



IRAN'S NEW HIJAB BILL STIRS CONTROVERSY AND CONCERN

Systemic Suppression: Iran's New Hijab Law and the Role of the Basij



Iran's New Hijab Bill Stirs Controversy and Concern

Background	2
Objectives	2
Methodology	3
Data Collection and Sources	3
Bill to Support the Family by Promoting the Culture of Chastity and Hijab	4
<i>Where does the bill stand today?</i>	4
<i>What does the bill seek to achieve?</i>	5
<i>Public Opinion of Officials</i>	6
<i>Entities Responsible for Implementing the Legislation</i>	7
Unmasking Basij Members	8
The Student Basij	8
Consequences	9
Obligation under International Human Rights Law	10
The longstanding need for reform	10
ANNEX OF NAMES and ENTITIES	12

Background

[Human Rights Activists](#) (HRA) has worked to diligently monitor the escalating human rights issues in Iran over the past 12 months. The commemoration of Mahsa Amini's tragic passing and the subsequent widespread protests have prompted Iran to intensify its crackdown on activists. This has resulted in the arrests of prominent figures, campaigners, and numerous individuals, including family members of protestors. Furthermore, recent legislative developments in Iran have raised significant alarms, drawing attention not only nationally but also internationally, particularly in light of the recently passed hijab bill. This report aims to delve into the ramifications of such legislation on the daily lives of Iranian citizens, with a particular focus on its impact on women.

In addition to our apprehensions about the enforcement of the Hijab Bill, we have closely observed the disconcerting actions of 2,500 active Basij members and 650 student Basij members over the past year. These individuals have played an alarming role in suppressing civil protests and stifling voices of dissent within universities. Moreover, this report seeks to address the broader context of discrimination against women in Iran, examining how this oppressive environment affects their rights and freedoms. By doing so, we aim to provide a comprehensive overview of the systematic human rights abuses occurring at various levels of society.

Objectives

The primary objective of this report is to conduct a comprehensive human rights assessment of the hijab bill and to document its wide-ranging impact on various facets of Iranian society. Equally important is our objective to unveil the repressive actions of specific Basij members, thereby elucidating the intricate connection between legislative measures and their enforcement through suppressive tactics.

Methodology

In order to maintain the highest level of precision and credibility HRA employed meticulous methodologies. These included an in-depth examination of parliamentary debates, analysis of media reports, interviews with individuals directly impacted, and a thorough review of leaked documents and internal memos. Additionally, we conducted a comprehensive audit of 2,500 active Basij members and the 650 student Basij members to meticulously document their roles in quelling protest and assess their alignment with the principles outlined in the hijab bill

Data Collection and Sources

To gain a comprehensive understanding of the extensive reach of the hijab law and the actions of Basij members, HRA engaged in consultations with a diverse group of sources. This inclusive approach encompassed government publications, articles, reports issued by international organizations, and first hand testimonies from Iranian citizens. We are committed to transparency, and as such, the annex contains the list in its entirety. It includes the 180 names encompassing members of parliament and institutions that played a role in the approval of the bill. The names of Basij members are held confidentially and have been shared with partners alongside requested action.

Bill to Support the Family by Promoting the Culture of Chastity and Hijab

Just shy of the anniversary of the death of Mahsa Zhina Amini, which ignited widespread protests throughout Iran, the Iranian Judiciary has approved a new, more stringent Hijab and Chastity bill. The original bill contained 15 clauses; however, following a rigorous amendment process by the Parliamentary Judiciary Committee, the bill has expanded from 15 articles to 70 and has been rebranded as the 'Bill to Support the Family by Promoting the Culture of Chastity and Hijab.' Human Rights Activists (HRA) has conducted an in-depth investigation uncovering more than 180 individuals and institutions connected to the endorsement of the bill in some form from its inception to present day. Additionally, through a thorough analysis of the available articles HRA has identified those responsible for the implementation of the bill across society once final approval has been obtained.

Where does the bill stand today?

