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,Mr. Akbarpour

Honorable Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO of the country's
official newspaper

Image of Regulation No. 9000/27863/100 dated 3/27/1398 Life, limb amputation, retribution for life and limb and wounding, death penalty, whipping, banishment, denial of knowledge, forced residence and prohibition of residence in certain place or places" are attached to be included in the
.official newspaper

Director General of the Judiciary Secretariat - Mohsen Muhaddis

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Prohibition from staying in a certain place or places 3/27/1398

In the implementation of Article (216) of the Islamic Penal Code approved in 1392 and Article (549) of the Criminal Procedure Law approved in 1392, "Regulations on how to implement the rulings of Hudud, deprivation of life, amputation, self-retribution, limb and wounding, death penalty, whipping, exile, denial Balad, mandatory residence and prohibition of residence in certain place or places" will be announced as described in the following
.articles

Chapter One: General Articles

Article 1- The names and abbreviations used in this regulation have the
:following meanings

;A- Islamic Penal Code: Islamic Penal Code approved in 1392

;B- Criminal Procedure Law: Criminal Procedure Law approved 1392

C- By-laws: By-laws on how to implement the orders of limits, deprivation of life, amputation, self-retribution, limb and injury, diat, whipping, exile, denial of knowledge, compulsory residence and prohibition of residence in a certain
;place or places

T- Life-threatening punishment: a punishment that is applied and implemented in order to end the life of the convicted person; such as
;execution and self-retribution

D- Retaliation of a member: cutting off or injuring any part of the body or
;taking away its benefits in accordance with the legal conditions

C- Amputation: amputation of any part of the body in extreme crimes by
;complying with the legal conditions

C- Deportation: rejecting a person from his place of residence and forcing him to live in a specific place in the cases mentioned in the law; so that it is
;continuously monitored

Han- Nafi Balad: rejecting a person from his place of residence and requiring him to live in a certain place; In such a way that he is continuously under surveillance and is not allowed to leave the place and communicate with anyone. This punishment can be applied according to the legal provisions in
;the crime of war

K- Mandatory residence in a certain place: requiring a person to stay in a
;certain place for a period determined by the court order

D- Prohibition from staying in a certain place: expulsion and prohibition of a person from staying in a certain place or places for a period determined by
.the court order

Article 2- The execution of criminal sentences and also the losses and damages caused by the crime are in accordance with the provisions of civil judgments execution with the prosecutor. In the areas where the deputy for the execution of criminal sentences has been established in the prosecutor's office, this deputy acts under the supervision and leadership of the
.prosecutor

Note - In the jurisdiction of the division, the execution of sentences is the responsibility of the president of the division court, and in his absence, with the substitute judge.

Article 3- In the implementation of Note (1) of Article (296) of the Criminal Procedure Law, in cases where, due to the lack of formation of the first criminal court in the jurisdiction, the crimes within the jurisdiction of this court are dealt with in the nearest first criminal court of that province, the execution of sentences It is the responsibility of the prosecutor's office where the crime occurred.

Article 4- The execution of military court rulings, in accordance with the provisions of Article (2) of this regulation, is the responsibility of the deputy of the relevant military court.

Article 5 - Enforceable judgments subject to Article (490) of the Criminal Procedure Law, after being notified, together with the original case, will be sent to the relevant deputy for the execution of criminal judgments, and if this deputy is not formed, it will be sent to the prosecutor.

Note - In the implementation of articles (490) and (493) of the Criminal Procedure Law, the court is obliged to prepare the case file that is useful for the execution of the convicts against whom the case has become enforceable and, as the case may be, to assist in the execution of the related criminal sentences or Prosecutor to send.

Article 6 - In absentia sentences, if the convict claims not to know the contents of the verdict and requests a plea, the criminal sentence enforcement judge refrains from executing the sentence and sends and introduces the convict along with the case under protection to the court that issued the verdict in absentia.

Note - During holidays or in cases where access to the court is not possible due to legal reasons, the judge of execution of criminal sentences issues an appropriate criminal security order in order to access the conviction.

Article 7- As soon as the judge receives the case, he shall issue the order to register it and before issuing the order to execute the sentence, he shall confirm, review and reflect the following matters in the parliament: A- The correct notification of the sentence and its certainty or enforceability

;legal impediment to implementation .

;b- Absence of ambiguity or brevity in the verdict

.C- Extracting the exact type and amount of conviction of each of the convicts

Note - In case the sentence is not enforceable for the reason stated in paragraph "A", the judge will return the case to the court with a deduction from the statistics for the correct notification of the verdict. Also, if there are any ambiguities or omissions in the ruling, after filing a useful amendment, he .will send the case to the court for guidance

Article 8 - The judge of execution of criminal sentences and the head or deputy of the prison are obliged to verify the identity of the convict according to valid identity documents or other conclusive reasons, and in case of non-presentation or lack of access to identity documents, through inquiry from the registry office. Afwal and other relevant authorities should match what is .stated in the court order and record and enter the facts in the file

Article 9- The execution of the sentence is immediate and should not be delayed after it becomes effective; Except in the cases that are stipulated .otherwise by the law or the court order

Article 10- In the event of any of the following legal obstacles, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences, by setting up the assembly and stating the reason, performing legal formalities, and according to the case, after obtaining a forensic medical opinion and confirming this opinion, order to postpone the execution of the punishment until the obstacle is removed or :passed. It is issued during the period

;A- during pregnancy

B- after giving birth for a maximum of six months and regardless of whether ;the child is alive or dead

c- After giving birth and risking the loss of the child in case of execution of punishment of self-retribution, or risk of loss or damage to him in case of ;execution of punishment of retribution of the mother's body

T- Breastfeeding period by the mother until the child reaches the age of two ;years

C- physical or mental illness condemned until recovery; Subject to the fact that the execution of the punishment causes the aggravation of the disease or ;delay in recovery

c- The days of menstruation or Istihaza and execution of whipping ;punishment during these days

.C- Insanity after issuing a definitive verdict in taziri crimes

Note 1- In the case of financial punishments, the convicted person will be charged with the property of the convicted person, and in case of missing property or lack of access to it, action will be taken according to the relevant .legal provisions

Note 2- A person sentenced to imprisonment or a person who is in prison due to non-payment of a fine, in case of insanity, will be kept in a mental hospital or other appropriate place until recovery. These days are counted as part of .his sentence

Article 11- The judge of the execution of criminal sentences before the execution of the sentence of retribution or amputation of the convicted member shall introduce him to the forensic medicine so that if he has any of the legal obstacles, the situation will be announced. If there is a legal obstacle and it is possible to remove it, action and ruling will be implemented in this regard. Otherwise, the execution of the sentence will be postponed until the .obstacle is removed

