

# ***New Iranian Republic (NIR)***



## **IR Proposed Government Structure: *Parliamentary Monarchy of Iran***

### **1. Monarch (*Shah*)**

- **Position:** Constitutional and ceremonial head of state
  - **Responsibilities:**
    - Symbol of national unity and cultural heritage.
    - Ceremonially appoints the Prime Minister (on advice of Parliament).
    - Opens parliamentary sessions and ratifies laws passed by Parliament.
    - Represents Iran in cultural and traditional ceremonies.
    - Performs diplomatic ceremonial duties (welcoming foreign heads of state, etc.).
    - Serves as moral leader.
  - **Limits:** Cannot veto laws or interfere in politics; all political decisions made by elected officials.
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### **2. Parliament (*Majles-e ShorayeMelli*)**

*A bicameral legislature: Lower House and Upper House*

#### **A. Lower House – National Assembly (*Majles-e Showra-ye Melli*)**

- **Members:** Directly elected by the people.
- **Responsibilities:**
  - Drafts and passes legislation.
  - Approves the national budget.
  - Confirms the Prime Minister.
  - Can pass a vote of no confidence in the government.

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## **B. Upper House – Senate (*Majles-e Sena*)**

- **Members:** Partially elected and partially appointed (e.g., regional representatives, minority seats, and some royal appointments).
- **Responsibilities:**
  - Reviews and provides oversight of legislation passed by the Lower House.
  - Protects the constitution and minority rights.
  - May propose amendments or delay legislation, but cannot permanently block it.

\*\* Parliament will dissolve present Constitution of Iran and ratify new Constitution.

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## **3. Prime Minister (*Nokhost-Vazir*)**

- **Position:** Head of Government
  - **Elected by:** Directly elected by the people.
  - **Responsibilities:**
    - Leads the executive branch.
    - Forms a Cabinet of Ministers.
    - Executes laws passed by Parliament.
    - Oversees domestic and foreign policy.
    - Reports to Parliament and must maintain its confidence.
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## **4. Council of Ministers (*Shoraye Vaziran*)**

- **Appointed by:** Prime Minister, approved by Parliament.
  - **Responsibilities:**
    - Manages specific ministries (e.g., Defense, Foreign Affairs, Education, Health).
    - Implements laws and oversees daily governance.
    - Advises Prime Minister on national issues.
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## **5. Judiciary (*Ghovveh-ye Qazaieh*)**

- **Supreme Court and Constitutional Court**
- **Appointed by:** Prime Minister, approved by Parliament.
- **Responsibilities:**
  - Ensures laws comply with the constitution.
  - Independent from executive and legislative branches.
  - Interprets laws and resolves legal disputes.
  - Protects the rights of citizens and ensures due process.

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## **6. Armed Forces (*Niruha-ye Mosallah*)**

- **Commander-in-Chief:** Prime Minister
  - **Monarch's Role:** Ceremonial only (parades, medals)
  - **Oversight:** Parliament controls budget & policy
  - **Military Code:** Apolitical, unified, loyal to nation
  - **Structure:** Army, Navy, Air Force, Cyber, Special Forces
  - **No ideological militias** (e.g., IRGC abolished)
  - **Military bound to constitution and human rights**
  - **Parliamentary approval** required for foreign military operations
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## **7. Local Government (*Dolathae Mahalli*)**

- **Provinces, Cities, and Municipalities**
  - **Elected by:** Local populations
  - **Responsibilities:**
    - Elected regional governors and councils manage local affairs.
    - Implement national policies at the local level.
    - Ensure community services, infrastructure, and development.
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## **8. Independent Commissions and Institutions (*Nahadha va Komision-Haye Mostaqel*)**

- **Examples:** Electoral Commission, Human Rights Commission, Anti-Corruption Bureau
  - **Appointed by:** On the advice or nomination of Parliament's upper chamber
    - Oversee fair elections.
    - Protect civil liberties.
    - Investigate government misconduct and ensure transparency.
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## **Key Constitutional Features:**

### **1. Constitutional Monarchy**

- The monarch serves as the ceremonial head of state, symbolizing national unity and continuity, but holds no executive powers
- All executive authority is vested in a democratically elected government

### **2. Parliamentary Democracy**

- Sovereignty resides with the people, exercised through a freely elected parliament
- The Prime minister, as head of government, is accountable to the parliament

### **3. Bicameral Legislature**

- Lower House elected by the people
- Upper House representing regions or provinces

### **4. Separation of Powers**

- Clear separation between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches with checks and balances to prevent abuse of power
- No religious oversight of government branches; all authority derives from the constitution and the people

### **5. Secular State**

- Complete separation of religion and state; no religious oversight or government

### **6. Rule of Law & Human Rights**

- Guarantees fundamental freedoms and equality for all citizens
- Free press, freedom of religion, freedom of speech guaranteed

### **7. Independent Judiciary**

- Courts free from political and religious influence

### **8. Transparent & Accountable government**

- Mechanisms for transparency, anti-corruption, and public accountability

### **9. Decentralization**

- Local and provincial councils with defined powers

### **10. National Heritage**

- Emphasis on Iran's ancient culture, language, and ideals of Cyrus the Great (tolerance, justice, respect for diversity)

### **11. Constitution**

- Parliament will dissolve present Constitution of Iran and ratify new Constitution.