The recent revisions to Iran's hijab laws have led to stricter penalties for those who fail to adhere to them. These amendments encompass various aspects of public life, particularly concerning gender segregation. This is notably applicable to institutions such as universities, public offices, parks, and specific sections of hospitals. The bill, which has recently been approved by the Judicial Committee of the Parliament, now awaits the vote by the Internal Committee to determine its experimental implementation. However, before setting the date for the implementation The Guardian Council; this unelected power council of 12 men, that recently re-elected a 97-year-old cleric, will be deciding the fate of 85 million Iranians. They are tasked with reviewing the bill's provisions, ensuring their alignment with Islamic Law. Once endorsed, the bill will return to the parliament for the determination of its commencement date. The bill is likely to come into force early October 2023.

The vote by the Internal Committee is occurring because the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran convened an open session where representatives collectively decided to propose the review of the contentious "Chastity and Hijab Bill" within the internal commission, thus removing it from the public discussion arena. This step, guided by Article 85 of the constitution, led to the transfer of the bill's examination to a dedicated group of representatives.

However, critics raised concerns about the lack of transparency, asserting that the public is being excluded from crucial discussions that significantly impact their lives. A similar approach was used for the highly contentious and draconian internet bill, Iranians are too often kept in the dark about processes containing their vital rights. Consequently, discussions surrounding the bill's approval will not be broadcasted through mass media platforms, including the radio, television,

and newspapers. Among the assembly's 238 representatives, a majority of 175 voted in favor of this decision, while 49 expressed opposition, and five abstained.

What does the bill seek to achieve?

The issue of mandatory hijab remains a focal point, with conservative elements closely monitoring its development. In recent years, a significant number of Iranian women have vocally expressed their dissent against the imposition of compulsory hijab. Notably, the tragic death of Mahsa Zhina Amini during an arrest by the morality police triggered widespread protests across the nation. Amid the discussion of the proposal, one of its architects officially acknowledged that if debated in the public assembly session, the bill's "non-approval" was likely due to over 1,600 amendments registered by 59 representatives. Consequently, the bill's approval within the commission was presented as a prudent solution to address its "urgent" implementation. Earlier, a member of the Assembly's Legal and Judicial Commission emphasized the urgency of addressing the matter, given the worsening situation, to avert an irreversible crisis that could potentially engulf the nation.

The enforcement of these laws involves a significant technological dimension, with cyberspace playing a pivotal role. The sharing of videos and photos underscores the importance of adhering to hijab regulations. To ensure widespread adherence, the Basij organization has been tasked with educating its members, referred to as Basijis, to instill the principles of encouraging good behavior and discouraging wrongdoing. This preparation empowers them to address situations involving individuals who do not adhere to hijab requirements, both in physical and virtual environments.

In addition to this alarming technological emphasis, an invasive system has been imposed, enabling citizens to denounce cases of women deviating from the mandated veil standards by submitting visual proof. This regressive approach exploits technology to expedite the enforcement of hijab laws, intensifying the severity of control mechanisms.

Scrutiny about the use of AI and other forms of technology is significant. There are serious right to privacy concerns woven into many layers of the bill itself. In scenarios involving the public application of AI, the likelihood of misuse becomes all but inevitable. The utilization of AI technology also raises concerns about its potential to impede the principle of free speech, potentially enabling control over Iranians' online experiences. This concern is amplified by the absence of well-defined data privacy laws in Iran, potentially granting the Iranian government access to individuals' private lives.

Evidently, the Iranian government prioritizes censorship and surveillance, demonstrating a willingness to employ extensive measures to monitor citizens, particularly targeting women. The internet stands as a vital sanctuary for many, offering a space where they can openly share and

articulate their thoughts. An Iranian journalist conveyed to HRA: "Technology could potentially become a tool of oppression. Surveillance cameras, drones, and AI systems might monitor our every move, further limiting our freedoms."

The amendments also detail penalties for businesses that fail to comply with these regulations. Article 41 outlines that a third-degree cash penalty or an amount equivalent to three months of profits from the business's income may be imposed. This includes online activists who may run afoul of the rules. Furthermore, Article 45 pertains to the import, production, distribution, or sale of prohibited clothing items. The penalty outlined here consists of a fourth-degree cash penalty or an amount twice the customary value of the involved property. For repeat violations, the penalty can escalate up to a third-degree cash penalty or four times the customary value of the property.

