



A Lawful Path Toward a Secular-Democratic Future for Iran

As the historic moment of political transformation in Iran approaches, “The Iranian Front For The Revival of Law & National Sovereignty” (IFRLNS) has been established with a clear and solemn mission:

“To ensure stability and security throughout the transitional period following the collapse of the Islamic Republic, by reviving the rule of law and national sovereignty.”

The IFRLNS has been founded with the essential purpose of preventing chaos and instability during the transition, and of creating the necessary conditions for the convening of a Constituent Assembly — the true embodiment of the national will — to permanently establish a new, inclusive, and democratic order within the political geography of Iran.

The Founding Council of the IFRLNS firmly believes that, by drawing upon the legal strategies articulated in the Statute of the National Resistance Movement, as envisioned by the late Dr. Shapour Bakhtiar, it is possible to lawfully create the essential and legitimate framework required for the organisation of a free, fair, and comprehensive referendum to establish the Constituent Assembly during the sensitive period of transition.

Accordingly, we extend a solemn invitation to all political parties, organisations, and opposition groups — both inside and outside Iran — to unite under the banner of the revival of law and national sovereignty, in pursuit of a free and democratic Iran.

Seventeen-Article Charter of the Iranian Front for the Revival of Law and National Sovereignty (IFRLNS) for the Transitional Period

I – The Spirit of the Constitution

The system of governance envisioned by the Iranian Front for the Revival of Law and National Sovereignty (IFRLNS), in a post-Islamic Republic Iran will have a secular-democratic structure, founded upon the separation of the three branches of power — legislative, executive, and judicial.

The Constituent Assembly is established by representatives who are elected through the direct vote of the people. This Constituent Assembly is responsible for drafting the constitution. The nature of the governing system will be parliamentary, and its characteristics will be defined in the constitution.

II – Territorial Integrity

The territorial integrity of Iran is an inviolable and non-negotiable principle, affirmed by all Iranians, both within the homeland and abroad. The standard for defining Iran’s territorial boundaries shall be those established as of February 10, 1979 (21 Bahman 1357).

III – Separation of Religion and State (Secularism)

Sovereignty in Iran shall be absolutely secular. During the transitional period, the Provisional Government entrusted with the management of national affairs shall be prohibited from

allocating public funds for the promotion of any religious or non-religious belief. Furthermore, the propagation of any religious doctrine or the undertaking of any activity construed as religious promotion through state-affiliated institutions — including schools, universities, governmental offices, and state media — shall be strictly prohibited and deemed unlawful.

IV – National Sovereignty

The national sovereignty of Iran shall emanate solely and exclusively from the will of the Iranian people. Both during and after the transitional period, the will of the people shall constitute the only source of sovereignty and the sole foundation of governmental legitimacy in Iran.

Accordingly, the Provisional Government is obligated to promptly schedule a national referendum, with the presence of international observers, to elect a Constituent Assembly. This transitional phase must, under no circumstances, exceed one year from the fall and dissolution of the Islamic Republic regime.

During this time, the Provisional Government must establish the legal framework necessary for the free formation and operation of political parties and civic organisations, ensuring their full security and liberty to present their visions and programs for the future of Iran.

Under no condition may any platform, ideology, or political proposal from any party, group, or faction violate the principle of Iran's territorial integrity as affirmed in Article II of this Charter.

The Provisional Government shall be obligated to guarantee complete security for all political parties, groups, ethnic and religious minorities, and all citizens in expressing their views freely.

Should any opinion or proposal be deemed contrary to national interests or territorial integrity, it may only be addressed through legal and judicial recourse, and in no case shall any party, group, or citizen take extrajudicial measures against others.

V – The National Flag

The sole official flag of Iran during the transitional period shall be the historic tri-colour flag — featuring the lion, the sun, and the sword.

VI – The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

All articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948, shall be recognised, affirmed, and fully endorsed by the Government of Iran during the transitional period, within the framework of Iran's territorial integrity and the national sovereignty of its people.

