



Islamic Republic of Iran

Special Committee
Investigating the 2022 Unrests

**Summary of the Report of
the President-Elected
Special Committee
Investigating the 2022
Unrests**

In the Name of GOD

**The High Council for Human Rights of The Islamic Republic of Iran
(March 2024)**

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Unofficial translation

Executive Summary

PRELUDE

1. The advent of societal tumult presently constitutes an integral facet of the quotidian existence across global societies. As per the findings of various research entities, spanning the period from 2017 to 2022, in excess of 400 instances of widespread popular dissent have transpired across more than 132 nations, with 23% of these instances enduring beyond a duration of three months. Throughout this continuum, peaceful demonstrations are advocated. However, should such demonstrations deviate from a state of tranquility and contravene public order, health, and security, nations shall undertake measures to manage the exigency.
2. The Islamic Republic of Iran encountered a similar circumstance in September 2022. Subsequent to the death of Mahsa Amini on 16 September 2022, a congregation of protesters amassed in the vicinity of the Kasra Hospital in Tehran (the locale of Amini's passing), which, in the ensuing days, proliferated to various sectors of Tehran and several other urban centers within the nation. Consequently, with the influx of certain catalysts, the demonstrations transitioned from a state of non-violence to one characterized by violence.
3. Although in the early days of the riots, a special committee was formed by the Ministry of Interior on October 31, 2022 and this committee presented the results of its investigation in detail, but the honorable president of the Islamic Republic of Iran took additional action within the framework of the principle of responsibility and, by issuing a decree, established a special committee at the national level on May 07, 2023 and assigned to it important missions to investigate transparently and impartially and compensate damages to the citizens and law enforcement officers, and all related institutions were also obliged to cooperate with it. Upon its establishment, the Special Committee expeditiously prioritized thorough and unbiased investigations.
4. Ultimately, on 6 March 2024, it submitted its exhaustive report, comprising 279 pages along with 17 attachments, to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The principal components of this report are delineated as hereinunder.


ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

5. Subsequent to the promulgation of the decree by the President, the Special Committee was convened to establish the Secretariat, comprising a diverse cadre of human resources encompassing various fields of expertise, including but not limited to legal, sociological, women's and children's rights, political, human rights advocacy, media liaison, translation services, analytical prowess, coordination proficiency, research acumen, investigative aptitude, and supportive roles. Upon the formation of the Secretariat, the Special Committee proceeded to institute six specialized working groups tasked with investigating and addressing complaints, legal matters, judicial affairs, scientific and scholarly inquiries, casualties and fatalities, as well as damage assessment, comprising a consortium of legal, judicial, academic, and subject matter experts drawn from both governmental and non-governmental entities. The Special Committee employed a plethora of methodologies to discharge its obligations and fulfill its mission, including the establishment of a dedicated website, receipt of reports or grievances, correspondence with pertinent agencies to solicit reports or adjudicate matters, conducting interviews, undertaking field excursions, engaging in scholarly research, listening, analyzing, and appraising information, as well as identifying purported victims and transgressors through the receipt of reports via various channels (e.g., the website, designated mailbox, fax, email, in-person engagements, penitentiary visits, provincial excursions, and encounters with select victims), alongside investigations conducted by the Special Committee's Secretariat.
6. The Special Committee took requisite measures to provide support to witnesses and victims, ensuring that all their statements, reports, and documents were securely retained solely within the purview of the Secretariat. In the process of information gathering, the Special Committee meticulously attended to source documentation in various ways, including testimonies from victims and witnesses, media outlets, publicly available sources, as well as information and reports received from governmental and non-governmental entities. Tasked with investigating the 2022 riots, it extended invitations to individuals, groups, and organizations to submit information and documentation pertinent to the Committee's mission, including but not limited to the following cases:

- Allegations of human rights violations associated with the 2022 riots;
 - Allegations pertaining to arbitrary detention and imprisonment, acts of violence, disproportionate use of force, and instances of torture;
 - Reports concerning casualties and injuries sustained by individuals; and
 - Documentation pertaining to damages incurred by both public and private property, equipment and infrastructure.
7. In scrutinizing the received reports and complaints, the Special Committee availed itself of explanations and reports furnished by pertinent domestic institutions, including but not limited to the Legal Medicine Organization, the State Prisons Organization, the Judicial Organization of the Armed Forces, the Judiciary, military entities, law enforcement and security agencies, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, governorates, legal practitioners, select non-governmental organizations, scientific and research societies, as well as experts, among others. With regard to ascertaining the causes and contributing factors underlying the fatalities incurred during the 2022 riots, particular emphasis was placed on the examination of relevant evidence derived from technical and specialized institutions such as the Ministry of Health and the Legal Medicine Organization.

DEATH OF MAHSA AMINI

8. On Tuesday, 13 September 2022, at 18:30, Mahsa Amini was escorted to the Social Department and Women's Training Hall by law enforcement personnel due to non-compliance with hijab regulations. According to surveillance footage captured by cameras situated on-site, Amini arrived at the Public Security Police Women's Social Administration and Training Hall at 19:30, exhibiting no apparent physical distress. However, at 19:56, after a span of 26 minutes, she suddenly lost consciousness and collapsed onto the floor. Promptly, the attending assistant doctor within the unit provided immediate medical attention, and shortly thereafter (seven minutes and 10 seconds later), emergency personnel arrived on the scene. Following the administration of initial medical aid, Amini was promptly transferred to the nearest hospital, namely Kasra. Despite the exhaustive efforts of the hospital's medical staff during the 62-hour duration of Amini's hospitalization, she tragically succumbed to multiple organ failure (M.O.F.) induced by cerebral



hypoxia at 14:35 on 16 September 2022. Subsequent to Amini's hospital transfer, the Legal Medicine Organization expeditiously complied with the directive issued by the Tehran Prosecutor to investigate the case, dispatching a specialized team to conduct a thorough examination of her at the hospital. Upon receiving confirmation of her death, the deceased's body was transported to the dissection hall of the Tehran Province Diagnostic and Laboratory Center, where a comprehensive physical examination and autopsy were conducted. In addressing this matter, all pertinent criteria and indicators for ascertaining the cause of death, alongside a meticulous examination of the body's internal organs, were rigorously undertaken. In its expert report, disseminated on 7 October 2022, the Legal Medicine Organization conclusively determined that Mahsa Amini's death was not precipitated by cranial or vital organ injury.

9. In the report issued by the Committee of Councils of the Islamic Consultative Assembly concerning the death of Mahsa Amini, presented during a public session on Sunday, 16 October 2022, it was underscored that “based on the merits of the case, official statements provided by relevant agencies, explanations furnished by pertinent officials, exhaustive scrutiny of the complete surveillance footage from the public security police station, reports generated from local investigative sessions, and field investigations conducted by the specialized inspection team of the Greater Tehran Police Command, alongside testimonies from individuals present at the scene and within the premises of the Public Security Police Training Department, including civilians, businesspersons, and motorists stationed nearby, coupled with the examination and review of pertinent documentation, no instance of assault or physical altercation transpired during the encounter, transfer, and placement of the late Mahsa Amini at the public security police station. Furthermore, in accordance with the forensic medical report of the country (predicated on hospital records, physical examinations, autopsies, specimen sampling, and specialized analyses), it has been ascertained that the death of the aforementioned individual was not attributable to physical contact, assault, or any form of bodily trauma.”
10. The Special Committee convened expert sessions to validate the findings of the investigation pertaining to the death of Mahsa Amini. Hospital medical records, results from CT scans of the brain and lungs, findings from physical examinations of the body, autopsy reports, and pathology tests concerning Mahsa Amini were meticulously scrutinized. The outcomes of the Special Committee's inquiries

corroborate the conclusions reached by the forensic organization, affirming that Amini's passing was not precipitated by cranial or vital organ trauma.

11. Effective information management, timely and accurate dissemination of details surrounding this incident during the initial stages, could have fostered transparency, informed public discourse, and mitigated the proliferation of rumors and unfounded narratives propagated by anti-Iranian media outlets regarding this event, thereby minimizing opportunities for exploitation.

ASSESSING STATUS OF DECEASED & INJURED


12. During the 2022 riots, a total of 202 individuals lost their lives. The Special Committee's investigations, based on pertinent documentation, delineate the deceased into the following categories:

- Ninety individuals among the deceased were engaged in carrying and utilizing weapons (whether guns or *armes blanches*) during terrorist activities, conflicts, and assaults directed at military and law enforcement installations, critical infrastructure, or personnel associated with law enforcement agencies.
- One hundred twelve individuals among the deceased were bystanders who perished amidst the riots, succumbing to assailants wielding weaponry not registered by law enforcement entities or at the hands of armed terrorists with the intent of fomenting unrest and antipathy via the *killing scheme* towards the State.

13. During the riots, a total of 79 law enforcement officers and civilians were martyred by terrorists and violent rioters categorized as follows:

- Twenty-five individuals among the deceased were casualties of terrorist incidents in Shiraz (13 individuals) and Izeh (7 persons), along with additional martyrs (totaling five individuals) who fell victim to terrorist attacks or acts perpetrated by rioters.
- Fifty-four individuals hailing from law enforcement agencies were martyred due to the rampant violence inflicted by rioters and terrorists.

14. The Special Committee could not acquire precise statistics regarding the number of injured individuals, which might be attributed to factors such as failure to visit medical centers and judicial authorities or sustaining minor injuries. Nevertheless,



in instances where injured individuals or claimants have approached competent authorities such as the Special Committee, law enforcement agencies, or judicial bodies, requisite inquiries have been conducted to facilitate compensation, payment of *diya* (blood money), and coverage of medical treatment expenses for the injured parties to which references would be made later.

15. During the 2022 riots, a considerable number of law enforcement personnel sustained injuries and incurred damages. Information provided to the Special Committee by the Law Enforcement Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran indicates that up to the time of report preparation, approximately 5,200 individuals from police forces had been injured. In response to the Special Committee's inquiry, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps also forwarded a report delineating that rioters injured a significant number of IRGC and Basij personnel during the unrest. Of these, 1,540 individuals suffered severe and irreversible physical injuries, including severed spinal cords, blindness, and broken limbs. Such injuries are of a severe nature, resulting in the initiation of judicial proceedings.