Gender segregation has taken a central role in the new law, encompassing various aspects. The law advocates for the expansion of women's universities and campuses. Moreover, hospitals and health centers are directed to uphold Sharia privacy boundaries between male and female employees and establish distinct environments for medical services. A female doctor expressed to HRA her viewpoints on the bill stating, *'Medicine is about healing, without bias. This bill introduces a bias, evaluating us not for our skills but our attire'* and *'Every day, as I don my white coat, the bill reminds me that I'm judged not for my competence but compliance'* Article 18 further mandates municipalities and village administrators not only to promote hijab awareness but also to enforce gender segregation within parks, reserving a minimum of twenty percent of such areas for women's use. In coastal cities, these entities are additionally required to construct segregated swimming areas and address environmental health concerns along the shorelines.

Speaking with HRA, a university student remarked *'The recent hijab bill leaves me deeply dismayed and heartbroken. Our prolonged and passionate protests seemed to have fallen on deaf ears. A progressive future I had envisioned for our country feels farther away now.'*

In summary, the recent amendments to Iran's hijab laws signify more severe penalties for noncompliance, extending to various facets of public life, supported by technological initiatives and specific punitive measures for businesses. These amendments underscore the government's resolve to enforce stricter adherence to the hijab regulations in both physical and virtual domains.

Public Opinion of Officials

Despite the stringent nature of the bill, there are parliamentary members and other government officials who perceive it as insufficiently robust. For instance, Javad Mojtahed Shabestari, a Member of the Assembly of Experts, emphasized the need to consider the perspectives of clerics and academic elites. He also called for the inclusion of viewpoints from hijab and cultural activists. Ali Moalemi, the Representative of Mazandaran Province in the Assembly of Leadership Experts

and Friday Imam of Qaim Shahr, deemed the penalties to be inadequate. He advocated for corporal punishment, specifically whipping, instead of fines. Hasan Norouzi, the Vice Chairman of the Judicial and Legal Committee of the Parliament, opined that, in general, the bill demonstrated a lack of strength and favored individuals who do not adhere to the principles of Hijab.

Conversely, several parliamentary members firmly endorse the bill and are eager for its swift implementation. Mohammad Hossein Farhandi, a parliament member, expressed, "Our concern lies in anticipating the approval and subsequent enactment of this bill." Mohammad Rashidi, another parliament member, asserted, "We should aim to promote observance of hijab, especially among the youth, by generating content that emphasizes modesty and hijab." A comprehensive list of such endorsements can be found in the annex to this report.

Entities Responsible for Implementing the Legislation

HRA, through careful examination of the bill, has successfully identified several ministries that will be responsible for carrying out crucial executive functions. These ministries cover various aspects of society, such as Education, Industries and Mines, Interior, Science, Research, and Technology, among others that are listed below. According to Chapter 2, Article 4 of the newly introduced bill, all the aforementioned institutions have a mandate to incorporate Islamic values into their educational efforts, particularly emphasizing the significance of marital commitment and cultivating a culture of modesty and hijab. Collaboration with Islamic Propaganda Organizations is expected in order to develop and implement programs aimed at promoting a 'family-oriented Islamic Lifestyle' and fostering the values of modesty and hijab.

With the bill now soon to be enacted, each institution will be required to formulate operational benchmarks and evaluations within a three-month timeframe. These evaluations will then be submitted to the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution for approval. This chapter also delineates specific objectives that each Ministry must adhere to.

For instance, the Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology is tasked with integrating the principles of modesty and hijab within the general courses offered by universities. The Ministry is also charged with establishing and expanding dedicated university campuses for women while advancing the concept of a family-centered Islamic lifestyle.

A teacher, in a conversation with HRA said *'I worry for my students, especially the girls. They're at an impressionable age, and this bill sends them a message that their choices are secondary.'* He is worried that the morality police's influence can introduce biases in the place of learning.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Trade is responsible for overseeing clothing production units, especially during the design and manufacturing phases. It is obligatory for them

to support the establishment of permanent stores specializing in hijab essentials, with associated discounts on company fees. The Ministry is also mandated to ensure adherence to modesty principles and to arrange training sessions and workshops on family-oriented Islamic lifestyles and the culture of modesty and hijab for guilds seeking licensure.

