Article 25 – Organs referred to in Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Article 2 of this Law are bound to revise and reengineer the system of responsibility to complaints and mechanize it such that complains would be passed on to relevant unit in the organ via responsibility offices. The responsibility offices are bound to provide answer to applicants or claimants within the set timeframe. In case of lack of responsiveness within the set timeframe, the issue be reported to officials of higher hierarchy. In case the complaint is overruled, the aforesaid offices are required to announce the result, in written, by mentioning reasons to the complainant.

The procedure explained therein is required to have been concluded at the latest one month after the complaint has been submitted. Not examining the complaint or refusal to reflect it to competent authorities or not providing written response to the complainant within the set framework amount to be an infringement and committers must be liable.

Note 1 – The Office of the Ombudsman is responsible for monitoring the proper enforcement of this Article.

Note 2 – Organs under authority of the Supreme Leader as well as organs for which the Constitution has special decrees are not subject to this Article.

Article 26 – Individuals shall be rewarded in case:

- a) Managers, acting managers, staff or individuals manage to identify, uncover and report offenders referred to in this Law on condition that the infringement or crime is proven in competent authorities.
- b) Managers, staff and individuals subject of this Law largely contribute to the full startup of mechanized database.
- c) Any of individuals subject of this Law who manage to boost the level of administrative cleanness in the departments under their management based on indicators stipulated in Clause (a) of Article 28 of this Law
- d) The executive regulation of this Article shall be drawn up by Office of Vice-President for Strategic Planning and Supervision and Office of Vice-President for Development of Management and Human Resources within three months since the date of enactment of this Law and be approved by Cabinet ministers.

Note – In case individuals subject of Clause (d) of Article 2 of this Law take action for the purpose of materialization of aforesaid clauses they shall benefit by virtue of the executive regulation from material and moral rewards.

Article 27 – The duties and obligations set forth in this Law are not in contrast with the activities of the Committee for Combating Financial Corruption established to execute the decree of the Supreme Leader.

Article 28 – The Council of Regulatory Organs, stipulated in Article 221 of the law of Fifth Five-Year Development Plan is bound to fulfill obligations set out hereunder:

- a) Defining indices for measuring administrative cleanness in the organs stipulated in Clauses (a), (c) and (d) of Article 2 of this Law and making them public
- b) Measuring administrative cleanness on a general and casual scale and reporting results of surveys to officials and people at the end of the Persian month of Shahrivar (ending September 21) in the following year
- c) Monitoring organs liable to this Law through compiling reports about their performance, enforcement of preventive measures and countering corruption, highlighting weaknesses and strengths and presenting proposals to relevant organs.

Note – The executive regulation of this Article shall be drawn up three months after the notification of this Law by the Council and approved by the heads of three branches of government.

Article 29 – The Government is bound to forecast in the country's annual budget the necessary credit for the enforcement of regulations set out herein and also the necessary credit for legal costs of filing lawsuits for offenses liable under this Law and following up on them. Other organs that are not allocated a share of the national budget are required to provide for the costs from their own budget.

Article 30 – Complaints and suits pertaining to financial corruption must be examined out of turn by judicial and administrative authorities.

Article 31 – The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education and other education, cultural and promotional entities are bound to taken necessary measures for the implementation of public education plans and dissemination of information under this Law, which are announced by the Committee for Combating Financial Corruption.

Article 32 – The responsibility for the enforcement of this Law as well as acts of the Committee for Combating Financial Corruption in organs liable hereunto rests with Minister and the highest authority in the said organ. The aforementioned are required to take appropriate measures and work out mechanisms for maximum benefit from the potential of regulatory agencies and other sectors involved in the enforcement of this Law.

Article 33 – The executive regulation of this Law, except for the cases already decided on, shall be drawn up within six months by the Office of Vice-President for Strategic Planning and Supervision in cooperation with the Office of Vice-President for Development of Management and Human Resources, Ministry of Intelligence, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and approved by Cabinet ministers.

Article 34 – Any disclosure of information from databases of aforesaid organs is illegal and forbidden and offenders shall be sentenced to punishments set out in the Law on Punishment for Publication and Disclosure of Confidential and Secret State Documents, enacted on 18/02/1975.

Article 35 – Any illegal access to databases liable to this Law is forbidden and offenders shall be sentenced, as the case may be, to imprisonment from six months to one year. Commencement to the said crime is liable to imprisonment from 91 days to six months.

This Law, drawn up in 35 Articles and 28 Notes, was enacted in the public session of the Islamic Parliament of Iran on 18/05/2008 for a three-year tentative enforcement, and on 29/10/2011 was endorsed by the Expediency Council.

President of Islamic Parliament of Iran

Ali Larijani