EXPLORING DAMAGES ON PUBLIC, PRIVATE PROPERTIES & LOCATIONS

16. During the violent riots, numerous public and private properties and premises suffered arson or looting, including civilian administrative facilities and essential public services such as banks, ATMs, ambulances (even while transporting patients), vehicles, public transportation and police vehicles, fire trucks, and places of worship, which were systematically and extensively targeted. Many of these establishments were subjected to destruction and incendiarism. According to the investigations conducted by the Special Committee, as of 15 January 2023, damages amounting to over 20000 billion Rials including 10,967,843 million Rials were incurred by government, public, and private properties, while damages totaling 9,066,351 million Rials were inflicted upon public and private establishments.

ASSESSING STATUS OF DETAINEES

17. The investigations conducted by the Special Committee reveal that during the 2022 riots, judicial cases were filed for approximately 34,000 individuals. It is imperative to note that the filing of a judicial case does not necessarily imply arrest, and the status of these individuals is as follows:

- Owing to the explicit directives issued by Ayatollah Khamenei, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution, urging an immediate investigation into the death of Mahsa Amini, and the Chief of Judiciary's mandate for a comprehensive inquiry into the matter, alongside instructions from the Attorney General and the National Security Council regarding the handling of detainees, numerous individuals held in detention centers were released in the early stages through appropriate writs. As a result, more than 90% of individuals subject to arrest warrants never entered prison facilities, instead residing outside upon posting bail. Furthermore, many were fully exonerated following the issuance of writs for the suspension of prosecution. Upon review of available documents and reports, it was discerned that in the initial stages, with the objective of swiftly determining the status of detainees and addressing potential grievances, bailiffs from the justice administration and relevant judicial authorities maintained a continuous presence at detention centers, operating around the clock. In essence, during the period of unrest, the number of individuals in detention did not exceed 3,000.
- Subsequent to the pardon granted by the Supreme Leader in February 2023, criminal cases filed against 22,000 accused and convicted individuals associated with the 2022 riots—whether they were in custody or released on bail or other writs, regardless of the stage of their legal proceedings, whether sentences had been issued or pending—were officially closed, and their criminal records expunged.
- According to the investigations conducted by the Special Committee, as of the preparation of this report, only 292 individuals remain incarcerated for perpetrating violent criminal acts, encompassing offenses such as inflicting substantial damage, inciting and perpetrating security-related crimes, and engaging in terrorist activities. Among these individuals, 158 have already received prison sentences, while indictments have been issued for the remainder, whose cases are currently undergoing judicial proceedings.

PROTECTION, ACCOUNTABILITY & COMPENSATION MEASURES

18. The investigation of the Special Committee indicates that the Islamic Republic of Iran has undertaken comprehensive measures to assume responsibility and provide compensation for damages incurred during the 2022 riots. As an initial measure, upon being apprised of the Mahsa Amini incident and in accordance with explicit directives from the heads of the three branches of power to investigate the matter promptly, judicial proceedings and specialized research teams were swiftly established to elucidate all facets of the incident and uncover the truth.
19. On 28 September 2022, the Attorney General issued a specific directive to prosecutors nationwide concerning the management of cases involving individuals apprehended during the riots. In this directive, the Attorney General stressed adherence to legal standards and the expeditious and precise processing of all cases. He emphasized that individuals devoid of any prior criminal record and lacking substantiating documents, evidence, witness testimonies, or reports from law enforcement, intelligence, and security personnel, or other compelling evidence implicating them in the riots should be released following the receipt of requisite guidelines from the appropriate authorities. The Attorney General has underscored that “individuals who have contributed to the martyrdom or injury of security personnel and civilians, those responsible for the destruction and incitement of private and public properties including offices, banks, gas stations, ATMs, among others, individuals who have targeted military, law enforcement, and security establishments, as well as individuals with criminal records involved in thuggery and cyber activists who played a significant role in inciting, promoting, and organizing rioters, should be detained until court proceedings are convened and a final verdict is rendered if their accusation case is substantiated by sufficient documentation, records, and evidence. Their trials must be meticulously monitored with precision, and the Court should be petitioned to issue the requisite verdicts as deemed appropriate.” In another segment of this directive, it is stipulated that “decisions concerning detained students should be made in consultation with the security office and the President of the respective university. Students who have been involved in riots and activities disrupting public security, whether within or outside the university premises, shall be assessed based on their individual roles and personal records. Accordingly, they may be released on bail

or subject to temporary detention orders. Other detained students should similarly be released on bail or bond in accordance with their roles and personal records.”

20. Since the inception of the riots, security and public order forces have been officially directed to refrain from employing lethal weapons. This directive includes the following notices:

- On 22 September 2022, the General Staff of the Armed Forces explicitly emphasized: “The utilization of combat firearms by the forces engaging rioters is strictly prohibited. They are instructed to address riotous situations solely through the use of anti-riot equipment and tools. In exceedingly rare and indispensable circumstances, only non-lethal weapons such as paintball guns and gas launchers are permissible.”
- The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, through a notification dated 21 September 2022, unequivocally directed the prohibition of utilizing and completely avoiding the carrying and use of any firearms in addressing riots.
- The Law Enforcement Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a notice prohibiting the use of firearms of any nature to address riotous situations and control street disturbances. Emphasis was placed on the utilization of alternative police tactics and available equipment to manage street gatherings and riots.

21. On 25 September 2022, the Minister of the Interior issued a directive to the Law Enforcement Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran, emphasizing that when handling women participating in unlawful assemblies, it is imperative to adhere strictly to boundaries and regulations, conduct proceedings in accordance with Islamic principles, and refrain from employing unnecessary and exploitative coercive measures. Furthermore, the directive underscored the importance of deploying a maximum of female forces in such situations. Additionally, in this directive emphasis was placed on treating female detainees with respect and resorting to detention and referral to judicial authorities only as a last resort.

22. The investigations conducted by the Special Committee reveal that the Judiciary has addressed over 244 cases of public complaints against law enforcement officers associated with the 2022 riots. These complaints encompass accusations ranging from assault, insult, and destruction to arrest and murder. As of the latest update on the status of these cases, up until mid-February 2023, the general statistics are as follows:

CURRENT LEGAL STATUS OF CASES RELATED TO 2022 RIOTS IN JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS

WRIT OF PROHIBITION OF PROSECUTION	WRIT OF SUSPENSION OF PROSECUTION	ORDER OF ACQUITTAL	RETRIBUTION IN KIND (SENT TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR REVIEW)	SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT	MONETARY PENALTY	SENT TO THE SUPREME COURT IN ORDER TO RESOLVE JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE	WRIT OF NON-JURISDICTION	PENDING
57	23	1	2	4	19	13	64	61

23. It is noteworthy that, alongside cases filed by judicial authorities, proceedings have also transpired involving law enforcement personnel found culpable or negligent. Up to the publication of this report, according to public complaints received by the Law Enforcement Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran, disciplinary measures have been imposed on 21 personnel.

24. Taking into account legal provisions mandating compensation for damages and the Islamic Republic of Iran's commitment to preventing violations of citizens' rights, various measures have been implemented to provide compensation and blood money (*diya*) to the families of deceased individuals and those injured. These measures have been undertaken by relevant institutions, including the Ministry of Justice, the Law Enforcement Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Ministry of Interior.

- In accordance with the instructions ratified on 19 October 2022 by the National Security Council, it was determined that victims of the 2022 riots should receive necessary compensation for damages incurred. Accordingly, it was decided that in the initial phase, 122 individuals would be compensated, ranging from one billion Rials to five billion Rials (with 99 individuals eligible to receive five billion Rials and 23 individuals eligible for 1 billion Rials). As of the preparation of the Special

Committee's report, an amount totaling 183,687,000,000 Rials has been disbursed to 37 households, and this process remains ongoing.

- Until the publication of the Special Committee's report a total of 413,846,109,000 Rials had been disbursed by the Ministry of Justice to 334 individuals who sustained injuries during the 2022 riots, encompassing compensation for damages and medical expenses. This process remains ongoing.
- Until the publication of the Special Committee's report, a sum of 6,623,689,574 Rials had been disbursed by the relevant organs to 28 individuals who sustained injuries during the 2022 riots, encompassing blood money (diya) and medical expenses. This process is still ongoing.
- Until the preparation of the Special Committee's report, the law enforcement forces have disbursed a total of 476,370,372,580 Rials as compensation for damages to certain victims or their survivors who acted as plaintiffs in legal proceedings.
- Until the preparation of the Special Committee's report, a total of 592 employees of the Law Enforcement Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran have lodged complaints concerning financial and physical losses incurred during the 2022 riots. Among these reports, 400 cases pertain to physical damage, while 192 cases involve financial damage. Out of the total number of complaints received, 584 cases have been verified, while 8 cases remain unconfirmed. The aggregate damages paid in this sector amount to 55,240,000,000 Rials.

UNDERSTANDING ROOTS & TRIGGERS OF RIOTS

25. The Special Committee – in consideration of the viewpoints expressed by researchers and university professors spanning various disciplines, concerning the influence of certain economic factors resulting from unilateral sanctions, alongside other cultural, social, political, and security factors, on the 2022 riots – has reached the conclusion that the challenges faced by the Islamic Republic of Iran during the aforementioned period were orchestrated as part of a scheme devised by certain foreign countries. This scheme was rooted in the exploitation of public demands.

26. The Special Committee, based on evidence, proofs, and expert opinions, determined that efforts to portray that Mahsa Amini was “killed” at the Public Security Police Headquarters lacked substantiated evidence. It was concluded that adversaries of Iran consistently exploit opportunities to undermine the nation, leveraging such incidents to advance their premeditated agendas to the fullest extent possible.
27. In its investigations, the Special Committee has determined that the involvement of foreign entities, provocateurs, and certain governmental actions contributed significantly to the perpetuation and exacerbation of protests during the 2022 riots. Among its findings regarding the impact of external factors on the riots in question, the Special Committee has concluded the following:
- Centers and institutions linked to hostile governments and foreign intelligence services have played a significant role in directing and orchestrating protest gatherings, as well as fostering internal incitement;
 - Certain countries and their diplomats have played a significant role in conducting field observations and monitoring of protest activities, as well as engaging in giving on-site directions to the rioters aimed at exacerbating and escalating protests. Moreover, there has been evidence of provocative media activities with the objective of inflating public expectations and demands. These activities also involve building networks within the country to translate demands into protests and initiating covert operations to catalyze street riots.
 - Officials and leaders of certain countries have provided explicit and unequivocal declarations of support for the riots in Iran.
 - Foreign actors (sponsors and supporters) involved in the riots include: certain foreign governments, notably the United States, the Zionist regime, Germany, England, France, Canada, etc; agents of intelligence services from certain countries; fugitive and foreign-based elements associated with anti-Revolution movements, including terrorists such as members of the Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization; social networks; anti-Iranian and foreign satellite networks; ethnic, separatist, and factional movements across borders; and foreign-based users of social network messaging applications, such as the cyber team of the Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization.