Evidently, the comprehensive scope of the new bill encompasses various sectors of society. Numerous ministries are compelled to take proactive steps as outlined by the bill, and are deeply involved in promoting its principles within their respective domains of operation.

Unmasking Basij Members

Alongside government entities, the Basij has also been given new responsibilities with the hijab law. The Basij is a paramilitary force of men and women under the control of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC). They play a central role in the suppression of protests. In November 2021, for example, the Basij was deployed to the streets of Tehran to crack down on protests against the government's economic policies. The Basij reportedly used tear gas, batons, and live ammunition to disperse the protesters, and several people were killed. The Basij has been accused of numerous human rights abuses, including torture, forced disappearances, and extrajudicial killings. It has also been accused of using excessive force against protesters, including women and children.

Given the assertive character of the Basij's conduct, the authority conferred upon them in the Hijab bill is deeply disconcerting. The Basij serves as an instrument of the IRGC to uphold law and order, prosecute dissidents, control media censorship, and suppress protests. Without effective oversight, they possess the unchecked capacity to employ excessive force against the populace and persist in receiving commendation from the Iranian government.

The Student Basij

In addition to the Basij, the Human Rights Activists (HRA) also perceives the Student Basij as a highly influential instrument in suppressing democratic movements in Iran. This influence primarily stems from the deeply ingrained ideological indoctrination they receive during their training, which instills unwavering loyalty to the Supreme leaders and prepares them for future roles within the government and security apparatus.

Notably, the Student Basij operates officially under the command of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), a formidable entity with considerable power and sway in Iran. This university-based organization was established by the directive of Iran's founding figure, Ayatollah Khomeini, with its central mission being the defense of the revolutionary principles and the prevailing political system. Over time, the Student Basij has gained notoriety for its involvement in violent clashes with protesters, engaging in espionage activities, and facilitating state-sanctioned repressive actions against student movements. A significant number of its members transition into prominent governmental and security positions after completing their academic tenure.

The aftermath of Mahsa Amini's tragic death sparked widespread protests within Iranian universities, prompting the active participation of the Student Basij on campuses. Their involvement encompassed physical altercations with demonstrators, collecting student information for security forces, and aiding in the detention of students deemed dissenters. The Student Basij's history of suppression dates back at least to 1999, marking a long-standing pattern of quelling dissenting voices.

It is important to note that a substantial number of young Iranians have been actively engaged in protesting, often using the act of not wearing hijabs as a symbol of rebellion and defiance. When examining the individuals facing death sentences as a result of these protests, a significant majority fall below the age of 30. Given the substantial involvement of young Iranians in these protests, the role played by the Student Basij becomes increasingly pivotal for the IRGC in intensifying their crackdown on these demonstrations and identifying individuals who do not adhere to new laws and regulations.

Consequences

The consequences of the expanded role of the Basij, both in the context of the hijab law and broader societal control, are deeply troubling. The authority granted to the Basij in enforcing the hijab law exacerbates concerns about unchecked power. The Basij and Student Basij have become crucial for the IRGC in intensifying their crackdown on these demonstrations. This paints a troubling picture of systemic repression and the suppression of freedom of expression in Iran, where the Basij and Student Basij play pivotal roles in maintaining the status quo.

Obligation under International Human Rights Law

Iran, as a signatory to various international human rights treaties, like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), holds an obligation to uphold and protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of its citizens. These obligations encompass the right to freedom of expression, religion, privacy, and personal choice. According to Article 19(2) of the ICCPR, every individual holds the right to express themselves freely, which encompasses the freedom to choose their attire. Furthermore, Article 19 safeguards the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. The freedom of religion is a deeply personal entitlement, permitting individuals to practice, exhibit, and embrace their chosen faith without intrusion, as long as it doesn't infringe upon the fundamental rights of others. In the context of the discussion, the act of wearing a hijab, or not, must always be up to the discretion of the woman herself.