Article 12- Upon receiving the request for retrial of the judgments involving death penalty and other corporal punishments, the Supreme Court Branch orders the suspension of the execution of the sentence, in accordance with the unanimous decision No. 742 dated 5/6/1394, of the Supreme Court. In other criminal convictions, such as imprisonment, the issuance of an order to stop the execution of the sentence is subject to the recommendation of retrial by the Supreme Court branch. In the implementation of Article (477) of the Criminal Procedure Law, with the prescription of resumption of the proceedings by the head of the judiciary, the situation is announced by the judicial deputy of the judiciary to stop the execution of the sentence to the .relevant sentence enforcement unit

Article 13- In cases where the case is removed from the branch for any reason, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences will replace the case containing important documents such as the criminal bail order, the regulatory report in the provincial appeals court or the Supreme Court, the issued sentences and the total of executive actions. prepares

Article 14- In case the convict cannot be reached despite executive measures and if there is a fear of his escape and departure from the country, the judge of execution of criminal sentences will notify the General Prosecutor's Office of the country in compliance with Article (292) of the Criminal Procedure Law. To be notified to the relevant authorities. Also, as soon as the convict is arrested or appears or the execution of the sentence is ruled out in legal cases, he will cancel the order as described above.

Article 15- In cases where the order for the public execution of punishments has been issued in a certain place, the decision of the court will be taken. If a specific place for the public execution of punishment is not specified, the place of execution of the punishment will be determined with the proposal of the judge of execution of criminal sentences and the consent of the prosecutor.

Article 16- In the implementation of Article (498) of the Criminal Procedure Law, whenever the method of execution of the punishment is determined in the document, it will be implemented according to it, and otherwise, the execution of the verdict will be according to this code and other related provisions.

Article 17- In the case of sentencing the twins to the maximum and retribution punishments, if the grounds for the execution of the retribution are eliminated or the reasons for the delay in its implementation are provided by the implementation of the limit, the retribution will be implemented first; Like the punishment of death penalty and the punishment of self-retribution or retribution of the body, in which case the punishment of retribution is implemented first.

Note 1- If there is no immediate demand for the execution of Qasas or the forgiveness of the victim against the guardian or the conversion of the Qasas punishment to Diyah, the maximum punishment will be implemented first.

Note 2- In case of immediate demand of the right holder, the implementation of the qadhaf limit takes precedence over the implementation of other limit punishments.

Article 18- In the case of two persons being sentenced to death penalty and tazeer, if the death penalty and tazeer are the right of the people or the sharia determined tazeer and the implementation of the tazeer penalty does not cause a delay, then the tazeer penalty and then the death penalty shall be executed.

Article 19- In the case of co-twins being sentenced to non-life-threatening punishments and ta'zir haq al-anas or Shariah-specified punishments such as sentencing to whipping and whipping, first the punishment is executed.

Article 20- In the case of a twin being sentenced to punishments of self-retribution and personal retribution or Shariah-based punishment, the .punishment of the member is executed first

Article 21- If the twins are sentenced to life-threatening punishments other than self-retribution and imprisonment, exile, or denial of knowledge, only life-threatening punishment will be implemented, and imprisonment, exile, and denial of knowledge do not prevent its implementation. In the case of twins being sentenced to the punishments of retribution for the soul and body and exile or negation of knowledge, the delay in the implementation of retribution according to legal reasons and in accordance with Article (429) of the Islamic Penal Code does not prevent the execution of the punishment of .exile or negation of knowledge

Article 22- In the case of sentencing the twins to imprisonment and retribution for the self or the body, the delay in the execution of retribution according to legal reasons does not prevent the execution of the .imprisonment

Article 23- In the case of sentencing the twins to financial punishment and other punishments in one or more cases, the implementation of the financial .punishment does not prevent the implementation of other punishments

Article 24- In the implementation of Note (3) of Article (132) of the Islamic Penal Code, only the death penalty or stoning as the case may be executed, and if the penalty of stoning is converted to flogging based on Article (225) of .this law, both punishments are executed

Article 25- Execution of punishments of flogging and amputation while .undergoing imprisonment, exile or exile is unimpeded

Article 26- In sentencing the twins to two or more punishments other than those provided in the law and regulation, the judge of execution of criminal sentences must adopt an arrangement so that the execution of one part of .the sentence does not rule out the execution of the other part

Article 27- If the convict is in prison, the judge of execution of criminal sentences issues an order for the person's release immediately after the execution of the sentence; The head of the prison is also obliged, if the convict is not detained for another reason, to release him immediately and .inform the judge of the execution of criminal sentences

Article 28- In the implementation of articles (114) of the Islamic Penal Code

and (542) of the Criminal Procedure Code, if the convict claims repentance or requests pardon during the execution of the sentence, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences will send the case to the court. If the court finds that the perpetrator has repented and reformed, he can ask the head of the judiciary to pardon the convict from the leadership. In this case, by the order of the court, the execution of the punishment will be delayed only once until the announcement of the result by the commission of amnesty, reduction and commutation of the punishment of the convicts. The mentioned commission is obliged to deal with this request within two months .at most and announce the result to the court

Note - The judge of execution of criminal sentences announces and explains the provisions of this article to the convict one week before the execution of .the sentence

Article 29- In cases where the witness refers to the provisions of sharia testimony or proving the invalidity of all or some oaths, the subject of articles (198) and (346) of the Islamic Penal Code, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences shall inform the public prosecutor and the public prosecutor in the case of article (198) directly and in Regarding Article (346), .after the approval of the court, he requests the resumption of proceedings

Article 30- Upon starting the execution of the punishment of imprisonment, exile, denial of knowledge, forced residence or the full implementation of other punishments, the judge executing criminal sentences shall cancel the security or the order of judicial supervision; Unless the security deposited is related to a new imputed charge or other .unexecuted convictions

Article 31- Execution of life-threatening punishments, stoning, retribution and amputation are carried out under the continuous and direct supervision of the prosecutor. The prosecutor is obliged to inform the chief justice of the .province one week before the implementation of the mentioned punishments

Article 32- If the extent of murder or stoning is proven only by confession and the convict deviates from the previous confession at any stage, including during the execution of the sentence, and denies the guilt, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences, in the implementation of Article (173) of the Islamic Penal Code, will transfer the case to The issuing court will send the sentence to issue a sentence based on the punishment stipulated in this article, while issuing the sentence. Also, before the execution of the sentence, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences explains the provisions of .the mentioned article to the convict

The second chapter: Specific materials

of the first topic: How to implement life-threatening punishments

Article 33- Execution of Qisas Nafs is done at the request of parents and after going through the process of request and permission of the leader or his representative.

Article 34- Before the execution of the sentence, a legal doctor or a trusted doctor examines the convicted criminal sentence in the presence of the judge and declares his opinion regarding the lack of obstacles to the execution of the sentence.