28. In its investigation, the Special Committee confirms that during the 2022 riots in Iran, the covert and overt role of terrorist, takfiri and mercenary elements in destruction and turmoil are as following:


- The arrest of over 50 agents and affiliates of the Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization for generating false news aimed at inciting rioters, orchestrating assassinations and acts of destruction, directly participating in street riots and the vandalization of public property, as well as supplying various equipment to confront law enforcement, including incendiary materials used to ignite fires in public areas and both public and private vehicles;
- The apprehension of over 77 operatives affiliated with terrorist groups such as Komala, KDP, PAK, and PJAK for actively engaging in the planning, organization, and direction of riotous cells operating in the western region of the country, spanning both sides of the western borders;
- The arrest of 5 members affiliated with Takfiri-terrorist groups – while carrying 36 kilograms of explosives – who attempted to detonate explosives within civilian gatherings, including among rioters, with the intention of attributing the explosions to opposing factions, thereby exacerbating conflict between the parties;
- The apprehension of 9 foreign nationals from certain Western countries, either at the scene of unrest or implicated in conspiratorial activities behind the scenes;
- The identification and arrest of 164 individuals with criminal backgrounds, including histories of incarceration, drug dealing and consumption, hooliganism, rape, etc., at the scene of the riots; and
- The confiscation of numerous workshops engaged in the production of Molotov cocktails, along with a substantial quantity of handguns, machine guns, associated ammunition, and shotguns from rioters.

29. Based on the investigations, the Special Committee concludes that while the protest gatherings initially began peacefully, the swift intervention of external agents, foreign intelligence services, and terrorist groups precipitated chaos and destruction. Consequently, the events witnessed in the Islamic Republic of Iran last year did not constitute peaceful gatherings, but rather evolved into orchestrated riots characterized by extensive injuries to law enforcement personnel, substantial damage to both private and public properties and facilities, organized acts of vandalism, and the overt intervention and support of certain foreign countries for rioters and their disruptive activities. Despite these challenges, Iran's resilience prevailed, as the vigilant citizenry refrained from

siding with the rioters, thwarting their objectives, thus we should be grateful to the loyal and faithful nation of Iran.


RECOMMENDATIONS

30. Given the extensive damages inflicted upon public and private properties, alongside physical injuries sustained by individuals and law enforcement forces, it is imperative to devise a comprehensive mechanism for compensation. While certain institutions have already disbursed sums towards this end, it is recommended to establish a centralized mechanism to allocate the requisite funds for compensating damages or restitution, should entitlement be duly established.
31. In light of the considerable number of casualties among law enforcement personnel and civilians during the riots, it is proposed that the Foundation of Martyrs and Veterans Affairs expedite the verification process for those individuals, recognizing them as martyrs and veterans, respectively.
32. Particular emphasis should be placed on enhancing the training of law enforcement officers to ensure they perform their legal duties effectively. Enhancing the equipment and resources available to the police is essential for carrying out their assigned missions. This includes providing officers with uniforms equipped with cameras and installing cameras in patrol cars to enhance transparency and accountability in law enforcement operations.
33. Given the involvement of several primarily Western countries during the riots, the attacks on several embassies of the Islamic Republic of Iran abroad, the detrimental influence of anti-Iran satellite networks and social media platforms, and the direction of subversive and terrorist activities by individuals residing overseas, it is imperative for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to devise and execute an assertive program for political, legal, and judicial follow-up. This initiative should be undertaken in collaboration with the Office of the Vice-President for Legal Affairs to address these challenges effectively.
34. Efforts to bolster and advance the involvement of women and girls in the legislative and regulatory process should be intensified and refined.
35. In alignment with the complete enforcement of Article 27 of the Constitution, plans and proposals concerning assemblies and demonstrations should be promptly allocated to the Islamic Consultative Assembly for consideration.

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36. Efforts should be made to develop free-thinking forums within scientific societies, and foster ongoing dialogue among individuals holding diverse perspectives in national media, social platforms, and academic arenas.

FINAL POINTS

37. The findings of the Special Committee's investigation affirm that the pertinent government entities, comprising law enforcement and security agencies, as well as the Judiciary, have demonstrated a responsible approach in addressing the events and issues appertaining to the 2022 riots. The issuance of prompt and decisive directives to law enforcement and security agencies, emphasizing the use of minimal force and exercising self-restraint, deployment of trained personnel, expeditious handling of filed cases by the Judiciary, implementation of widespread amnesty for individuals implicated in the 2022 riots as per the Supreme Leader's pardon decree, addressing public grievances regarding the conduct of law enforcement and judicial officials during the riots, holding accountable those responsible for negligence or misconduct, provision of financial compensation and diya to the survivors and heirs of deceased individuals and martyrs, coverage of medical expenses for the injured, disbursement of funds from the Ministry of Justice to compensate victims of the 2022 riots, reimbursement of damages by law enforcement forces to affected individuals and employees, and compensation for property damages incurred by public and private entities across the provinces, collectively exemplify the Islamic Republic of Iran's demonstration of a responsible approach. The investigations conducted by the Special Committee indicate that while there were isolated instances of misconduct by certain law enforcement personnel, these transgressions were not indicative of governmental policy. Rather, they stemmed from the actions of specific individuals which have been dealt with appropriately through legal procedures.
38. The *soi-disant* champions of human rights, while establishing a politically motivated mechanism for the fact-finding mission, portray themselves as supporters of Iranian women and children. However, they have simultaneously inflicted severe violations upon the rights of the Iranian people through the endorsement and enforcement of harsh and unlawful unilateral sanctions, constituting a clear transgression against humanity. Moreover, these countries



have provided backing to terrorists who have murdered over 17 thousand innocent civilians, including women and children, within Iran, harboring them within their own territories. Concurrently, the situation in the Gaza Strip remains exceptionally dire, with over 103 thousand defenseless Palestinian civilians having been martyred or injured by the Israeli Zionist regime within the past five months alone. In the face of such atrocities, the regime in question has perpetrated a litany of international criminal offenses and egregiously violated the human rights of Palestinians across the board. Despite this, the so-called champions of human rights and international mechanisms have remained conspicuously silent, offering support to this regime through various means. Instead of directing attention to the dire conditions in the Gaza Strip, they divert their focus towards fabricating human rights issues in other countries. It is evident that they will fail to advance their politically motivated agendas, given the growing awareness among international public opinion and their consistent adherence to double standards and discriminatory practices vis-à-vis human rights.

Introduction

The occurrence of crisis and social unrest has become part of the reality of daily life of societies in the whole world. According to the report of some research institutes, between 2017 and 2022, more than 400 widespread protests have occurred in more than 132 countries, and 23% of these protests have lasted for more than 3 months. The report of the International Monetary Fund also shows that in 2023, long-term widespread protests have also occurred in some advanced economies. In this process, peaceful protests should be supported. Naturally, if the protests go out of a peaceful situation and act against the public order, health and security, countries take measures to control the situation.

The Islamic Republic of Iran faced such a situation in September 2022. Following the pass of Miss. Mahsa Amini on September 16, 2022, a protest rally was staged around Kasra Hospital in Tehran (the place where Miss. Amini passed), spreading to some parts of Tehran and a number of other cities in the following days.

Concurrent with reports of the death incident, a wide and diverse range of foreign and counter-revolutionary groups and individuals coupled with domestic opportunists came to the fore and tried to make the most out of this incident as well as the ambiguities and questions that were looming large in the mind of the society. By exploiting keywords such as the Morality Police, mandatory hijab and women, they tried to provoke public opinion in cyberspace and social networks to turn the protests from peaceful to violent and incite as many people as possible into taking to the streets.

The available data, information and evidence reveal that the enemies of Iran had been long looking for an excuse to give rise to a crisis in the country. Therefore, in the shortest possible time into the publication of the news of the death of Miss. Mahsa Amini, they entered the stage of making waves. Later, by taking over the propaganda space, they started their project centered on the slogan of women, life, and freedom. As a matter of fact, the unrest was a pre-planned security scenario against Iran, and the news of Miss. Amini's death provided the right platform for its inception and expansion.

Incitement to violence, promotion of arms sales and training of terrorist acts by anti-Iranian satellite networks and social networks, vandalizing private, public,

medical places and properties, means of transportation and ..., the arrival of terrorist elements and firearms and their use during the unrest, staging some terrorist operations in the cities of Zahedan and Shiraz, and the overt and covert actions of some foreign governments in inciting and supporting these actions diverted the protest from its normal course and turned it into bouts of violence and havoc.


The inception of a national and independent committee rendered inevitable to project a correct picture regarding the unrest and its causes, finding the reasons why peaceful gatherings were relegated into a cycle of violence and mayhem, investigating the possible violations of the citizenship rights of individuals and law enforcement forces, physical and financial damage and the need to compensate them according to the Constitution as well as the relevant laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran and framework of the principle of responsibility. Therefore, following the presentation of the report of the working group formed in the Ministry of Interior on October 31, 2022 on the human and financial damage sustained by citizens and government forces as well as the damage caused to private and public property, the President as the highest executive authority of the country issued a decree On May 7, 2023 to form a Special Committee for clarification, detailed and impartial investigation, and to remedy and compensate for any violation of citizens' rights during these unrest. After conducting comprehensive and impartial investigations, the Special Committee presented its full report on 279 pages including 17 appendices to the honorable President of the Islamic Republic of Iran on March 6, 2024. This report is the highlights of the committee's report to the President.

Description of the Incident

At 18:30 on Tuesday, September 13, 2022, Miss. Mahsa Amini was transferred by the public security police, without any verbal, physical or coercive treatment, to the Social Administration and Women's Education Hall to receive the necessary training in this regard in view of her non-compliance with the applicable law regarding hijab. As per the recorded images from the cameras installed in the place, Miss. Mahsa Amini appeared at the public security police's Social Administration and Women's Education Hall at 19:30 without any physical problems. However, after 26 minutes at 19:56, she

suddenly lost consciousness and fell to the ground. Immediately, the medical assistant stationed in the Hall rushed over to address her condition. After a few minutes (seven minutes and 10 seconds), the EMS staff arrived in the hall and having performed first aid measures, took her to the nearest hospital (Kasra). But unfortunately, despite all the efforts of the hospital's treatment staff during the 62 hours of hospitalization, Miss. Amini died due to multi-organ failure caused by cerebral hypoxia at 14:35 on September 16, 2022.