The longstanding need for reform

The introduction of Iran's new hijab law has ignited concern for women's rights and personal freedoms worldwide. This newly introduced bill extends its reach across all segments of society, mandating educational institutions, workplaces, businesses, and numerous other establishments to enforce its provisions, including the obligation to file regular reports. The bill infringes upon individual rights by imposing dress codes on individuals and has forced every sector of society to involve itself, specifically in the lives of Iranian women. Any legislation pertaining to personal attire should be crafted with a careful balance between cultural considerations and the preservation of individual rights. Moreover, the implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) displays a significantly more invasive method of monitoring hijab adherence. Additionally, this approach fosters an environment characterized by apprehension and seclusion.

The financial burden of non-compliance with hijab regulations falls squarely upon businesses. The all-encompassing nature of this bill ensures that women who opt to voice their dissent are systematically marginalized, rendering them unwelcome in schools, workplaces, and even healthcare facilities.

This situation, particularly as we see it play out before us, underscores the longstanding and critical need for legal reform. Civil society's active engagement in this reform process is pivotal, giving voice to those affected and advocating for progressive changes.

The new hijab law in Iran compels women to adhere to strict dress codes, infringing upon their personal choices and freedom of expression despite the widespread calls against such

enforcements. This legislation not only suppresses women's agency but also perpetuates a culture of inequality, limiting opportunities for women in education, employment, and public life. HRA firmly believes that everyone has the right to make decisions about their own bodies, clothing, and personal beliefs.

The bill further symbolizes a broader pattern of limited gender equality within the legal framework, reinforcing discriminatory practices against women. By institutionalizing the enforcement of a specific dress code, the law reinforces harmful stereotypes and reinforces societal norms that prioritize control over personal choice. This not only disregards the diverse cultural expressions and beliefs of Iranian women but also sends a detrimental message that their autonomy is secondary to conforming to state-imposed standards.

It is of paramount importance the international community widely condemns the implementation of Iran's new Hijab bill as its mere existence highlights the regime's alarmingly intensified position related to the persecution of women in both law and practice.