Article 35- If there is no obstacle to the execution of the sentence in terms of physical condition, the judge of execution of the criminal sentences will inform the convict to announce if he wishes to meet with people. In case of a request for a meeting, the sentenced persons will be invited to the prison as determined by the judge of the execution of criminal sentences and if the acceptance of the request does not delay the execution of the sentence, and the head of the prison or his deputy will arrange for the convict to meet with them according to the order of the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences. If necessary, a translator is used.

Article 36- Hours before the execution of the death sentence and preferably the night before the execution of the sentence, if the convict consents, a religious ceremony will be performed by a discerning person and knowledgeable about religious issues, and in his absence by the judge, and it will be explained to the convict that if to announce statements such as repentance or will

Note 1- The will of the convicted person will be taken and attached to the file after the judgment of the execution of the criminal sentence has been considered by the judge and declared that it is unimpeded to submit it to the heirs. Its image is saved in the file.

Note 2- In the case of a non-Muslim convict, religious rituals are performed according to the regulations of his religion and by the relevant religious leader or his representative. The absence of the religious leader or his representative does not prevent the execution of the verdict.

cessary formalities

Article 37- It is the responsibility of the judge of the execution of criminal sentences to supervise the correctness of the execution of the sentence and to prevent its delay or closure. After complying with the aforementioned formalities and conditions, the convict is transferred to the place of execution of the sentence under the protection of the Majlis, and after the court clerk reads the provisions of the sentence, according to the order of the judge of the execution of criminal sentences and by observing the conditions mentioned in the following articles, the sentence is The provisions contained in it are enforced.

Article 38- In case of a request for food or drink from the convict, except in cases where his request is not expedient according to the forensic medical examination or in the judgment of the judge of the execution of criminal sentences, the law enforcement officers are obliged to provide it

Article 39- In cases where the place of execution of the sentence is outside the prison, the punishment is life by drawing up the assembly form and signing it by the judge of execution of criminal sentences, the head of the prison or his deputy, the doctor present at the place, the clerk of the court and the commander of the local police force or the deputy. He runs. The head of the prison or his deputy, considering the identity documents or other valid documents, examines and confirms the identity of the prisoner in terms of matching the details with what is stated in the court order and signs it below

Article 40- The punishments of death and self-retribution are carried out in the form of hanging, through a rope or in another way that causes the least harm to the convict

of execution of the death sentence is during sunrise;
Unless the court has set another time

Article 42- Before executing the sentence, the enforcement officer is obliged to check the instruments and tools of the execution and ensure their strength and readiness for the execution of the sentence. It is forbidden to use any means other than what is necessary for the execution of the sentence and in such a way that causes torture, torture or mutilation. Also, executive operations should be carried out by trained people calmly and without violence

Article 43- At least forty-eight hours before the execution of the death sentence, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentence has informed the following authorities and persons to attend the place of execution of the sentence in order to perform the assigned duty: A- The judge issuing the first sentence, if his

;presence be required by law

b- The head of the prison or his deputy to prepare preparations for the execution of the sentence and maintain order in the place of execution

c- The local police chief or his deputy in order to maintain the order of the place of execution and cooperate with the prison authorities to prepare the preparations for the execution and execution of the punishment

t- Forensic doctor and, in his absence, a trusted doctor to examine the convict and give an opinion about his physical condition before the execution and
;examination of the body after the execution of the sentence

d- A person with insight and knowledge of religious issues to perform religious and religious ceremonies and if the condemned religion is one of the official religions recognized in the constitution, the representative of the
;relevant religious leader

;C- The clerk of the court to read the verdict

C- The parents of the victim or their lawyer or representative in the execution
;of self-retribution

;H- Convicted lawyer

.K- Witnesses if their presence is required by law

Note 1- The non-appearance of the persons subject to clauses "C" and "H"
.does not prevent the execution of the sentence

Note 2- The presence of people under eighteen years of age at the place of execution of the sentence is prohibited except at the discretion of the judge
.of execution of criminal sentences

Article 44- After the execution of the life sentence, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentence shall report the situation to the parliament and sign it with the head of the prison or his deputy, a legal doctor or a trusted doctor, the parents or their lawyer or their representative (if present) and the local
police commander or deputy. He delivers

Article 45- At the discretion of the judge executing the criminal sentences and by the prison authorities or law enforcement officers, videos or images of the execution of the death sentence are prepared and recorded and kept in the
.convict's file

Article 46- Publication of the status of execution of the sentence, including the details of the convicted, the type of crime and summary of the sentence, if

it is possible to publish the contents of the sentence according to the law. In addition to the provisions of Article (36) of the Islamic Penal Code, publishing the provisions of the life sentence and the degree of its implementation is at the discretion of the prosecutor and without mentioning the details of the .convict

Article 47- If the convict volunteers to donate organs before or after the execution of the death penalty and there is no medical obstacle to donating organs, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences will proceed according to the instructions issued by the legal deputy of the judiciary in cooperation with the ministry within three months from the date of approval of this regulation. It is prepared by the judiciary and the country's forensic .medicine organization and is approved by the head of the judiciary

Article 48- If, after the execution of the sentence of death or self-retribution, the death of the convict is not confirmed by the doctor present at the place, or if his life is confirmed, the execution of the sentence will continue until he is completely deprived of life. If the death of the convict is confirmed by the attending physician and then his life is confirmed, the death sentence will be executed, and in the case of self-retribution, he will be re-sentenced to retribution at the request of his parents. In the latter assumption, if the guardian has retaliated against the murderer in a way that is not permissible and the method of retribution leading to injury has been condemned, the judge executing the sentence according to the provisions of Article (438) of the Islamic Penal Code regarding the reciprocal right of the murderer to retaliate the member or injury. The parties understand. If the guardian insists :on the execution of retribution, the following actions are taken

;a- If the convict refuses to fulfill his right, retribution is executed again

B- If the convict applying for retribution is a member or a victim, the judge of the enforcement of criminal sentences will send the case to the competent .authority for determining the task before re-executing the retribution

Article 49- After the execution of the sentence and the confirmation of death by a forensic doctor or a trusted doctor, the body is handed over to the forensic doctor to be handed over to the family or relatives of the deceased, and otherwise, according to the Shari'a and legal regulations, burial and related expenses are paid from the Treasury. will be

The first speech: How to carry out the punishment of stoning

Article 50 - In cases where the prosecutor determines that it is not possible to carry out the punishment of stoning and the court has not proposed to change the punishment to the head of the judiciary according to Article (225) of the Islamic Penal Code, the prosecutor will propose the matter to the court. If the court approves, the case will be sent to the judicial deputy through the

chief justice of the province. If the head of the judiciary agrees with the conversion of the stoning penalty, the case will be sent to the court to issue a new sentence, and if there is no agreement, preparations will be made for the .execution of the stoning penalty

Article 51 - In case of the consent of the condemned and hours before the execution of the sentence of stoning and preferably on the night of the execution, a religious ceremony will be performed by a person with insight and knowledge of religious issues, and in his absence by the judge of the execution of criminal sentences and explained to him, so that if statements such as repentance or has a will to declare. It also reminds him to perform .ghusl of the dead body and tahaanit and takfin by the convict