Following the transfer of Miss. Mahsa Amini to the hospital, the Medical Examination Organization sent a specialized team and conducted a detailed examination of her in the hospital immediately after receiving the order of the Tehran Public Prosecutor to examine this case. Upon receiving the news of the death, the body of the deceased was transferred to the dissection hall of the diagnostic and laboratory center of Tehran province, where the physical examination and autopsy were performed. In dealing with this case, all relevant criteria for determining the cause of death, physical and internal organs examination of the body were fulfilled. In its expert report, which was published on October 7, 2022, the Medical Examination Organization announced that the death of Miss. Mahsa Amini was not caused by a blow to the head or the vital organs of the body. In this report, it was stated: “After undergoing craniopharyngioma surgery to remove a brain tumor at the age of 8, the deceased developed a disorder in the important hypothalamus-pituitary axis and the glands under its’ command, including adrenal and thyroid. Due to the underlying disease, the deceased was treated with hydrocortisone, levothyroxine and desmopressin. On 13 September 2022 at 19:56, she suddenly lost consciousness and subsequently fell to the ground. Given the underlying disease, the deceased did not have the necessary ability to cope with and get a hold of the situation; therefore, she developed disorder in her heart rhythm and suffered from a decrease in blood pressure and subsequently decreased level of consciousness. A cardio- respiratory resuscitation operation proved ineffective, and in the first critical minutes, she suffered from severe hypoxia and brain damage as a result. Notwithstanding the recommencement of heart function following the resuscitation operation conducted by the emergency room personnel, the respiratory support proved ineffective and despite her admittance to the hospital and efforts invested by the medical staff of Kasra Hospital, the patient was pronounced dead on 16 September 2022 given multiple organ failure caused by cerebral hypoxia. It should be noted that on the strength of hospital medical documents, the examination of CT scan of the brain and lungs, the results of physical examination of the body and autopsy as well as pathology tests, death was not caused by blows to the head or any vital organs and parts of the body”.




In this regard, following the order of the Head of the Islamic Parliament, the Committee of Councils of the Parliament was appointed to conduct the necessary investigation regarding this incident and present the result to the floor of the Parliament. The highlights of the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the death of Miss. Mahsa Amini, which was presented in the open chamber on Sunday, October 16, 2022, are presented as follows:

According to the contents of the case, the written announcements of the relevant agencies, the explanations of the relevant officials, the review of the full CCTV footage of the Public Security Police, the minutes of the local examination and the field investigation of the special inspection of the Greater Tehran Police Command, the statements of those present at the scene and the hall of the Public Security Police Training Department, a number of citizens, businesses and drivers of passenger cars based in the place at the time of the incident, checking the documents and considering the proofs, there was no assault or physical attack during the encounter, transfer and deployment of the late Miss. Amini at the public security police station. As per the Medical Examination Organization's report (based on hospital records, physical examination, autopsy, sampling, and specialized tests), it is asserted that the death of the said person was not due to physical contact, assault, nor any kind of physical impact on her body. Therefore, the people who made hasty and untrue statements before clarifying the matter without any investigation or production of indisputable facts, hurt people's feelings and created the ground for exploitation of those hostile to the Iranian state should correct their positions or be prosecuted according to the error they committed.

According to the medical measures taken on the deceased from the time of the accident to the time of her death in the hospital, no negligence or fault was observed on the part of the emergency department and/or the staff of Kasra Hospital of Tehran.

Timely and accurate clarification of the Police Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Faraja) about the details of this incident could have led to a better enlightenment of the public opinion, reducing the scope of rumors and fake and unreliable narratives of the enemy media campaign about this incident and the opportunity to exploit the situation. Certainly, persuasion of public opinion and, if necessary, apologizing for a possible failure in front of the



people, as a good Islamic tradition would provide the means to reduce the bitter social consequences.

It is necessary to pay special attention to the training of employees and agents in dealing with and guiding the accused and to reconsider the way of implementation and supervision of implementation. There is always room for human error, which should be minimized by training, monitoring and modifying processes and structures.

Equipping the public security police with facilities and necessities needed to ensure the proper performance of legal duties and assigned missions, such as provision of officers' uniforms fitted with cameras or installing cameras in police patrol (the subject of Article 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

In addition to the implementation of laws and regulations by the Judiciary, the most important ways to promote the virtue of "hijab and chastity" are positive ways. Demanding and questioning the responsible institutions that have clear duties according to the enactments of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution and have been lax in discharging their duties should be put on the agenda by the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution and the Council of Public Culture. Also, the supervision of the Cultural, Education, Research and Technology and Social commissions of the Parliament is suggested.

Chapter 1: On the Special Committee to Investigate the Unrest of 2022

Forming a Special Committee to investigate the unrest

Considering the unflinching will and firm determination of the Islamic Republic of Iran in protecting the rights of citizens, ensuring their all-round rights and creating judicial and fair security for everyone, a detailed and impartial investigation of the dimensions of the unrest was placed on the agenda from the very beginning of its unfolding. To this end, on October 31, 2022, by the order of the Minister of Interior, a working group was formed in this ministry to prepare an independent and impartial report on life and financial damage sustained by regular citizens and government forces, as well as damage to public and private property and submit the same to the President. Following the presentation of the initial report of the Minister of Interior, the President, as the highest executive authority of the country, on May 7, 2023, issued a decree to establish a Special Committee for clarification, detailed and impartial investigation, and to remedy and compensate for any violation of the rights of citizens during the unrest.

Mandate of the Special Committee

As per the decree of the President, the Special Committee was tasked with investigating the various aspects of the unrest of the fall of 2022 in a thorough and documented manner by utilizing the capacity of the country's professors, thinkers and elites, receiving the reports of the relevant institutions as well as the reports and complaints of the people and members of the media and then regularly present the results of these investigations to the President. The mandate of the Special Committee mentioned in the decree of the President is as follows:

- Investigating the complaints of the victims and the injured of the events or their families and following up on the compensating citizens who suffered material damage or moral injuries during these incidents and disturbances;

- Pursuing the rights of the families of the martyrs and those who lost their lives during the incidents and unrest in the competent domestic and judicial authorities;
- Investigating the allegations raised about the violation of people's rights in disturbances and following them up in competent authorities;
- Helping with legal pursuits in foreign and international arenas and providing solid and accurate documentation for its tabling in human rights and international forums;
- Presenting a proposal to address legal gaps or deficiencies to improve the laws and regulations governing the freedom of peaceful assemblies and present a correct and fair narrative of the events and unrest of the fall of 2022 based on facts, documents and witnesses' testimonies in an unbiased manner and with the aim of preventing its recurrence.
- Presenting reports of investigations regularly to the President.

The structure of the Special Committee

- Members of the Special Committee:

The members of the Special Committee who have significant scientific, research and professional records in the field of law, international law and human rights are as follows:

Dr. Hossein Mozaffar (Chairman of the Committee)¹

Dr. Kazem Gharibabadi (Committee member)²

¹ . Born in 1952, Dr. Mozafar has a bachelor's degree in law from Tehran University and a PhD in planning and policy making. He, who is an assistant professor, has written dozens of books and articles in the fields of science, education, culture, politics, and management, and has participated in dozens of domestic and international scientific conferences.

Career Highlights: Minister of Education in the 7th government, member of the Expediency Council, Tehran MP in the 7th and 9th parliaments, chairman of the IRIB Supervisory Council, member of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution, elected member of Tehran in the Supreme Council of the Red Crescent Community of Iran and the deputy of Oversight Board of Iran's Parliament.

² Kazem Gharib Abadi is the Deputy for International Affairs of the Judiciary and the Secretary-General of the High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He was born in 1974 and has a master's degree in diplomacy and international organizations and a doctorate in public law from Allameh Tabatabai University.

Dr. Zohre Elahian (Committee member) ³

Sakineh Sadat Pad (Committee member)⁴

- Secretariat


As soon as the President's decree was issued, the Special Committee held the first joint meeting and started to set up a secretariat in the first place. The secretariat of the Committee consists of a number of human resources with

Career Highlights: Secretary of the Nuclear Diplomacy Staff and Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Nuclear Affairs and a member of the Nuclear Negotiating Team, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Netherlands and Permanent Representative to International Organizations based in The Hague, Deputy for International Affairs and International Judicial Cooperation at the High Council for Human Rights and the Head of the UPR National Committee, the Ambassador and permanent representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to international organizations in Vienna. Dr. Gharib Abadi has participated in more than 220 international meetings and conferences in the fields of disarmament, arms control and human rights as a member, deputy or head of the Iranian delegation. He has also held 18 international responsibilities in various international organizations. Dr. Gharib Abadi has published 15 books and over 50 articles in the fields of nuclear disarmament and human rights. He has also participated in more than 15 national and international conferences and presented lectures or articles in specialized fields

³ Born in 1968, Dr. Zohre Elahian has a doctorate in internal medicine from Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

Career highlights: Managing Director of the Meshkat Andisheh NGO, Managing Director of the NGO Wafa Gostaran Muslim Women's Center, Tehran's MP and Member of the National Security and Foreign Policy Committee of the Parliament, Member of the Women's Caucus of the Islamic Council, Head of the Non-Governmental Organizations of the Islamic Council, Chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the Islamic Council, 15 years of experience working and cooperating with prominent academic entity in the political and social fields, Former member of the Central Council of the Communication Network of Women's Non-Governmental Organizations, which consists of 600 non-governmental organizations and has a consultative status from the United Nations, a member of the Board of Trustees of the NGO Human Center, a member of the founding board and the board of directors of the Non-Governmental Organization of the Peace Bud Foundation, a member of the founding board and the board of directors of the non-governmental organization Simorgh Parsi Center, a member of the founding board and the board of directors of the non-governmental organization Rahpooyan Iran Farhang.