VII – Comprehensive and Emergency Plan for Addressing Environmental Crises During the Transitional Period

Decades of mismanagement, systematic corruption, and destructive policymaking — pursued without any regard for its environmental impacts — under the rule of the theocratic regime have plunged the nation into profound and widespread ecological crises.

The elected Transitional Government shall consider the preservation and restoration of the environment, within the framework of sustainable development principles, as a paramount national security priority and an integral component of the policies of a free society.

Accordingly, a National Environmental Crisis Task Force shall be established, endowed with independent authority and special powers, and composed of academic institutions, civil society organisations, and local communities.

This Task Force shall be responsible for designing and implementing a comprehensive and emergency rescue program for the environment, based on the following pillars:

- a. Saving water resources through halting harmful projects, reforming consumption patterns, restoring groundwater basins, combating soil erosion, and ensuring equitable water distribution, with compensation for affected farmers and communities.
- b. Restoration of degraded ecosystems, particularly wetlands, forests, pastures, and rivers.
- c. Reconstruction of food security through sustainable agriculture, reduction of waste, and support for local and small-scale producers.
- d. Gradual transition to renewable energy sources and optimisation of electricity and gas networks, while refraining from committing to any binding international environmental obligations until the Constituent Assembly decides.
- e. Review and suspension of environmentally destructive infrastructural and industrial projects under independent environmental impact assessments.
- f. Scientific and technical cooperation with reputable international organisations, provided full alignment with national interests and environmental sovereignty.
- g. Public education and awareness campaigns to promote sustainable behaviours and active citizen participation in environmental protection and restoration.
- h. Management of invasive plant species based on indigenous knowledge, ecological principles, and local community engagement.
- i. Legal prosecution of those responsible for environmental destruction and their obligation to compensate for damages inflicted upon the nation's natural resources.
- j. Maximum utilisation of the expertise of domestic and expatriate elites, facilitating opportunities for the return and reintegration of exiled specialists.

Until the Constituent Assembly is convened and the people's will is formally expressed through a national referendum, the Provisional Government shall refrain from entering into any binding international environmental commitments without prior approval by the people or transitional leadership structures.

VIII – Respect for Bilateral and International Agreements

In order to strengthen political stability and ensure long-term investment security, the Provisional Government of Iran shall recognise and uphold all agreements concluded by the

former regime with other states, provided that such agreements do not contradict national interests.

Where any provision of one or more agreements signed during the rule of the fallen regime is found to be contrary to Iran's national interests or sovereignty, the Provisional Government shall first seek redress through the dispute-resolution mechanisms stipulated in the agreements themselves.

Failing that, it shall pursue the rightful claims of the Iranian people through domestic and international judicial bodies, in accordance with the principles of justice, equity, and accepted international legal procedures.

IX – Full Cooperation with the International Community

Recognising that many of today's global challenges — including environmental degradation, economic instability, migration, cybercrime, organised crime, and terrorism — cannot be resolved solely at the national level, the Provisional Government of Iran commits to full cooperation with the international community, within the framework of national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In particular, to safeguard humanity and uphold the values of humanism, the Provisional Government pledges to play an active and principled role in the global coalition against terrorism, striving for the eradication of its roots worldwide.

Conversely, the Provisional Government of Iran shall welcome international assistance, especially from the United Nations and its affiliated agencies, in addressing various crises inherited from the theocratic regime, notably the environmental catastrophes that plague various regions of the country.

X – Recognition of the Right to Autonomy

Acknowledging Iran as a mosaic of diverse cultural, ethnic, and religious identities, the Provisional Government of Iran shall, within the framework of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and while preserving the country's territorial integrity and national sovereignty, principally recognise the right to autonomy for ethnic diversities.

XI – Judiciary

All criminal, civil, commercial, family laws, as well as regulatory frameworks such as civil registration and banking, enacted during the rule of the Islamic Republic, shall be deemed null and void. They shall be replaced by the laws that were in force prior to the usurpation of power by the theocratic regime on 1 April 1979.

It is explicitly stipulated that during the Transitional Period, the issuance and execution of any form of capital punishment shall be categorically abolished.

Moreover, any provision within the replaced or newly considered laws that contradicts the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly concerning the rights of children, women, religious minorities, and ethnic groups, shall be deemed invalid and unenforceable.