Article 52 - During stoning, the man is placed in the pit up to the waist and the woman up to the chest in such a way that the hands are outside the pit .and free

Article 53 - In carrying out the punishment of stoning, the size of the stone should not be such that the convict is killed by one or two hits. Also, it should .not be so small that the title of stone does not apply to it

Article 54- Before executing the penalty of stoning, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences, in coordination with the relevant officials, examines the actions taken as described in the above articles and, if approved, records the .facts in the file of the parliament

Article 55 - If adultery is proven by the confession or knowledge of the judge, during the stoning, first the judges who issued the preliminary ruling will throw stones, then others, and if it is proven by the testimony of witnesses, then the witnesses first, then the judges who issued the preliminary ruling, .and then Others throw stones

Note 1- If, in the implementation of Article (477) of the Criminal Procedure Law, the judges of the Supreme Court of the country issue a definitive verdict, .the judges issuing this verdict will first throw stones

Note 2- The non-attendance or non-action of the judges issuing the verdict or some of them to throw the first stone does not prevent the implementation of .the limit

Article 56 - The presence of witnesses is necessary during the execution of stoning. But their absence or failure to throw stones does not cause the limit .to fall

Article 57- When a person sentenced to stoning escapes from the pit in which he is placed, if his adultery is proven by testimony, he will be returned to carry out the penalty of stoning, and if it is proven by the knowledge of the judge . .or by confession, the convict will not be returned

The second speech: How to implement rigid punishment

Qiblah and his

Article 58 - In the execution of the punishment, the convict is hanged in the open space on a gallows that resembles a cross; So that his back is to the feet are some distance from the ground. Also, the convict's hands are tied to two horizontal gallows and his feet are tied to a vertical gallows and left under the protection and care of the officers .for three days

Note 1- The way of tying the condemned should not be such that it causes .death by crucifixion

Note 2- Three days means three days and two nights inside it, and at sunset on the third day, the convict is brought down from the gallows. If the death of the crucifix is confirmed earlier than three days, the body is brought down for .religious ceremonies and burial

Article 59 - If the crucified person has not died after three days, he will be released, and if he needs medical services, medical treatment is allowed, and in case of death, action will be taken according to Article (49) of the .regulation

The third speech: How to execute the penalty of self-retribution

Article 60 - The judge of the execution of criminal sentences is obliged to recommend the parties to a compromise before the execution of the sentence .of self-retribution

Article 61 - In the implementation of Article (383) of the Islamic Penal Code, if the person sentenced to retribution has killed more than one person, and the guardian of one of the victims demands retribution, and the parents of the other victims have not determined the duty, the judge of execution of criminal .sentences While warning them, he executes the punishment of retribution

Article 62 - When the execution of retribution is postponed due to reasons such as compromise on delayed execution, conditional or suspended remission, by removing the obstacle and demanding the owner of the right to

retribution, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences provides the legal prerequisites for the execution of retribution

Article 63 - In the event that all the owners of the right to retribution are definitively passed, the judge will execute the criminal sentences and, in accordance with Article (447) of the Islamic Penal Code, he will send the case to the court that issued the first-instance verdict to determine the duty regarding the general aspect of the crime

Article 64 - If both the convict and the accused are non-Muslims, and the convict claims to have converted to Islam before the execution of retribution, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences, while suspending the execution of the sentence, will close the case in accordance with Note (2) of Article (310) of the Penal Code. Islam sends to the court

Article 65 - Execution of retribution is subject to its fulfillment by those who are considered guardians according to the Islamic Penal Code or who have the right to retribution. The judge of the execution of criminal sentences receives the written request of the mentioned persons before the execution of retribution, reports the situation to the parliament and sends it to them for signature to be included in the file

Note - In case of non-appeal of the guardian to seek retribution without a valid excuse or his inability to pay the dues, or due to waiting for the guardian to reach maturity or maturity, action will be taken according to Article (429) of the Islamic Penal Code

Article 66 - If the matter is covered by articles (356) or (424) of the Islamic Penal Code, the prosecutor will send the case to the head of the judiciary to make a legal decision

Article 67- If the guardian of a minor or an insane person becomes mature or sane before the execution of retribution, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences will obtain his opinion regarding the execution of retribution and if he has an opinion on pardon or reconciliation, he will act accordingly

Article 68 - In the implementation of Article (423) of the Islamic Penal Code, the applicant for retribution is warned to pay the share of the rightful dowry within an appropriate period determined by the judge of the execution of criminal sentences, which shall not be more than two months. This deadline can be extended by the request of the claimant for one time and up to one more month. After depositing the portion of the ransom to the judicial deposit fund account, the judgment will be executed according to the request of the applicant

:Article 69 - The request for self-retribution must include the following items

;a - Details of the case

b- Identity details of the convict, the victim and the parents of the deceased, including the elder and the deceased, along with their documents, including the photo of the birth certificate, national card, inheritance restriction ;certificate and growth certificate, but the adult is less than eighteen years old

c- The place and date of the crime and the motive and quality of its ;commission

t- Proofs of the crime (confession, testimony, oath and knowledge of the ;judge)

D- How to pay or deposit the portion of Mahjoor Dih along with the picture ;of its documents

C- How to pay Fazel Dieh in legally authorized cases along with the image of ;its documents

c- How to pay the share of the dowry of the parents requesting the dowry along with the picture of its documentation or the document of their ;agreement to receive the dowry after the execution of Qisas Nafs

H- Image of the preliminary and definitive documents sent to the convict or ;his lawyer

X- Written request of the parents of the victim or the defendant for the ;execution of retribution

D- Details and signature of the regulator of the request form and the judge of ;execution of criminal sentences

Z- Other documents at the discretion of the judge of execution of criminal .sentences

Article 70- After issuing the permission for self-retribution by the guardian or authorized authority on his behalf, the judge of the enforcement of criminal sentences invites the owners of the right to retribution to perform retribution at a specified time. The stewardship in execution of retribution is with the rightful owners. They can appear in person for the purpose of execution of the sentence or represent one of their guardians or another person

Note - If none of the owners of the right of retribution or their representatives are present on the day of execution and at the appointed time, the execution of the judgment will be delayed. In the event of their non-appearance without a valid excuse in the second round, or in case they refuse to carry out retribution without a valid excuse, the judge of execution of criminal sentences will inform the court in order to make a legal decision in accordance with Article (429) of the Islamic Penal Code

Article 71- If the person sentenced to self-retribution applies for the execution of the sentence in the form of organ donation and all the parents agree to it, the procedure will be carried out according to the provisions mentioned in Article (47) of the regulation