⁴ Mrs. Pad was born in 1997 and is a doctoral student in law and has legal and human rights activities as follows: assistant to the president in the pursuit of social rights and freedoms, a lawyer, a researcher in the field of public law and human rights, a human rights activist focused on children's and women's rights, member of the Women and Family Affairs Commission of the Center of Lawyers and Experts of the Judiciary for 4 years, during two periods as a member of the committee of Prevention of crime and social harms of Khorasan Razavi Lawyers Center, 15 years of research in the field of Islamic human rights, public law and good governance, 12 years of national and international human rights activity with the approach of explaining Islamic human rights and defending children and women.



different backgrounds of men and women, including experts in legal, sociology, women and children, political, human rights, media, translation, analysis, coordination, research and review, interview, support fields etc. It should be noted that none of the members of the secretariat currently have a government affiliation. After setting up the secretariat and drawing the necessary arrangements, the Special Committee determined its policy and work directions as follows:

- Exercising earnest efforts and expressing a strong will to process and follow up the mandate assigned to the Committee
- Maintaining the independence and impartiality of the Committee in fulfilling its mandate
- Trying to discover the truth and provide a correct and accurate account of the event
- Documenting reports and basing reviews on compelling evidence and documentation
- Avoiding prejudice, partiality and bias and observing justice in investigations and reporting
- Finding the root causes and investigating the causes and factors of the unrest
- Pursuing the rights of the victims, including the people and law enforcement forces, and providing detailed and practical solutions for compensation.
- Identifying offenders and law breakers and those who have harmed people, public property and officials.

In the next step, the Special Committee developed a plan called the Action Plan. The action plan of the Committee is a set of plans and activities to implement the eight orders of the President that were included in the agenda and activities of the committee. In order to examine and follow up the issue more precisely, the Special Committee decided to form six specialized working groups with a combination of legal, judicial, academic experts and professional from non-governmental and governmental groups to examine the issues in an expert and specialized manner and present the results to the Special Committee. These working groups are:

- Complaints Review and Handling Working Group
- Legal Working Group
- Judicial Working Group
- Scientific and Research working group
- Working group of the injured and the dead
- Damage Investigation working group.

- **Methodology**

To fulfill its duties and mandate, the Committee employed various methods, including:

- Creating a dedicated website,
- receiving reports or complaints,
- correspondence with relevant agencies to request reports or review issues,
- conducting interviews,
- conducting field visits,
- research,
- hearing sessions, and analyzing and evaluating information.
- Victims and alleged violators were identified by receiving reports (through the website, dedicated mailbox, fax, e-mail, in-person visits, visiting prisons and making provincial trips and meeting with some victims) and investigations by the Committee's secretariat.

The Committee took the necessary measures to protect witnesses and victims. All their statements, reports and documents are reserved only with the secretariat of the Committee. In collecting information, the Committee paid special attention to the documentation of sources (victims, witnesses, media information and open sources, information and reports received from executive bodies and non-governmental organizations). To this end, the Committee enjoyed the appropriate cooperation of the executive bodies in the three powers as well as other institutions. The Special Committee to investigate the unrest of the fall of 2022 invited individuals, groups and organizations to send information and documents that are in line with its mandate of, including the following, in appropriate ways:

- Allegations of human rights violations related to the 2022 fall unrest;

- Allegations of arbitrary imprisonment and detention, violence, excessive use of force, torture;
- Any information about the death and injury of people;
- Any documentation regarding damage to public and private property and equipment

The committee announced that the allegations concerning human rights violations are admissible only if they meet the following conditions:

- Not written with political motivations;
- Do not use abusive language;
- Be a description of the legal facts that have been violated;
- Set by a person or a group of persons who claim to be the victim of a violation of their rights;
- Reports or complaints sent by any person, group or NGO who are based in good faith and are directly aware of the violations that have occurred, but are not themselves victims, are also acceptable;
- The ways of compensating the violation or damage have been explored inside the country, unless it is established that such ways are ineffective or have hit with unreasonable delays.

Regarding receiving evidence and relying on them, the Special Committee adopted a precise and legal framework and methodology for accepting claims. Based on this, the Special Committee employed the applicable standards as provided in the internal laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran as also international laws.

The Special Committee paid attention to the rules and conditions of accepting evidence in Iran's domestic law. The Code of Criminal Procedure Law passed in 2013 applies the criterion of "**Sufficiency**" to assign the crime to the accused. The articles governing the conditions of apportioning guilt and issuing judicial orders in the aforementioned law come from the following articles:

- According to Article 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure passed in 2013, presumption of innocence is explained as follows: anyone is presumed innocent unless proved otherwise, and persons should not be deprived of their freedom or their privacy be violated except by the law, in compliance with the regulations and under the supervision of a

judicial authority. If necessary to adopt, these measures should not compromise the dignity and honor of a person. In other words, the principle of presumption of innocence in the Code of Criminal Procedure means that every defendant must present sufficient reasons and evidence to be acquitted of the charges brought against them, and so long as the defendant's guilt has not been proven with cogent proofs, they are considered innocent. The principle of presumption of innocence is used in order to protect the rights and freedom of the defendant and to prevent unnecessary and unjust escalation of the punishment. Also, this principle is emphasized in Article 19 of the Judicial Security Document passed in 2020 in line with the goals of judicial security.

- Article 168 specifies that "the investigator should not summon or apprehend someone as a defendant **without sufficient cause** to level the accusation."
- Article 262 states that "after the end of the investigation and if **there are sufficient reasons** to prove the occurrence of a crime, the investigator shall inform the defendant or their counsel that they may make any statement that could contribute to the acquittal or discovery of the truth as a last defense. If and when the defendant or their counsel, in the last defense, declares something or presents evidence that could prove effective in discovering the truth or acquittal, the investigator is obliged to investigate".
- Article 265 also states: "If the act committed is a crime and there is **sufficient evidence** to attribute the crime to the accused, the investigator shall issue a summons to the trial while if the act committed is not a crime or there is no sufficient evidence to attribute the crime to the accused, an order of non-suit shall be issued and the case will be forwarded to the prosecutor immediately. The prosecutor must review the investigation file and express their opinion in writing within three days from the date of receipt and return the file to the investigator. If the prosecution should be terminated as the case maybe, a writ of non-prosecution (Nolle prosequi) will be given.
- Article 217 states: "In order to access the accused and guarantee their on-time presence, to prevent them from absconding or hiding, and to guarantee the victim's rights to be compensated for their losses, after

explaining the charges and conducting the necessary investigation, the investigator issues one of the following provisional orders **should sufficient cause exist**".

- Article 237 specifies that "it is not permissible to issue a temporary arrest warrant, except in the case of (serious) crimes, where the **reasons, evidence, and circumstances are sufficient** and adequately compelling to level the accusation against the defendant." In this article, the criterion of sufficiency of evidence is reserved for serious crimes such as "crimes whose legal punishment is deprivation of life, life imprisonment or amputation", "punishment crimes of the fourth degree and higher" and "crimes against the internal and external security of the country".
- Article 388 states that "the defendant and the plaintiff or the private claimant or their lawyers must present to the court office within the stipulated time all their objections, issues and pleas to the merits such as the statute of limitations, lack of jurisdiction, rejection of the jurisdiction or impossibility of prosecuting the imputed act, deficiencies in the investigation and the need to consider other evidence or new evidence and **insufficiency of evidence**". After the expiration of said deadline, no issue will be accepted from the mentioned persons, unless the cause of the issue or objection is discovered or happened after the specified period. In any case, it is forbidden to file a case in the preliminary session of the court prior the end of the set deadline.

After examining the legal cases as per the internal laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Special Committee came to the conclusion that the criterion of "sufficiency of evidence" for assigning a crime to a defendant has been highlighted in the internal laws of Iran. This criterion is also considered in international law and the opinions of the International Court of Justice. The Special Committee has also paid special attention to the recognition of evidence in international law within the framework of accepted obligations, in accordance with Article 9 of the Civil Law. According to international law, "sufficiency of evidence", "proof in a convincing manner" and "fully conclusive evidence" are the first layer of admissibility of evidence before the Special Committee.

In view of what was said about the proof and evidence, the Special Committee has considered the following cases regarding the acceptance of the evidence:

- Regarding the allegations of death of people and also the issuing of death sentences during the riots, the Special Committee has examined the evidence that substantiates the relevant claim “beyond any reasonable doubt”.
- Regarding the claims of the use of force by the law enforcement forces, as well as the process of judicial proceedings against the citizens involved in the unrest of 2022, the Special Committee has examined and noted evidence that meet the criteria of "proof in a convincing manner" and “fully conclusive evidence”.
- Regarding the allegations concerning the apprehension and detention of the defendant, the injured and the victims of the riots, the Special Committee has taken into consideration the evidence with the degree of "sufficiency", the evidence that was sufficient to start the investigation of the case of those individuals, including the reports of medical centers, records of the injured person in medical centers, detention centers and other centers where the people involved in the incidents were kept.

In reviewing the reports and complaints received, the Committee used the explanations and reports of relevant internal institutions such as the Medical Examination Organization, the Prisons Organization, the Judiciary Organization of Armed Forces, the Judiciary, the military, law enforcement and security agencies, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, governorates, lawyers and jurists, some non-governmental organizations, scientific and research associations, experts, etc. Regarding the detection of the causes and factors leading to the death of some people during the unrest of 2022, the reports of technical and specialized institutions such as the Ministry of Health and the Medical Examination Organization have been given primary place in the examination of relevant evidence.

Chapter II) Backgrounds and factors leading to the outbreak-and development of unrest

What caused social and security inflammations in the country last autumn was the excuse of the death of Ms. Mahsa Amini, which provided a platform for the dissenters to create insecurity. Despite extensive propaganda efforts, the disturbances, although inflicted damages and harms on the people and the country, failed to bring on board different social strata as much as desired by the Iran's dissenters, due to the lack of popular support.


The Special Committee found out from the evidences and expert opinions that inducing the "killing" of Mahsa Amini at the Public Security Police headquarters was claimed with no document and valid evidence. It is evident that Iran's enemies have always kept their capacities ready to strike against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and they have maximally exploited this incident to create a wave of unrest in line with their pre-planned objectives.

Taking into account the opinions of researchers and academia in various fields, the special committee has concluded that certain economic repercussions resulting from unilateral sanctions **and other cultural, social, political, and security factors** have contributed to the unrest in the year 2022. Overall, what the Islamic Republic of Iran faced last year was part of a project planned and designed by some foreign countries, exploiting their demands and dissatisfactions.