ANNEX OF NAMES and ENTITIES

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
1	Ali babai Karnami	Individual	Member of Parliament (Babolsar)	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
2	Abdolsamad Khorramabadi	Individual	Deputy Supervisor of the Attorney General's Office	Judiciary	Media promoter for this bill
3	Hossein Shariatmadari	Individual	The Supreme Leader's representative at Keyhan Institute	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
4	Abbas Ali-Abadi	Individual	Minister of Industry, Mining and Trade	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
5	Abbas Moghtadaei	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
6	Gholam-Hossein Mohseni Ejei	Individual	Chief Justice of Iran	Judiciary	Media promoter for this bill
7	Abdol-Hossein Khosrow Panah	Individual	Chairman and Secretary of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
8	Abdolkarim Jomeiri	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
9	Abolfazl Amoui	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
10	Sayyid Ebrahim Raisolsadati	Individual	President	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
12	Ahamd Vahidi	Individual	Interior Minister	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
13	Ahmad Hossein Fallahi	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
14	Ahmad Rastineh	Individual	Spokesperson of the Cultural Commission of the Islamic Council	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
15	Ahmad Salek	Individual	Member of the Combatant Clergy Association	None	Media promoter for this bill
16	Ali Babai	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
17	Seyed-Ahmad Alamolhoda	Individual	Representative of the supreme leader in khorasan province, and the Friday Imam of Mashhad	Supreme Leader	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
18	Ali Bahadori Jahromi	Individual	Spokesman and Secretary of the Government Board	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
19	Ali Keshvari	Individual	Member of Social Sciences Department of Imam Sadegh Research Institute	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
20	Ali Khazrian	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
21	Mohammad-Bagher Ghalibaf	Individual	Head of the Parliament of Iran	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
23	Ali Moalemi	Individual	Representative of Mazandaran Province in the Assembly of Leadership Experts and Friday Imam of Qaim Shahr	Legislature	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
24	Ali-Akbar Mehrabian	Individual	Minister of Energy	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
25	Ali-Morad Heydari	Individual	Member of the faculty of the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
26	Mousa Ghazanfar-Abadi	Individual	MP in 11th Islamic Consultative Assembly	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
27	Alireza Abedi Sar Asia	Individual	Member of the academic staff of the Department of Fiqh and Fundamentals of Islamic Law, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
28	Alireza Araf	Individual	Director of seminaries across the country	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
29	Alireza Monadi Sefidan	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
30	Kazem Sedighi	Individual	Chief of headquarter for enjoining good and forbidding wrong	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
31	Alireza Pakfetrat	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
32	Amin Hossein Rahimi	Individual	Minister of Justice of Iran	Legislature	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
33	Amir Hossein Bankipour	Individual	Parliament Member Representing Isfahan	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
34	Abdolsamad Khorramabadi	Individual	Deputy Supervisor of the Attorney General's Office	Judiciary	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
35	Amir Hossein Yazdanpanah	Individual	Head of the news department of the Islamic Council	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
36	Bahram Eynollahi	Individual	Minister of Health and Medical Education of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
37	Behrouz Mohebi Najm-Abadi	Individual	Representative of Sabzevar people in the Islamic Council	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
38	Behzad Khalili	Individual	Director of Beh-Ayandeh Policy Research and Strategic Studies Think Tank	None	Media promoter for this bill
39	Behzad pourseyed	Individual	Legal deputy of the judiciary	Judiciary	Media promoter for this bill
40	Seyed-Yousef Tabatabaei Nejad	Individual	Member of Assembly of Experts, and Isfahan Friday Imam	Supreme Leader	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
41	Bijan Nobaveh-Vatan	Individual	Deputy Chairman of the Cultural Commission of the Islamic Council	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
46	Davood Manzour	Individual	Head of the country's program and budget organization	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
47	Eghbal Shakeri	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
48	Ehsan Arkani	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
49	Ensiyeh Khazali	Individual	Vice President for Women and Family Affairs of the President of Iran	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
50	Farajollah Hedayat-Nia	Individual	Member of the scientific faculty of the Research Institute of Islamic Culture and Thought	None	Media promoter for this bill