Article 72- If the parents do not have the financial means to pay the dowry and the prosecutor considers the case to be an example of Article (428) of the Islamic Penal Code, in order to issue an order to pay the dowry from the treasury, the case will be sent to the office of the head of the judiciary through the Chief Justice of the province. he does. After their confirmation, the prosecutor takes the necessary measures to pay the ransom from the treasury. Qisas ruling is executed after payment of ransom to the right holders according to regulations

Article 73- If the convicted person dies for any reason or it becomes impossible to reach him due to his escape, in the implementation of Article (435) of the Islamic Penal Code, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences, in the event that the convicted person escapes, first investigates and takes the necessary legal measures for gives access to him and in case of lack of access, informs the prosecutor and if he agrees, sends the case to the court for making a legal decision

Article 74- If the guardian has waived conditional or suspended retribution before the execution of retribution, the execution of retribution will be delayed until the result of retribution or reconciliation is determined. If an agreement is reached, if the convict is not detained for another purpose, his release is subject to posting a suitable bond. If the condition is fulfilled or pending against the judge, the execution of the case will be sent to the court in order to determine the penalty. If the finalization of the conditional or suspended transfer depends on the passing of a certain period of time, after the expiration of the said period, the above procedure will be followed

Article 75- If due to the non-recognition of the guardian or the lack of access

to him, a retribution sentence is issued by delegation of the leadership position and the request of the relevant prosecutor, and then during the execution stage of the sentence, the guardian is identified or access to him is obtained, the judge of execution of criminal sentences while issuing a suspension order. The execution of the sentence sends the case to the court to determine the assignment in accordance with Article (424) of the Islamic Penal Code.

Note - The ruling of this article is also valid in the case where the case has not resulted in the issuance of a retribution order and the absentee demands retribution after appearing.

The second topic: How to implement the punishments of termination and retribution of the member

Article 76- The following persons can request the implementation of the retribution of the member:

A- A victim against him or his heirs

b- Forced guardianship of the persons mentioned in paragraph "a" if they are minors or insane

A legacy determined by a forced guardian if the defendant or his heirs are minors or insane and do not have a forced guardian

t- The head of the judiciary or a person authorized by him in compliance with Article (356) of the Islamic Penal Code; If the mentioned persons are minors or insane and do not have a legal guardian or an executor

Note - The guardian cannot make a decision regarding the right of retribution for the people under the guardianship; except with the permission and enforcement of the prosecutor

Article 77- The judge of the execution of criminal sentences is obliged to advise the member of the parties to compromise before the execution of retribution.

Article 78- In the event of compromise or partial remission, whether compensated or not, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences of the level will send the report of the Majlis and the case to the court in the

.implementation of Article (447) of the Islamic Penal Code

Article 79- The execution of punishments of termination and retribution of the member must be carried out with proper and hygienic means and in conventional ways; in such a way as to cause the least harm to the convict and .not to cause harm to the crime

Note - The judge for the execution of criminal sentences provides the necessary arrangements for the accurate and correct execution of the punishment of the member; so that it is equal to the crime in terms of length, width and depth. In this case, the opinion of a forensic doctor or a trusted .specialist doctor is obtained

Article 80 - During the execution of retribution punishment, the presence of the criminal justice judge, forensic doctor, defendant or deputy legal authority, or his lawyer is necessary. In case of non-appearance of the victim against him or his deputy or failure to introduce a lawyer or representative to execute the member's retribution, the execution of the sentence will be delayed, and if the mentioned persons do not appear for the second time without a valid excuse, if the convict is in custody, with Obtaining proportional .provision is released; Provided that he is not detained for any other reason

Note - The convict is sent to the place of execution of the sentence by the order of the judge of execution of criminal sentences and by the police force under protection. Monitoring the accuracy of the execution and compliance with the necessary formalities with the judge is the execution of criminal .sentences

Article 81 - The convict is sent to the place of execution of the sentence by the order of the judge of execution of criminal sentences and by the police force under protection. Monitoring the accuracy of the execution and compliance with the necessary formalities with the judge is the execution of .criminal sentences

Article 82 - Punishment of the member is carried out without anesthetizing the condemned or anesthetizing the member; Unless this causes the spread of injury or damage to more organs or tissues than the condemned. In this case, after obtaining the opinion of a forensic doctor or a trusted doctor and with the consent of the defendant, the punishment of the convicted member .is carried out with anesthesia or anesthesia

Note - If the crime was committed while the victim was unconscious or unconscious, the member's retribution will be executed upon the request of .the convicted person in each of the above-mentioned situations

Article 83- If the member of the subject of retribution is unhealthy or incomplete, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences after obtaining the opinion of the forensic medicine, will send the case to the court to make a .decision regarding the difference in payment of the payment

Article 84- Before the execution of the sentence of termination or retribution of the member, the judge of execution of criminal sentences must provide the necessary arrangements in terms of the presence of medical staff and the necessary equipment to prevent bleeding and infection and the like. If it is necessary to imprison or detain the convicted person after execution of punishment or retribution, and at the same time there is a need to treat him outside the prison, it will be done according to Article (522) of the Criminal .Procedure Law

Article 85 - If the place of termination or retribution of the member is revoked, the execution of the sentence is canceled and the case is sent to the .court to make a legal decision

Article 86 - If, according to the forensic doctor, the amount of the crime is exceeded in the retribution of the member, and there is no hope of removing the obstacle, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences will send .the case to the court to determine the assignment

Article 87 - If, according to the medical examiner's judgment, the removal of the obstacle requires a long time, the right to retribution is not lost, and if the convict is in custody due to this sentence, the judge of the enforcement of criminal sentences, in the implementation of Article (507) of the Criminal .Procedure Law, will order a proportionate provision. Exports

Article 88 - If, according to the judgment of the medical examiner, it is not possible to observe equality in length, width and depth with the crime, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences is obliged to explain the provisions of Article (400) of the Islamic Penal Code to the accused, in case of a demand for a lesser amount of retribution. Ask the forensic doctor about the possibility of such retribution and send the case to the court for .determination

Article 89 - If the victim dies due to the spread of the crime or the crime spreads to another member of the victim, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences will send the case to the court to determine the .assignment

Article 90- If the matter is covered by articles (389) and (390) of the Islamic Penal Code, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences will explain the provisions of these articles to the parties and attach the report of the regulatory assembly signed by them to the case file. In the implementation of Article (389) of the Islamic Penal Code and in case the owner of the right to

retribution requests the execution of retribution in some crimes and forgiveness or reconciliation in others, and also if the owner of the right to retribution based on Article (390) of the Islamic Penal Code with consent If the convict retaliates for a part of the crime and waives or compromises the retribution for the other part, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences will ask for the opinion of the forensic doctor about the possibility of retribution in the aforementioned manner. If the forensic doctor confirms the possibility of execution of retribution, he executes the issued sentence, otherwise, he sends the case to the court that issued the sentence to determine the duty