Based on this, some of the external factors that played a significant role in creating and perpetuating the unrest of 1401 are outlined as follows:

A) Interference of foreign states and officials

Detailed and continuous observations for more than a year, the available documents from last year's unrest period, as well as the information obtained indicate that the United States has played a prominent role in designing, implementing, and perpetuating the unrest of 1401; The US kick-started a pre-designed and prepared project by exploiting the death of Miss. Mahsa Amini as an excuse before the results of the official investigations regarding this incident could be come out. The available intelligence documents indicate that the US intelligence service, in cooperation with allied and proxy spy services, had meticulously designed an extensive scheme to launch a nationwide upheaval in Iran prior to the onset of riots. According to the available intelligence documents, the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States primarily spearheaded this efforts, benefiting from close




collaboration with the foreign intelligence services of the UK and the foreign intelligence service of the Zionist regime (Mossad), as well as several other countries.

The US government has invested in networking and furthering its influence in social sectors by wielding a network of organizations known as Partners. The US intelligence and security organizations, under the guise of human rights activities and promoting democracy, allocate millions of dollars of budget per year to identify disposed elements and connect them to aligned networks. This infiltrative network, acting as a foot soldier in the system of social change, is tasked with creating false demands, distorting public demands, and inciting public dissatisfaction.

In order to attract desired individuals, turn them into networks and inculcate ideas of creating social changes within the framework of the said goals, the US have organized numerous training courses in third countries, sometimes in an online format. It is an important to note that the bulk of the coordination for presence of elements under training in third countries by individuals and organizations is often done through the offices and agencies of the US Department of State. A number of organizations that held courses under titles such as Alliance for Iran, Justice for Iran, IREX, Freedom House, Small Media, Siamak Pourzand Foundation, Impact Iran Coalition, Tavana Tech, Abdul Rahman Broumand Foundation, Human Rights Defenders Center and Yalda Institute are the US intelligence, military and political elements. These institutions and individuals each focus on specific social strata, professions, and gender.

Over the recent years, by identifying thugs and riff-raff with frequent foreign visits and then communicating with them once inside Iran, the intelligence services of the United States and the Zionist regime have made extensive efforts to channel money and means, armed them with firearms and equipment and provide training in different ways to enable them to initiate subversive operations against important centers and facilities, start riots and generate violence against ordinary people as well as regular police and Basij forces.

According to completely reliable intelligence, after the outbreak of the unrest in Iran, the CIA allocated an aid budget equivalent to another 53 million dollars by forgoing the administrative-financial formalities for the so-called media affairs and strengthening the Internet tools in order to maintain communication with the rioters. During the unrest, the implementation of extensive operations against the psychological state of the Iranian people in the form of extensive political and social campaigns was part of the American intelligence service's efforts to pressure the Iranian people. The hidden goal of these



campaigns was to promote hatred within Iranian society and instigate polarizing behaviors. Americans, in the field of technology and media activities, considering the increasing impact of social networks and their news authority, have initiated significant influencing operations and a large-scale hybrid war against the people of Iran in cyberspace. In this regard, Twitter, at the behest of the United States, paved the battlefield and media war against the Islamic Republic of Iran by flouting all international laws and its technical and legal guidelines. According to Twitter monitoring, only between September 11, 2022 and October 12, 2022, more than fifty thousand new Persian-speaking users with fake identities were created on Twitter to act against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is while, before that, a maximum of about four thousand Persian-speaking users were created on Twitter monthly. Also, by at least a ten-fold increase of the quota limit of publishing messages for each user per hour and canceling many other restrictions, Twitter exerted its utmost effort to help magnify and highlight fake news and intensify the hybrid war against the Persian-speaking community around the world.

Furthermore, similar to Twitter, Meta violated all international and official laws during the period of the unrest in Iran. Through deliberate manipulation of artificial intelligence algorithms, Meta caused fake news, hate-mongering content, and extremely violent actions to be disseminated intensively and systematically to the Iranian society. Also, this company, like Twitter, on the orders of the US intelligence service, tried to create a cognitive dissonance in the minds of Iranian audiences by supporting pages of foreign-based anti-Iranian people spreading lies and suggesting deceptively that the news and information of these pages such as the official page of the so-called Iran International media have a very large audience. According to reliable information, during the unrest in Iran, some media people living in Germany and one of the countries in the region rented their user accounts completely to the known agents of the US intelligence service!

On September 20, 2022, a team from the CIA, under the cover of the US State Department, visited the headquarters of the terrorist group known as the "Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran" in Erbil, Kurdistan Region of Iraq, and met and talked with the leader of that group, Mustafa Hejri. While appreciating the integration of the two factions of the group, the US intelligence agency team urged them to play a greater role in the unrest that was unfolding in some cities of Iranian Kurdistan.

On October 7, 2022, the delegation of the American spy organization secretly met with the leader of the PAK terrorist group named Hossein Yazdanpanah at Divan Hotel in Erbil. They promised him more help and hope to soon restore the group and return it to fight against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is worth mentioning that, along with the US, some other western countries, especially the UK, Germany, France, Canada, etc., leveraged their various political, intelligence and financial capacities to support the rioters.


B) Foreign media and platforms

1. Anti-Iranian Channel Iran International

An unconventional and unprofessional modus operandi, frequent use of fake news, inverse projection of facts and violation of neutrality in the media is the dominant approach of Iran International news channel. In the first 45 days of the unrest, this satellite network added a new procedure to its list of activities; direct and indirect training of violence, disorder and thuggish and criminal actions is one of the approaches that has nothing to do with the duties of the media and is in conflict with the international media covenants, the internal rules of media regulation in Britain (Ofcom) and even the professional code of ethics declared by Iran International itself. Incitement, encouragement of criminal actions and promotion of violence is the dominant approach of this network.


In addition to fully harnessing the capabilities of the television network, this media made full use of all online platforms to content dissemination, a strategy that even violated the protocols of these platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, and Telegram. During this period, Iran International also tried to provide direct and indirect training of various set of skills for anti-government actions. The publication of fake news, absolving itself of the obligation to correct the fake content that was found to be untrue, and the unmistakable violation of media neutrality were other components of Iran International's methodology during the first 45 days of the unrest.

This satellite network even acted against its declared professional ethics protocol which is posted on its website. The major violations of this network include:

- 
- A. Teaching violent and destructive behaviors;
 2. Promoting verbal and physical violence;
 3. Showing and teaching, directly or otherwise, dangerous behaviors or portraying dangerous behaviors that are in a sense harmful to a person and can be easily imitated by people under 18 years of age or other age groups;
 4. Broadcasting insulting content;
 5. Inciting crime and disorder and disseminating materials that encourages or incites the commission of crime or leads to disorder;
 6. Programs that promote or encourage participation in terrorism or other forms of criminal or disorderly activity;
 7. Hate speech that encourages the possibility of criminal activity or leads to disruption in the lives of citizens;
 8. Spreading hatred, publishing materials and content that encourage, directly or otherwise, hostility and hatred in the form of interviews, reports and narratives;
 9. Providing for the inception of criminal offenses resulting from the dissemination of material inciting hatred related to race, religion or gender;
 10. Publishing content and materials that contain insulting or humiliating behavior towards individuals and groups.

An examination of the performance of the Iran International satellite network in a period of 16 days (from September 14 to 30, 2022) indicates hasty, biased, false reporting, and failure to use basic skills as the initial requirement for professional media activity, contrary to its declared professional policy. In this period of time, the main part of the biased activities of the network was focused on instigating violence, anarchism, rationalization of insecurity, indirect training of subversive and terrorist activities and vandalizing of public and private property.

The interviews conducted by this network between September 14 and 30, 2022, with parties and groups opposed to the Islamic Republic of Iran and some so-called human rights and women's organizations active in Iran, were categorized and then subjected to quantitative and qualitative analysis. Examining the interviews published on this satellite network shows that during the 16 days ending on September 30, Iran International had only 7 interviews with officials



of 5 different entities that claimed to work in the fields of human rights and women's rights inside and outside Iran. In contrast, in the same period of 16 days, Iran International satellite channel conducted and published 63 interviews with the general secretary and senior officials of anti-Iranian political parties and entities living abroad and separatist groups with a history of terrorist activities. These people include entities and parties that do not have representation or sympathizers in Iran and were picked due to their efforts against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

To this end, the interviews were characterized by emotional and provocative tone and wording with the aim of promoting illegal street gatherings, indirect training of ways of countering the police and the use of civil disobedience against the police forces, disrupting the public affairs of cities and presenting provocative and political statements to draw in bigger crowds.

In the same period of time, in various publishing formats, including satellite TV, web version, Farsi and English pages on social networks, Iran International network repeatedly mentioned the following concepts and phrases as “the news line”, "items in interviews", "text of reports" and "dominant literature of news":

- The Islamic Republic is a serial killer
- "Government Murder"
- Demonstrations - protests - nationwide protests
- Publicizing and promoting strikes and nationwide strikes in an extensive manner
- Mass arrests
- Street battle between the protestors and the police
- Advertising and promoting underground activities and secret networks
- Calling for a boycott of Iranian sports teams
- Publication of violent behavior by children as news content
- Fabrication of numbers and figures about those killed or taken into custody in the form of analysis and projecting it as news

The results of the survey show that in the 16-day period from September 14 to 30, 2022, only 3 interviews were conducted with representatives of three organizations that are active in the field of so-called human rights. The rest of the interviews were with members of Iranian opposition organizations that


operate abroad, including with subversive, paramilitary and military (terrorist) functions.

The important thing that was noted in the literature review of Iran International regarding the publication of news of protests and riots in Iran is that in presenting textual and video narratives of the encounter of the police forces, instead of employing terms such as the police force, law enforcement or police, they picked pejorative titles such as "security forces", "repression forces", "military forces" or "suppression forces". Removing the name of the police from the literature of this media serves its function when this channel refers to police action against violence, destruction of private and public property as repression when establishing order and preventing disorder or any harm to the citizens are the primary duty of the police everywhere in the world.

Publishing videos of burning police cars, setting fire to police stations and public places, is one of the main and most frequent contents that Iran International repeatedly used during the unrest as an instructional tool for vandalism and attacks on police forces. In this regard, during the period of unrest, Iran International took the initiative to teach burning of city billboards, destruction of public property and street closures, creating disorder and destruction of public and private places, destructive actions, and promoting disorder, violence, attacks, and beating of police officers.