51	Fatemeh Ghasempour	Individual	Parliament Member Representing Tehran and Ray	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
52	Fatemeh Mohammad-beigi	Individual	Representative of the Islamic Council	Legislature	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
53	Fatemeh Rahmani	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
54	Gholam-Hossein Rezvani	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
55	Gholam-Reza Montazeri	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
56	Habibollah Sayyari	Individual	Coordinating Deputy of the Islamic Republic of Iran Army and the former Commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
57	Hadi Beigi Nejad	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
58	Hadi Saheb Qarani	Individual	Director General of Islamic Propaganda of Khorasan Razavi Province	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
59	Hasan Norouzi	Individual	Vice Chairman of the Judicial and Legal Committee of the Parliament	Legislature	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
60	Hojjatollah Firouzi	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
61	Hossein Amir-Abdollahian	Individual	Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
62	Hossein Bostan (Najafi)	Individual	Member of the faculty of the research institute of the Seminary and University	None	Media promoter for this bill
63	Hossein Hamedani	Individual	Supreme Leader Representative in Alborz Province	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
64	Hossein Jalali	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
65	Hossein Mirzaei	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
66	Hossein Salami	Individual	Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Guards Corps	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
67	Hossein-Ali Haji-Deligani	Individual	Parliament Member (Member of Judiciary and Legal Commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly)	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
74	Jafar Rasti	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
75	Jalil Mohebi	Individual	Expert of Majlis Research Center	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
76	Jalil Rahimi Jahan-Abadi	Individual	Parliament Member	Legislature	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
77	Javad Karimi-Ghodousi	Individual	Member of the National Security and Foreign Policy Commission of the Islamic Council	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
78	Javad Mojtahed Shabestari	Individual	Member of the Assembly of Experts	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
79	Javad Naeini	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
80	Javad Nikbin	Individual	Member of the Parliament's Cultural Commission	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
81	Javad Oji	Individual	Minister of Oil	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
85	Kioumars Hashemi	Individual	Minister of Sports and Youth	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
86	Kobra Khazali	Individual	Vice President for Women and Family Affairs	Legislature	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
87	Majid Dehghan	Individual	Member of the faculty of Women's Studies Research Institute	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
88	Mansour Arami	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
89	Mansour Shokrollahi	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
90	Mehdi Bagheri	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
91	Mehdi Bayati	Individual	Chaste Life Working Group of the Council of Public Culture	Executive branch	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
92	Mehdi Jamshidi	Individual	Member of the academic board of the Research Institute of Islamic Culture and Thought	Supreme Leader	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
93	Mehdi Saadati	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
94	Mehrdad Bazrpash	Individual	Minister of Roads and Urban Development	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
95	Mehrdad Veiskarami	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
112	Mohammad Ali Nikbakht	Individual	Minister of Agriculture	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
113	Mohammad Elahi Khorasani	Individual	Manager of the strategic analysis project for the organization of the state of hijab	None	Media promoter for this bill
114	Mohammad Hassan Vakili	Individual	High-level professor of Holy Mashhad Seminary	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
115	Mohammad Hossein Farhandi	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
116	Mohammad Hossein Tahei Akardi	Individual	Secretary of the Headquarters of Enjoining Good and Forbidding Evil	Supreme Leader	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
117	Mohammad Javad Nezafat	Individual	Member of the Supreme Council of Khorasan Seminary	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
118	Mohammad Mahdi Esmaeili	Individual	Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
119	Mohammad Mokhber	Individual	First Vice President of Islamic Republic	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
120	Mohammad Morvarid	Individual	Teaching at the Seminary	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
121	Mohammad Mosadegh Kahnamouyi	Individual	First Deputy of the Judiciary	Judiciary	Involved in conceptualizing and drafting the initial plan