Article 91- If the owner of the right to retribution applies for supervision in the execution of retribution, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences will ask for the opinion of the forensic medicine in this regard. If the legal practitioner deems it possible for the owner of the right of retribution to execute retribution correctly without fear of contagion to the soul and other members, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences provides the prerequisites for the execution of retribution by the owner of the right, and otherwise, the legal doctor's opinion is based on the risk of contagion to It declares the soul and the other member to the owner of the right of retribution. In this case, the execution of qisas is dependent on the owner of the right of qisas giving a proxy in the execution of qisas to a person who has the ability to execute it properly; If proxy is not granted, action will be taken according to Article (80) of the regulation

Article 92- After the execution of the sentence, the person convicted of limb retribution cannot proceed with the transplant of his severed limb; Except in the case of the consent of the owner of the right of retribution or his action to link the subject of the crime

Article 93- The initial expenses for the treatment of the convict after execution of retribution or amputation, as well as the cost of treatment in cases where it is necessary to continue his detention for another legal reason, are the responsibility of the government, and in other cases, the responsibility of the convict

Article 94- The method of execution of the limit of amputation of the hands and feet of a warrior is the same as that provided for thieves in Article (278) of the Islamic Penal Code

Article 95- The judge of the execution of criminal sentences, in a suitable period before the execution of amputation, introduces the convict to the forensic medicine in order to verify the absence of legal obstacles to the execution of the punishment. Assuming that a legal obstacle is recognized and the reasons for its removal are available, action will be taken to remove the obstacle and the sentence will be implemented after the removal of the obstacle, otherwise, the implementation of the amputation will be delayed until the obstacle is removed

Article 96- If, according to the medical examiner's diagnosis, the heat or cold of the air causes the wound to spread, the amputation must be done in .moderate weather

The third topic: How to execute the sentence for ransom

Article 97- If the convict is only sentenced to pay the ransom, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences will summon him and the exact time of the ransom, the exact amount, the method of payment and the possibility of agreeing with the convict in another way according to the article 488) The Islamic Penal Code explains to him. If the parties agree on the method of payment, the judge will place the execution of the criminal judgments in accordance with the provisions of the action agreement and the case under supervision, and otherwise, in the implementation of Article (489), the case will be closed until the payment of the willful crime or up to one year. After the occurrence of the crimes of intentional and pure error, it is placed under supervision. If the convict is in custody in the implementation of the criminal security order, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences takes the necessary action in the implementation of articles (507) and (508) of the .Criminal Procedure Law

Article 98- In cases where the order of criminal security has been issued for multiple accusations and the sentence has been executed for all convictions except ransom; However, if the legal deadline for the payment of dowry has not expired, or if the dowry has not been demanded from the owner of the right, or if it has not resulted in payment, the judge of the execution of .criminal sentences will issue a proportional security order

Article 99- The deadline for payment of dowry is as described in the Islamic Penal Code, and it includes non-deterministic dowry (arsh) and condensed dowry. Before the expiration of the legal deadline, the convicted person can deposit all or part of the ransom to the account declared by the execution of criminal sentences and hand over the receipt. In this case, the convict is responsible for the payment of ransom, and the judge of the execution of the .criminal sentences will inform the convict to take action to receive it

: Penal Code,

Article 100- If the convicted person requests ransom before the deadlines his request will be entered in the file; without the need for a new request for the execution of the sentence after the expiry of the deadline. If the convicted person does not request the execution of the sentence after the expiration of the deadline and the convicted person does not pay the fine, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences will take the necessary action in accordance with Article (541) of the Criminal .Procedure Law

Article 101- When the deadline for payment of the dowry expires before the issuance of the final verdict and the convict demands the dowry, the convict is obliged to pay the dowry in one lump sum if the dowry is not divided. In cases where the convict is not able to pay the ransom within the prescribed

deadlines and has submitted a petition for recovery, the case is sent to the court in accordance with Article (3) of the Law on the Execution of Financial Convictions approved in 2014.

Note - The court determines the installments based on a share of the dowry, and the Criminal Sentence Enforcement Unit takes action according to Article (490) of the Islamic Penal Code. In case of a decision to divide the money based on the Riyal amount, the price at the time of payment will be the calculation criterion.

Article 102- The payment of ransom to a convicted person is subject to the verification of his identity based on valid identity documents by the judge of execution of criminal sentences. In case of the death of the convicted person, the heirs will follow up the executive operation through his deputy, and in cases where the convicted person has no heirs, but the Muslims are his heirs, and the judge who executes the criminal sentences will deposit the collected ransom into an account announced by the judiciary. he does. In case of not identifying the heirs or not being able to reach them, the fee will be deposited into the deposit account of the judiciary.

Article 103- In all cases where the payment of ransom is the responsibility of the perpetrator according to the court order, in case of death or escape of the perpetrator and lack of access to him, according to the Law on the Execution of Financial Convictions approved in 1394, the ransom will be confiscated from the property of the perpetrator and in case of insufficient or lack of property, the case is sent to the court to issue a ruling on the payment of dowry from Baitul-Mal or Aqila.

Article 104- Whenever it becomes possible after the issuance of a verdict to distribute the fine of the convicted person, the judge will proceed with the execution of criminal sentences according to Note (1) of Article (11) of the Law on the Procedure for the Execution of Financial Convictions approved in 2014. If the convicted person requests an adjustment of the installments in terms of the ability of the convicted person, the court will make a decision in this regard with the announcement of the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences.

Article 105- If the perpetrator is the heir of the victim, according to Article (451) of the Islamic Penal Code, he will not inherit from the death penalty, and his share of the inheritance will be paid to other heirs according to the civil law.

Article 106- The ransom of the crime is on the dead body and it is paid immediately. If the convict requests a grace period, the court will give him a suitable grace period, and in case of non-payment within the given grace period, action will be taken according to the Law on the Execution of Financial Convictions approved in 2014.

Article 107- If a forced guardian commits a crime against his guardian, whether a minor or an insane person, according to Article (358) of the Islamic Penal Code, he does not have guardianship in this case, and action will be taken according to Article (356) of the aforementioned law

Article 108- In the case of children sentenced to pay dowry, the judge of execution of criminal sentences will take the necessary enforcement measures by notifying their guardian, guardian or legal guardian as the case may be. If an adult under the age of 18 has been sentenced to pay ransom, he will be summoned along with his legal guardian, guardian or guardian

Article 109- In the implementation of Article (434) of the Islamic Penal Code, if the fugitive is arrested and the prosecutor determines that his continued arrest is not effective in summoning the convict, or in the event that the arrest of the convict cannot be excused, his death or the consent of the owner of the right to retribution to the fugitive's release The prosecutor sends the case to the court. If the opinion of the prosecutor is confirmed and the request of the freedman against or his parents is approved, the court orders the confiscation of the property of the convict or the fugitive in the amount of the ransom and returns the case to the criminal sentence enforcement unit. The judge of the enforcement of criminal sentences, following the legal provisions, will confiscate the property and release the fugitive if he is not in custody for any other reason