2. Anti-Iranina Manoto Channel

During the unrest of 2022, this channel aired many news and analytical programs featuring content and examples aimed at inciting and encouraging violence and chaos in Iran. At different hours and times from September 16 and 17, 2022, the television reports of the "Manoto" channel gave an exaggerated, unreal account of the situation by publishing pictures of Miss. Mahsa Amini and highlighting the gathering and protest in front of the hospital and re-running it with emotionally-laden expressions. As a matter of fact, based on the suite of media strategies and considering the specific positions and goals of this network in relation to Iran, one can safely assert that the method of making headlines and publishing news of this media was aimed at influencing the minds and views of the audience, directing the protests and showing how widespread the protests were through media techniques of framing, highlighting and conceptualizing.



If we wish to look at such issues from the perspective of media rights, we must first refer to Ofcom's rules. Ofcom's rules state: *“Content that directly or indirectly leads to incitement and encouragement to commit crime or disorder, as well as forms of news that encourage or promote participation in terrorist activities or other types of criminal and norm-breaking acts are prohibited.”*

According to the media laws, this matter is considered a media crime, but some guests of this channel openly invited the people to continue unrest by publishing and commenting on their speeches, or in another example, by showing pictures of young people in one of the neighborhoods of Tehran who were holding grenades, they encouraged and incited the youth to continue on the same path.

In fact, one of the most extensive items that were prominent in the programs of this anti-Iranian television channel was the attack of protesters on government, military and religious sites. Broadcasting footages of attacking police officers, clashes between officers and people, breaking the windows of police cars and disarming them, setting fire to the equipment of the security forces, which was a kind of incitement to attack officers and take up arms, burning cars and motorcycles of security officers were often seen in the news sections and social networks of this channel. This channel also published tweets and video clips in which it showed the military formation to attack the enemy and tried to incite internal conflicts between the people and the security forces and create division between them.

By broadcasting images of people from other countries searching on social networks, this media focused on the importance of following Iran's news by people from other countries, and by highlighting one image, it gave it a pervasive and false spin of support.

3. The anti-Iranian BBC Farsi news channel

From September 16, 2022, highlighting the gathering in front of Kasra Hospital due to the death of Miss. Mahsa Amini was seen in the news coverage of this channel. Video clips of rallies in front of the governor's office of Saqqez and chanting the slogan of death to the dictator, clashes, hurling rocks at officers by rioters in the city of Saqqez during the funeral ceremony of Mahsa Amini and pulling down the banner of General Martyr Soleimani in Sanandaj on September 16 and 17, 2022 was one of the most important items aired by this network. If we were to analyze the news of this network from September 16 to November 16, 2022, we would find that from the beginning, broadcasting clips and images with the theme of the dictatorship of the regime and condemning the law enforcement forces were among the things that persisted until the final days. This political targeting only focused on broadcasting images and events that promoted violent protests and anti-government slogans, giving it a widespread aspect in society. One can safely assume that since November 2, 2022, two days before November 4, which is known as Student's Day in Iran, this network started to rebroadcast the images of the early days of the unrest, which featured slogans against the state, violence and confrontation with law enforcement officers in a bid to fuel the riots and direct the political movements of students on November 4 in its intended path by inciting and promoting violence and repeating destructive slogans. The use of framing, highlighting and conceptualization was a fixture in the news coverage of this network. Concept means the media's effort to create their desired reality in the minds of the audience. In the days leading to November 4, this channel highlighted video clips containing slogans against the state and religious scholars. By making reference to the formation of the revolution of 1979, this channel struggled to portray this as an unrealized achievement and the cause of public protest.

The most important points introduced to Iran and the world in the news analyzed by this anti-Iranian TV channel are:

1. The IRGC is a terrorist organization;
2. The people of Iran do not want the government of the Islamic Republic, its state and its leadership;
3. The position of the leadership and state has been weakened among government forces and officials;

4. People are waiting for the support of other countries to destroy the state of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
5. Torture and violence are tools of the government to pressure the people;
6. Weakness of the state and lack of its acceptance by the public;
7. Inducing the idea of inefficiency of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
8. Suggesting the prevalence of violations of human rights and civil liberties in Iran;
9. Inducing the impartiality of BBC Farsi;
10. The challenge of the legitimacy and instability of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the inefficiency of religion in the administration of society;
11. Portraying a harsh face of Islam in the eyes of the world's public opinion;
12. Insinuating the formation of a global consensus against Iran because of the Islamic Republic's threat to world security and peace;
13. Iranian officials have reached the end of the road and their term is coming to an end.

The use of special phrases and news headlines was one of the important strategies of this network to induce the extent and depth of the unrest and the imminent overthrow of the state by stimulating the minds to embrace it and spread the unrest in the country; this tactic was accompanied by broadcasting clips with anti-state themes and slogans and showing the widespread attacks on and destruction of government buildings.

4. Social Networks

The way Meta Company has dealt with and failed to take necessary actions regarding the Instagram platform in recent years has turned this platform into a safe haven for criminals, gangs, terrorist groups, and supporters of chaos and unrest.

During the unrest of 2022, the Instagram platform played a major role in inciting and encouraging violence and chaos in Iran by providing instructions on making smoke bombs and Molotov cocktails, promoting the sale of various firearms, and disseminating hundreds of violent videos following the death of Ms. Mahsa Amini. Furthermore, with the organized publication of false news

and the promotion of discriminatory and hateful behavior, Instagram not only lacked the minimum preconditions of a free and independent media, but also put all its facilities and capacity at the disposal of terrorist, separatist and violent groups to fan the flames of chaos and unrest in Iran. Also, this platform has become a platform for creating social, ethnic and religious divisions in Iran, and helping terrorist and separatist groups (by publishing content encouraging subversion, videos of terrorist groups that caused the terrorist incident in Ahvaz in September 2017) to foment ethnic sentiments, separatism and creating enmity and conflict between Iranian ethnic groups.

It is very clear that the actions of this platform, while being a violation of Iran's national sovereignty, have also resulted in the violation of users' rights through the application of double standards and laying the groundwork for propaganda and operational activities of terrorist groups. However, Meta Company has not responded to the legal requests of Iranian authorities in a responsible and professional manner. The relevant department in Iran Police (FATA), Satra (Organization for regulating audio and video coverage of the Islamic Republic of Iran) and Regulatory Organization for Radio Communications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology have had several official correspondences with META Company. These correspondences demand accountability and preventive action of Meta Company against the spread of illegal practices that are contrary to the declared policies of that company and international law.


Despite these actions of the Meta Company and the Instagram platform in inciting, encouraging and directing violence and spreading hatred, unfortunately, we must point out the harsh fact that Instagram, after the physical assassination of General Soleimani, the standard bearer of the fight against terrorism by the American terrorist regime, removed tens of millions of posts related to this great hero from the pages of this platform, under the pretext of its so-called policies against violence, virtually assassinating this martyr.

C. Terrorist outfits

Among the external factors involved in the unrest of 2022, the role of terrorist groups cannot be ignored. Some field observations of the special committee regarding terrorist groups are as follows:

- The deployment of Mossad agents on the Iran-Iraq border (around the border crossings of Mehran and Shalamcheh) to facilitate the entry of elements of the terrorist group MKO into Iran;
- The meeting of American forces with some leaders of terrorist groups attributed to the noble Kurdish people in northern Syria (Mazloum Abdi, Mahmoud Barkhudan and Siamand) and emphasizing the sending of volunteers to northern Iraq and then Iran with the aim of spreading unrest by promising them financial support and weapons;
- France's support for Kurdish counter-revolutionary outfits (training elements of the terrorist group of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran by the French intelligence service, providing the basis for holding a conference of Kurdish groups in France, feeding them lines of action in order to exploit the maximum capacity of artistic and sports figures, etc.);
- The actions of one of the countries in the region regarding the unrest in Iran; Placement of order for Starlink satellite internet communication items by satellite equipment sending agencies, continuation of creating media propaganda about unrest in Iran focusing on issues such as social and economic injustice, loss of hope, illegitimacy of Iran's state.

It is worth noting that according to the announcement of the relevant intelligence and security agencies, 49 agents and associates of the terrorist group MKO were arrested in the country in the first days of the unrest. The people in question played a role in producing fake news that provoked rioters, organizing assassinations and destruction, direct presence in the hearts of street riots and destruction of public property, providing various equipment to combat the police and incendiary materials to set fire to places and public and personal vehicles. The arrest of 77 people from the groups based in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, including the official mercenaries of the Zionist groups known as Komala, Democrat, Pak, PJAK, and some of the high-ranking cadres of these groups who were conspiring against the oppressed people of Iranian Kurdistan on both sides of the western borders of the country was another important piece of news. Among those arrested, there was a prominent cadre and member of the central council of one of the groups residing in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. He received military training in the American-Zionist bases of the mentioned region and is known as a military commander. He was designing, organizing and directing the riotous cells for the western region of the country, when he was arrested during a surprise sting operation. The arrest of 5 members of takfiri-terrorist



groups along with 36 kg of explosives, who were trying to use the opportunity of the riots to plant bombs in people's gatherings as well as among rioters and blaming the explosions on the opposite side to intensify the conflict among the interested parties is also noteworthy. These terrorists were planning to assassinate one of the senior officials of the country, as well as planning bomb attacks at a mourning ceremony in Shiraz and in the Martyrs' Square in Mashhad, which were thwarted.

The Baha'i spy organization also had an active involvement in the chaos and unrest and encouraged vandalism and destruction of public places, according to the order of the center located in the occupied Haifa. Based on this, in the early days of the riots, the secret core of Baha'i, including three Baha'i leaders and two members of their media team, were apprehended. 92 people affiliated with the Pahlavi regime and prominent monarchists were also identified and arrested in the scenes of unrest and behind the scenes. 164 thugs who were known to the police for drug dealing and consumption, hooliganism, rape, etc. were also identified and arrested while several Molotov cocktail production workshops were discovered.

D. Discovery of weapons during the unrest

During the unrest of 2022, sixteen organized bands and networks of weapon smuggling were identified. According to the investigations conducted, from September 17 to December 5, 2022,, a total of 2,827 military firearms, 5,487 insurgent firearms, and a total of 8,314 firearms were discovered during the unrests.

Chapter III: Examining examples of the scope and extent of violence during the unrest of 2022

The right to peaceful assembly is recognized in Iran's Constitution and common laws. As long as the participants in the assembly have not resorted to unconventional measures, they are protected by law. However, if they pick up white weapons or firearms, disrupt public order and terrorize the public, they are liable for the legal consequences of their criminal acts.