XII – Justice and Accountability

Given the systematic perpetration of crimes against humanity by the Islamic Republic regime and its agents, and to restore the dignity and honour of all victims, the formation of a National Truth-Finding Commission under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice is deemed essential.

To prevent the destruction of crucial documents and evidence, the Provisional Government shall urgently enact the necessary laws and executive regulations to establish a Central Truth-Finding Command, operating under a Deputy Minister of Justice, with multiple field commissions across the nation.

These Truth-Finding Commissions shall receive and register claims, cooperate with judicial authorities, and ensure the formal opening and legal registration of all cases pertaining to the pursuit of justice and redress.

XIII – Constructive Role of the Armed Forces During the Transitional Period

The Iranian Front for the Revival of Law and National Sovereignty firmly believes that the nation's armed forces must align themselves with the will of the people, the principle of national sovereignty, and the mission of securing public order during the Transitional Period. The Provisional Government shall therefore establish a transparent, realistic, and legal framework governing the role and responsibilities of military institutions.

- a. Members of the armed forces whose involvement in repressive actions or serious human rights violations has not been proven in the judicial bodies of the transitional period will be granted legal protection and job security during the transitional phase. This protection will be provided within the framework of the principles of transitional justice and with the aim of preventing instability, revenge, or institutional collapse, and will be based on the principle of "conditional amnesty."
- b. Allegations against military personnel involving murder, torture, or other grave human rights abuses shall be adjudicated by independent judicial bodies established for the Transitional Period, ensuring full respect for due process and fair trial standards.

The Provisional Government shall prevent any form of unlawful or retaliatory action by individuals, groups, or illegal bodies, ensuring the personal safety and legal rights of all until definitive judicial rulings are issued.

- c. The structural existence and integrity of the armed forces shall be preserved in the interest of national sovereignty and public security. The Provisional Government shall redefine the legal standing and duties of military institutions to ensure compatibility with democratic governance, political neutrality, and human rights standards. Job security for military personnel shall be contingent upon their adherence to these principles and their constructive participation in the transitional process.
- d. Members of the armed forces wishing to voluntarily transition to civilian life shall be eligible to participate in retraining, career empowerment, and social support programs. These programs shall be time-bound and goal-oriented, designed to

facilitate their smooth reintegration into civil society, within the financial and administrative capabilities of the Provisional Government.

- e. To enhance public confidence and prevent internal tensions, the Provisional Government may seek technical assistance or advisory oversight from impartial international institutions, provided such cooperation does not infringe upon Iran's national sovereignty and is strictly based on decisions by internal legal authorities. The goal of such cooperation shall be to enhance transparency, build mutual trust, and support the transitional process.
- f. Military policies and training during the Transitional Period must be founded upon democratic principles, human dignity, political neutrality, and respect for fundamental rights.
- G. The armed forces shall be obligated to abstain from political involvement and shall be accountable for any violations of citizens' rights, both during the transitional governance and in the future democratic order.

Commitment to these principles shall form the cornerstone of national reconciliation and social cohesion.

XIV – Economic Reorganisation During the Transitional Period Based on a Mixed Economy Model

The Provisional Government shall adopt a mixed economy model that both preserves free market competition and safeguards solidarity and distributive justice.

As a priority, the government must implement strategies to attract and secure investments, particularly Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), recognising that Iran—with its population of approximately 90 million, abundant energy resources, and broad productive capacity—constitutes a fertile ground for international corporations.

Following more than four decades of ideological governance by the Islamic Republic, Iran's economy remained closed to investment and technological advancement, with critical infrastructures deprived of global integration.

To remedy this historical lag, the Provisional Government must establish transparent, stable, and competition-driven regulations, guarantee the protection of private property, and provide legal security for investors.

At the same time, policies must support public welfare services, monitor market fairness, and prevent monopolistic practices and corruption.

Priorities include ensuring minimum subsistence standards, protecting vulnerable groups, and promoting overall public welfare.