Article 110- If the fugitive gives access to the convict after paying the dowry or from the treasury, the following steps will be taken

A- If the retribution of the soul or member has been waived, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences in the implementation of Article (447) of the Islamic Penal Code and in order to determine the penal punishment and issue a sentence for the return of the dowry to the Bait Al-Mal or the fugitive (in case demand) sends the convict to the court under custody along with the case

b- If the payment of ransom is not for the purpose of waiving retribution and the convict is in custody, the right of retribution is reserved for the guardian or the victim, as the case may be; But he must return the money taken before the execution of Qisas. In case of refusal to return the received dowry, the judge will announce the execution of criminal sentences to the court to determine the duty

Article 111- In the implementation of Article (359) of the Islamic Penal Code, if the execution of retribution is not conditional on the rejection of the dowry, the conversion of retribution into dowry is subject to reconciliation with the perpetrator and obtaining his consent. In case the renunciation of the right to retribution is conditional on the demand of ransom by the victim or his guardian, the judge will summon the convict and take his statements. If the convict agrees to the compromise and fulfills the desired condition, the case

will be sent to the court in order to issue a sentence of penal punishment according to the legal regulations, and if not, the retribution will be implemented according to the regulations

Note - In cases where the execution of retribution requires the payment of fines to the convict and the owner of the right to retribution waives his right and consents to the collection of the dowry, the judge of the execution of the criminal judgments shall record the proceedings and according to the Law on the Execution of Financial Convictions approved in 2014 Takes action regarding the collection of money

Article 112- In case Aqila is sentenced to pay money, the judge will identify Aqila and summon her to execute the sentence. In case of presence, the provisions of the verdict will be interpreted wisely and the execution of the verdict will be done according to the relevant laws

Article 113- If the convicts claim that they have no financial ability to pay the sentence, the judge of execution of criminal sentences will conduct the necessary investigation on their financial situation. Therefore, even if one or more of the wise claim to be incompetent, the ruling of this article applies only to him, and the provisions of the ruling will be implemented in accordance with the regulations regarding the share of others

Article 114- If the sane person refuses to pay the dowry despite being financially capable, the criminal judge will take measures to collect the dowry in the amount of the sane person's share of his property

Article 115- In case of death of Aqila after the due date of payment, the dowry is provided from her matric

Article 116- If the convict or the plaintiff claims the obligation to pay the ransom through the insurance, the judge will take the necessary action according to the provisions of the criminal judgments. In accidents caused by vehicles, if the driver is sentenced to pay ransom, the judge will enforce criminal judgments of ransom from the relevant insurance company or bodily injury fund, as the case may be, with the exception of Article (17) of the Law on Compulsory Insurance of Damages Caused to Third Parties It collects the effects of accidents caused by vehicles approved in 1395, and in any case, arresting the driver for non-payment of fines is prohibited

Article 117- In the implementation of the note under Article (551) of the Islamic Penal Code regarding the issue of ransom for a crime against which the perpetrator is not a man, the judge of the execution of criminal sentences shall take the ransom from the convict to the extent of his conviction, and in the case of the difference, he will take the convict along with him. Introduces the necessary documents to the physical damage insurance fund

Article 118- In all cases where the judgment for the payment of ransom has been issued from the treasury, the judge for the execution of criminal sentences sends a copy of the judgment along with other necessary documents for the payment of ransom to the Ministry of Justice. After the payment, the Ministry of Home Affairs will announce the result to the Criminal Enforcement Unit

Article 119- After collecting the dowry, the judge of execution of criminal sentences in cases related to murder and other cases and in cases where there are multiple parents of the victim, shall proceed in the following order: A- If the parents are all senior citizens and have nominated a lawyer or legal

representative If they are, in this case, the fee will be deposited to the account number announced by the lawyer or legal representative, and otherwise, the fee will be paid in proportion to the share of the inheritance of each and to ;the account number announced by them

B- In the case of the indigent guardian, the dowry is paid according to the opinion of the forced guardian or executor, and in the case of the indigent having a guardian, according to the proposal of the guardian and the judgment of the prosecutor, it is spent or saved depending on the jealousy of the indigent. In the absence of a guardian, the fee will be deposited into the .prosecutor's deposit account until the guardian is introduced

Note - If some people are convicted of major crimes and some are minors or .insane, the above clauses will be applied according to the case

The fourth topic: How to implement the punishment of shaving the head

Article 120- The punishment of shaving the head is one of the exclusive rules .for men and it is not implemented for women

Article 121 - Shaving the hair means to shave it completely, and it is not .enough to shave a part of it or to cut the hair short without shaving it

.Note - Shaving is done once with a razor or other similar conventional tools

The fifth topic: How to implement the punishment of whipping

Article 122- The punishment of flogging is carried out by means of a leather strip woven together with a length of one hundred to one hundred and twenty centimeters and a diameter of approximately one and a half centimeters without knots

Article 123- The method of whipping should be such that the blows do not hit the front of the body, the head, face, neck and private parts

Article 124- If whipping is carried out indoors, the air temperature must be moderate, and if it is carried out outdoors, the temperature must not be too cold or too hot. In cold places, the decree is executed in hot hours and in tropical places in cool hours

Article 125- Whipping should not be done in such a way that due to twisting of the whip, the front parts of the body are hit

Article 126- It is forbidden to use any kind of anesthetic or pain reliever before whipping

Article 127- The execution of whipping sentence is carried out under the supervision of the judge of the execution of criminal sentences and is counted by his representative. In cases of doubt in the number of shots, it is placed according to the majority. After the execution of the whipping, the status of the assembly is made and it is signed by the judge of execution of criminal sentences, the execution officer and the convict, and it is attached to the file

Note - The officer who executes the sentence of whipping should not have relative, causal relationship or history of friendship or enmity with the convict or one of the parties to the dispute

Article 128- If the convict faints during the execution of the flogging, the execution of the sentence will be stopped and delayed until he recovers. In this case, if the convict is not in custody for any other reason, the judge of execution of criminal sentences will issue a proportional security order in his case in accordance with Article (507) of the Criminal Procedure Law

Article 129- When a person is sentenced to two or more punishments of whipping, or punishment and punishment, after the execution of the first sentence, the execution of the second sentence is delayed until the place where the whippings were inflicted is healed; Unless the convict wants the execution of the second sentence before recovery, and according to the medical examiner's judgment, the execution of the second sentence in this way is not dangerous for the health of the convict. In the event of a delay in the implementation of the whip, a proportional supply order will be issued

Article 130- The judge of the execution of criminal sentences, in case the convicted person claims that there is a medical obstacle to the execution of the punishment of flogging, he will refer him to the forensic medicine. If, according to the forensic doctor, there is hope to remove the obstacle, the execution of whipping will be postponed until recovery, and otherwise, in punitive whipping, according to Article (502) of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in the case of whipping according to the order of the court, A bunch of sticks or whips (daghath) which is as many strokes as the limit, is hit only once .to the convict; Although not all of them reach his body