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
122	Mohammad Rashidi	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
123	Mohammad Reza Gharaei Ashtiani	Individual	Minister of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics of Iran	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
124	Mohammad Saeid Ahadian	Individual	Advisor to the Speaker of the Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
125	Mohammad Taghi Naghd Ali	Individual	Member of the Legal and Judicial Committee of the Parliament	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
126	Mohammad-Ali Zolfigol	Individual	Minister of Science, Research and Technology	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
127	Mohammad-Kazem Movahedi Azad	Individual	The Attorney General of the country who was dismissed on August 6, 2023	Judiciary	Involved in conceptualizing and drafting the initial plan
128	Mohammad-Saleh Jokar	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
129	Mohammadreza Ahmadi	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
130	Mohsen Abbasi-Valadi	Individual	Member of the scientific faculty of the Research Institute of Science and Culture	None	Media promoter for this bill
131	Mohsen Pirhadi	Individual	Member of the Presidium of the Islamic Council	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
132	Mojtaba Tavangar	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
133	Mojtaba Zolnouri	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
134	Monovar Shayestekhoo	Individual	Director of Narjes Seminary and Cultural Activist	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
135	Morteza Aghatehrai	Individual	Chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Parliament	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
137	Parvin Salehi Mobarake	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
141	Razieh Khodaivi	Individual	Promoter of Hijab and Modesty	None	Media promoter for this bill
142	Reza Daneshvar Sani	Individual	Member of the faculty of Razavi University of Islamic Sciences	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
143	Reza Gholami	Individual	Member of the faculty of Bagher Alolum University	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
144	Reza Morad Sahrai	Individual	Minister of Education	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
145	Issa Zarepour	Individual	Minister of Information and Communications Technology of Iran	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
146	Seyed Esmail Khatib	Individual	Minister of Ministry of Intelligence	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
147	Ruhollah Motefakerzadeh	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
148	Saeid Montazer almahdi	Individual	FARAJA's Spokesperson	Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
149	Salman Eshaghi	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
153	Seyed Abolhassan Mahdavi	Individual	Temporary Friday Imam of Isfahan	Supreme Leader	Media promoter for this bill
154	Seyed Ali Mousavi	Individual	Head of Promoting and Islamic Studies of Bagher Alolum Research Institute	Executive branch	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
155	Seyed Ali Yazdikhah	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
156	Seyed Ehsan Khandouzi	Individual	Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
157	Seyed-Ezatollah Zarghami	Individual	Minister of Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
158	Seyed Jalil Mirmohammad Meybodi	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
159	Seyed Mohammad Hossein Hashemian	Individual	Member of the Board of Directors of Bagher Alolum University and Secretary of the Specialized Council of the Seminary of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution and Islamic Research Center of Qom Majlis	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
160	Seyed Mohammad Hosseini	Individual	Deputy of Parliament Affairs	Legislature	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
161	Ahmad-Reza Radan	Individual	Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Executive branch	Media promoter for this bill
162	Seyed Mohammad Mohsen Doai	Individual	Professor at the Seminary and University	Supreme Leader	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
163	Seyed Mohammad Saeidi Golpayegani	Individual	Qom Friday Imam	Supreme Leader	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
164	Seyed Mohammad-Reza Mirtaj-Aldini	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
165	Mohammad-Jafar Montazeri	Individual	Head of Special Clerical Court, Prosecutor-General of Iran	Judiciary	Involved in conceptualizing and drafting the initial plan
166	Seyed Morteza Hosseini	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
167	Seyed Mostafa Mirsalim	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
168	Seyed Reza Taghavi	Individual	Member of the Parliament's Cultural Commission	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
169	Seyed Solat Mortazavi Babaheidari	Individual	Minister of Cooperation, Labor and Social Welfare	Executive branch	Endorsed or approved this plan in government (executive branch)
170	Sheikh Ahmad Beheshti	Individual	Member of the Assembly of Experts	Legislature	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
171	Shiva Ghasemipour	Individual	Parliament Member Representing Marivan	Legislature	Deemed this bill to be weak and advocated for its fortification
172	Somayeh Rafie	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
179	Zohre Elahian	Individual	Member of Parliament	Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
180	Zohre Sadat Lajevardi	Individual	Representative of the Islamic Council	Legislature	Media promoter for this bill
11	Administrative and employment organization of the country	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
22	The Headquarters to Revive Enjoying Good and Forbidding Evil	Institute		Supreme Leader	Involved in conceptualizing and drafting the initial plan
42	Central bank	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
43	Chamber of Guilds of Iran	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
44	Coordination and leadership headquarters for the implementation of the decree on modesty and hijab of the Ministry of Interior	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
45	Cultural Commission of the Islamic Council	Institute		Legislature	Entities required to implement this bill
68	Intelligence Organization of the Police Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
69	Islamic Azad university	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
70	Islamic Consultative Assembly	Institute		Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
71	Islamic Council of Cities	Institute		Legislature	Entities required to implement this bill
72	Islamic council of Village	Institute		Legislature	Entities required to implement this bill
73	Islamic Development Organization	Institute		Supreme Leader	Entities required to implement this bill
82	Judiciary	Institute		Legislature	Entities required to implement this bill
83	Judiciary and Legal Commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly	Institute		Legislature	Support this plan in parliament
84	The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB)	Institute		Supreme Leader	Entities required to implement this bill
96	Ministry of Commerce	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
97	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
98	Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
99	Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
100	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Wealth	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
101	Ministry of Economy and Finance	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
102	Ministry of Education	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
103	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
104	Ministry of Health and Medical Education	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
105	Ministry of intelligence of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
106	Intelligence Organization of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps	Institute		Supreme Leader	Entities required to implement this bill
107	Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
108	Ministry of Interior	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
109	Ministry of Roads and City Planning	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
110	Ministry of Science, Research and Technology	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
111	Ministry of Sport and Youth	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
136	Municipalities	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
138	Police Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
139	Presidential Office of Women and Family Affairs	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
140	Program and budget organization of the country	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
150	Scientific, technology and knowledge-based economy deputy of the presidency	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
151	Secretariat of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill

	Full Name	Entity Classification	Role or Position in Power Structure	Government Branch or Hierarchical Structure	Key Contribution to Bill Approval
152	Seminaries Management Center	Institute		Supreme Leader	Entities required to implement this bill
173	The country's welfare organization	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
174	The Judicial and Legal Commission of the Islamic Council	Institute		Judiciary	Entities required to implement this bill
175	The Organization for Mobilization of the Oppressed (Basij)	Institute		Supreme Leader	Entities required to implement this bill
176	The Organization for the Regulation of Universal Audio and Video Media in Virtual Space (Satra)	Institute		Supreme Leader	Entities required to implement this bill
177	Trade unions	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
178	Working group for organizing fashion and clothing	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill
181	Village administrators	Institute		Executive branch	Entities required to implement this bill