This approach will foster increased productivity, sustainable growth, and equitable distribution of benefits, catalysing astonishing growth in employment rates, innovation, and household purchasing power.

The Provisional Government must urgently commission a team of economic experts—specialists in macroeconomics, development economics, public finance, and industrial economics—to design detailed policies and regulatory frameworks based on empirical, non-

ideological approaches, laying a firm foundation for investment attraction and citizens' prosperity.

XV – Cultural and Educational Policies

To build a sustainable democratic structure and promote national cohesion, safeguarding cultural freedoms and expanding educational opportunities in accordance with human rights principles shall be a top priority.

Accordingly:

- a. Formation of a Specialist Task Force on Education and Culture: The Provisional Government shall immediately appoint a group of experts in education, culture, the humanities, and social sciences to draft comprehensive strategies for educational reform and cultural policies.
- b. Reform of the Educational System to Eliminate Propaganda and Promote Critical Thinking: In alignment with democratic values and human rights, the educational content in schools and universities must be thoroughly revised to remove all forms of ideological propaganda, censorship, or historical distortion, and instead promote critical thinking, religious and cultural tolerance, and national solidarity.
- c. Preservation and Promotion of Cultural and Linguistic Diversity: The rights of all cultural and linguistic communities must be recognised and protected. No local language or culture shall be suppressed or marginalised. Opportunities for education and cultural expression in public spaces, educational centres, and the media shall be guaranteed, all within the framework of preserving Iran's territorial integrity.
- d. Freedom of Expression in Culture, Art, and Media: All restrictions on freedom of speech must be lifted to foster the flourishing of artistic and cultural talents. Creating a safe environment for the press, publishers, and artists is crucial to the formation of a vibrant cultural foundation for democracy.
- e. Empowering Marginalised Groups through Education: The Provisional Government, in collaboration with civil society organisations, must develop educational infrastructures and services tailored to women, working children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups to ensure sustainable and equitable opportunities for advancement.

XVI – Oversight of the Provisional Government and Mechanisms for Power Control

To prevent the excessive concentration of power during the transitional period, the Provisional Government shall establish a transparent accountability framework:

- a. Establishment of a Temporary Supervisory Body:
An independent body (e.g., "High Transitional Council") comprising representatives of civil society, political parties, legal experts, and professional associations shall be created to oversee and advise on major decisions.
- b. Mandate of the Supervisory Body:
This entity shall monitor government actions to prevent violations, mission

deviations, or actions contrary to public interest, operating under the principles of national sovereignty and human rights.

- c. Financial and Administrative Oversight:
Independent auditing mechanisms and public reporting structures shall be put in place.
Any evidence of corruption or abuse of power shall be referred to the transitional judiciary.
- d. Obligation of the Provisional Government:
The government and all its entities shall be fully accountable to the supervisory body and must provide access to all non-classified documents and information.

XVII – Dissolution Mechanism for the Provisional Government

The Provisional Government shall serve until a new constitution is drafted and approved by a Constituent Assembly elected through a comprehensive national referendum across Iran. The Constituent Assembly shall have the authority to determine the continuation or dissolution of the Provisional Government upon the successful transfer of executive powers to the newly elected government.

Conclusion

This Seventeen-Point Program for Iran's Transitional Period is designed to restore legal order, preserve territorial integrity, and promote human rights, emphasising the complete separation of religion from state affairs.

Relying on lawful frameworks and international cooperation, this initiative seeks to lay the groundwork for a governance structure based on national sovereignty and social justice. The establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission highlights the unwavering commitment to restoring the dignity of victims and ensuring future transparency.

By guaranteeing security and freedom for all citizens, this plan paves the way for a new era of prosperity and peace in Iran.

It is only through solidarity and unity around the pillars of law and national sovereignty that we can maintain stability and honour the diverse aspirations of the Iranian people.

Together, we can prevent division and build a free, democratic, and peaceful Iran, honouring the sacrifices of past generations.

We cordially invite all to join this noble endeavour, safeguarding the nation's territorial integrity and ensuring a peaceful and democratic transition for the people of Iran.

The Iranian Front for the Revival of Law and National Sovereignty (IFRLNS)