Note - If the medical examiner deems it permissible to flog a part of the convict's body, action will be taken based on this opinion and there will be no .questioning

Article 131- Flogging of female convicts is done from the shoulder to the lower back and in an equal and decentralized manner in all the mentioned points. The convict must wear a cover so that his body is not visible and the sentence is executed by an experienced female officer without the presence of .men

Note - If the place of execution of the sentence of whipping is determined by the court decision to be one of the public places, the presence of men does .not prevent the execution of the sentence

Article 132- The maximum flogging of a convicted man standing from shoulder to ankle is carried out evenly and non-concentrated in all the mentioned points and in the extent of fornication, sexual immorality, adultery and drinking alcohol while not wearing any clothing other than the veil of the aurat and in the extent of Qawadi and Qazf are performed on conventional .clothes

Note - The limit of whipping for adultery and adultery is more severe than the limit of drinking wine, and the limit of drinking wine is more severe than the .limit of fornication and begging

Article 133- The clothing of the convict during the execution of whipping must be conventional and it is determined by the judge of the execution of .criminal sentences

Article 134- Taziri whip is applied to the back of the body, except for the head and face, the neck and private parts, in the state where the convict is lying on his stomach and his clothes are normal clothes. The blows of the whip are played uniformly in a assembly and with moderate intensity in such a .way that it does not cause danger to life or disability

Note - In the case of a female convict, the sentence of whipping is carried out by the order of the criminal justice judge and by an experienced female officer without the presence of men in the above manner; Unless the place of execution of the sentence of whipping is one of the public places in the judgment of the court, in which case the presence of men does not prevent the execution of the sentence and the whipping is carried out in a sitting position.

Topic 6: How to implement punishments of banishment and negation of Balad, forced residence and prohibition to stay in a certain place

Article 135- The method of execution of the punishment of prohibition of residence in a certain place or places or compulsory residence in a certain place is according to the "executive regulation on the manner of execution of supplementary punishments subject to Article (23) of the Islamic Penal Code approved by the Head of the Judiciary in 2013". Regarding the execution of the punishment of banishment and negation of Balad, it will be done as described in the following articles.

Note - The list of places that are not suitable for forced residence and deportation and denial of citizenship in terms of political, security, social, etc. conditions was prepared by the ministries of justice, country and information and announced to the judiciary after the approval of the Supreme National Security Council. to be notified to the judicial authorities.

Article 136- The judge of the execution of criminal sentences for the execution of the sentence of banishment or denial of the summons and the provisions of the sentence and the place where he must reside will explain to him by drawing up the assembly form.

Article 137- Sending the person sentenced to exile or negation of knowledge to the designated place, after the judicial representation is arranged by the judge of execution of criminal sentences, is the responsibility of the police force or other relevant judicial officers. In this case, the judge of execution of criminal sentences, by issuing a judicial proxy order, requests the execution of the sentence from the prosecutor's office or the general court of the executive branch of the proxy and sends a copy of the provisions of the proxy order through the computer system related to that authority. The result is also reported to the proxy authority in the same way.

Note 1- If the judge of the execution of criminal sentences agrees, the convict can personally go to the designated place and present himself.

Note 2- If the convict is in prison, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences will announce to the prison the degree of sentencing to exile or

denial of the sentence, so that after enduring the imprisonment, it will be implemented as described above

Note 3- If the convict is on the run or refuses to go to the place, he will be arrested and sent to the place of execution of the sentence under the order of the judge of execution of criminal sentences

Note 4- If it is not possible to send the convict to the designated place due to a valid excuse such as unforeseen events and illness, the dispatch will be canceled after the obstacle is removed

Note 5 - The beginning of the sentence of deportation or negation of Balad will be from the day of the convict's presence at the place

Article 138- If within one month from the date of sending or presenting the convict to the courthouse of the place of deportation or denial of the result of the actions taken regarding the proxy, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences assigned to the proxy will follow up the situation and enter the result in the file

Article 139- When the judge is present in the courtroom of the place of deportation or denial, the procuring judge introduces him to the police force of the place and announces the quality of the execution of the sentence in the manner stated in the procuring order, and announces the result to the authority entrusted with the procuring

Article 140- The police force is obliged to record the details of the convict in a special book; Inform the governor and the local information department of the convict's presence and take the necessary precautions until the end of the sentence according to the order of the procuring judge

Article 141- After settling in the designated place, the convict is obliged to announce the address of his residence as soon as possible to the authority executing the sentence and the relevant police force, and every morning and if the distance between the police force and the place of deportation is more than forty kilometers, every Introduce himself to the police force of his place of residence (outpost or police station) once every two days and sign the attendance register. Also, in case of change of address, it should be announced as described above. Supervising the performance of the police force in the implementation of the provisions of this article is the responsibility of the deputy executive judge

Article 142- Employment of a convicted person in a specific and appropriate job or profession in the designated place is unimpeded; Unless the court has prohibited the convict from engaging in a certain job while issuing the

sentence of deportation or denial, in which case he will be under the supervision of the police force according to the regulations. In the case of conviction, the convict does not have the right to meet, socialize and travel with others, as well as the right to use communication devices such as the telephone and the Internet; But it can use national media such as radio, television and domestic authorized publications

Note - Prohibition of intercourse and socializing with others in Nafi Balad does not include the condition of the convict's family. It is forbidden to separate the child under the custody of the woman sentenced to negation, except in the case of proving her incompetence. If this is found, action will be taken according to the relevant laws

Article 143- If it is not possible to prevent the convict from communicating and socializing with others, the judge of the execution of the criminal sentences will reflect the level to the court in order to make a decision in order to make an appropriate decision in the implementation of the ruling of the Supreme Leader (imprisonment in exile)

Article 144- If the person sentenced to exile leaves the place without the permission of the judge of execution of criminal sentences, he will be arrested and returned to the place of execution of the sentence under protection

Article 145- The police force or other judicial officers of the place of execution of the sentence are obliged to report the matter to the judge of execution of criminal sentences as soon as they learn of the unauthorized departure of the convict from the place of exile or denial

Article 146- From the date of entry into force of this regulation, the "regulations on the execution of sentences of execution, stoning, crucifixion, amputation or violation of limbs approved in 1370" and "regulations on the execution of sentences of retribution, stoning, murder, crucifixion, execution and flogging approved 1382" are repealed. is

Article 147- Supervision of the proper implementation of this regulation is with the Prosecutor General of the country

Article 148- This regulation, consisting of 148 articles and 40 notes, was approved by the Head of the Judiciary on 3/26/2018 and is effective from the date of notification

Head of the Judiciary - Seyed Ibrahim Raisi