Some rallies that took place after the death of Miss. Mahsa Amini in different parts of the country, unfortunately, went out of a peaceful state and got relegated into a cycle of violence and destruction. The guided elements took advantage of the people's civil protests and diverted them.

Thus, during the unrest, some people resorted to the worst kind of violence against people and police forces by using white weapons or firearms and incendiary substances. During these destructive gatherings, many public and private properties were set on fire and/or looted; some law enforcement agents and regular citizens lost their lives or were injured by rioters wielding white weapons or firearms. Administrative centers and public services such as banks, ATMs, ambulances, public transportation means, police cars, fire engines and religious places were widely attacked and many of these sites were destroyed and burned down. In this chapter, some examples of violence during the unrest of 2022 are given.

A. Khaneh Esfahan terrorist incident

At around 21:15 on November 16, 2022, a number of people armed with AK-74s fired directly at a number of law enforcement agents stationed at the scene (Khaneh Isfahan neighborhood, Isfahan city). As a result of this shooting, in addition to the injuries of 4 members of the People's Security Forces, one member of the Isfahan Police Force and two members of the People's Security Forces were martyred.

B. Terrorist attack in the shrine of Shah Cheragh

While the country was grappling with the highest level of violence, a number of foreign nationals who were members of the ISIS carried out a terrorist operation

in the Holy Shrine of Shah Cheragh on October 26, 2022, as a result of which 13 pilgrims were martyred and 30 were wounded. Among the victims of this terrorist attack, there were several women and 3 children. Arsham Saraidaran, Ali Asghar, Lori Govini, and Mohammad Reza Keshavarz were among the minor victims. The important point is that, according to Iran's intelligence agency, the professional behavior of the main instigators and the support staff of the said operation indicated that the intelligence services of the enemy countries sponsored this terrorist operation in order to deepen the atmosphere of insecurity in the country at the time of the 2022 unrest.

C. Izeh terrorist incident

Following the request made by the anti-Iranian media, from 17:30 on November 16, 2022, several cars moved from Shohada Square to the Helal Ahmar Crossroad of Izeh city with continuous honking and tried to take people along. At the same time as the sun set, heavy traffic was formed in this area and the police forces tried to disperse these people. According to the statements of eyewitnesses, exploiting the inflamed atmosphere, a group armed with AK-47s riding on 2 motorcycles started shooting at the people and the police who were present in the central market of Izeh city. In this attack, 7 citizens (including a child named Kian Pir Falak) were gunned down while 12 people were injured. Some images recorded prior to the attack show that the attackers were armed riders on two motorcycles who tried to knock CCTVs out of operation by shooting at them before committing the act. This terrorist act was directed on the platform of Instagram in a handle called "Qiam (uprising) Izeh". This page with about 130,000 followers wrote in the moments before the terrorist act: "Someone shot at the officers with a pistol!" Anyone who can bring weapons should do so." By carrying out this act of terrorism, this Instagram page excitedly announced "two motorcycled gunned down the police officers at the square". The terrorists also published the story "Now the conditions are ready to take over the police station" and "Set fire to the ambulances" in celebration of their criminal act.

D. Slitting the throat of a police officer in the city of Amol

On September 23, 2022, law enforcement forces were dispatched to contain unrest in Amol city, where they were attacked with bricks and stones by some

rioters, many of whom were wearing masks. During this attack, one of the officers was stabbed in the neck and suffered severe bleeding.

E. The crime of Ekbatan town and the martyrdom of Arman Ali Vardi

Arman Alivardi was a 21-year-old seminary student living in Shahraneh neighborhood of Tehran, who was abducted by some people during the riots on October 26, 2022 in Ekbatan town. After his hands were tied and severely beaten with multiple stabs, he was left on the side of the street until he was found by security forces after a few hours. He was then transferred to Baqiyatallah hospital, but died on October 26, 2022 due to severe bleeding.

F. The crime on Sattar Khan street in Tehran

During the incidents on Sattar Khan Street, a number of rioters attacked people and military forces using Molotov cocktails. Lt. Col. Amir Kamandi was injured in the head by a hand grenade and was martyred while he was doing his duty of dealing with those who disturb the order and security.

G. Crime in Baneh city

Following the unrest and the efforts of the police officers to protect the lives, property and honor of the people, Colonel Tooraj Ardalani, a member of the Baneh police station, was injured on October 27, 2022 by the rioters in an act of throwing rocks and improvised explosive devices. Due to the injuries, he suffered brain death. Despite the efforts of the medical team, after a few weeks, his body organs were donated with the consent of the martyr's family.

H. The crime on the Karaj Freeway and the martyrdom of Seyyed Ruhollah Ajamian

On November 3, 2022, during the unrest, a part of Karaj to Qazvin Freeway was blocked by some people who engaged in destroying public and private properties and assaulted officers. In this incident, 28-year-old Seyyed Ruhollah Ajamian, who was trying to clear the traffic blockage and had no means of

defense, was attacked by rioters. The attackers kicked his body, dragged it to the ground, threw him under the truck and with a few stabs from behind, ripped his heart and left his half-dead and half-naked body on the street until he was martyred.

I. Crime in the city of Mashhad

On November 17, 2022, on Hor Ameli Street in Mashhad, around 4:00 p.m., when the security forces were controlling the riots on the street riding motorcycles, a person named Majidreza Rahnavard, who was armed with a knife, attacked Law enforcement forces. He first killed Mr. Hossein Zainal Zadeh with three stab wounds to the head and back of the body, and then fled to Hor Ameli Street. On his way, he stabbed Mr. Ebrahim Ghafourian in the left shoulder, Mr. Daniyal Rezazah in the neck, and Mr. Mohammad Hossein Nedaei below the left shoulder. He fled after killing two security defenders and injuring 4 others and terrorizing the local citizens and businessmen.

J. Crime in the city of Malayer

At 8 p.m. of October 26, 2022, following the report of a shooting and show of force with firearms in one of the intersections of Malayer city of Hamadan province (Shahid Mousavi Street), law enforcement and security officers were dispatched to the place. Once the officers got to the place, they noticed three white Peugeot Pars cars, which were occupied by about ten men who covered their heads and faces with black cloth. By observing the police officers and scared of the possibility of, being identified the perpetrators who were known to the police fled in two Peugeot Pars cars while the driver of the third car abandoned his vehicle and ran away. To check the abandoned vehicle out of duty, a police officer moved towards the car unarmed under the impression that the car had no occupants. The convict Milad Zohreh Vand, who was hiding inside the car, opened fire at the security forces with a firearm (pump-action shotgun), which eventually led to the martyrdom of one of the security forces named Ali Nazari after which the perpetrator escaped the scene.

K. Overrunning police officers in Robat Karim city

On September 22, 2022, a person named Mohammad Qobad Lou attacked the police motorcycle unit in Robat Karim city of Tehran province with a private car at a speed of about 100 km per hour. In this encounter, 6 police officers were seriously injured and taken to the hospital. One of the injured in sergeant major Farid Karampour Hasanvand, died in the hospital due to the severity of his injuries.

L. Running over police officers in Shiraz with a car


On November 15, 2022, following widespread calls for illegal activities, law enforcement officers were deployed in Dr. Shariati Boulevard (Ma'ali Abad) of Shiraz city to establish order and security. At this time, the driver of a Peykan pickup truck attacked the motorcycle riders of the police detachment located on the boulevard and lunged into five of the organization's motorcycles. As a result of this collision, police equipment was damaged and 6 people were seriously injured.

M. Crime in Sanandaj city

On November 16, 2022, following the calls published in Sanandaj city, some people disturbed the public order and security, breached the peace of the citizens by creating a gathering and setting fire to several tires and started searching passing vehicles. In the meantime, seeing the identity card of a police officer named Hasan Yousefi who was on his way home after finishing work, attacked him brutally, repeatedly stabbed him with knives and machetes and martyred him while he was in civvies.

N. Crime in Gilan Province

In the last days of November 2022, gatherings were formed in some parts of Gilan province. Hamzeh Alinejad was walking home with his three-year-old son and his wife in Khoshk Bijar, when before entering the house, one of the rioters fired several shots from a semi-automatic weapon at them from a distance of three meters. According to an informed source, his wife was



unlocking the door of the house when she heard the sound of gunshots and realized that Martyr Ali Nejad had been shot.

O. Other examples of violence against law enforcement forces

In addition to the examples mentioned, there are other crimes in which the security forces were violently beaten and martyred. Among these cases, one can mention slitting the throat of one of the police forces in Babol, the burning of a police officer in Mashhad, or the beating that led to the death of security forces in the cities of Bukan, Sanandaj, Kamyaran, Sanheh and Shiraz. As a result of these measures, Colonel Nader Bairami in Sahneh city of Kermanshah province, Mehdi Asna Ashari, Reza Almasi, Abbas Fatemiyeh and Rahim Sahabi from law enforcement agents of Bukan city of West Azerbaijan province, Reza Azarbar from law enforcement forces of Kamyaran city of Kurdistan province while Mohammad Zare'e Muayedi was martyred in Shiraz city of Fars province.

Chapter IV: Investigating the situation of the deceased, the injured, damage and allegations of human rights violations during the unrest of 2022

During and after the unrest of 2022, a number of citizens, law enforcement forces, and some rioters were killed while some suffered physical injuries whose conditions are discussed below. Also, a range of allegations were raised by some individuals, media and so-called human rights institutions in relation to human rights violations. The Special Committee, therefore, carefully investigated the cases and allegations with the aim of clarifying and discovering the truth free of any bias and prejudice.

A) Examining the status of the deceased

By examining the available documents, including the reports of relevant internal institutions such as the Medical Examination Organization, military, police and security agencies, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, as well as meeting and talking with some of the families of the deceased, the Special Committee examined the situation of the deceased and martyrs of the 2022 unrest. The results of the investigations of the Special Committee are as follows:

1. Death of people

- During the 2022 unrest, 202 people lost their lives. In view of the relevant documents, the Committee's investigations indicate that the deceased are categorized as follows:
- 90 of the dead were people who were killed while carrying and using weapons (white or firearms) in clashes and attacks on Military and law enforcement headquarters, critical infrastructure or law enforcement personnel.
- 112 of the dead were passers-by who lost their lives during the riots by rioters and those armed with unlicensed weapons that were not standard issues of the law enforcement forces; or by armed terrorists with the aim of killing and creating an atmosphere against the system

2. Martyrs from the people

25 people lost their lives in the terrorist incidents in Shiraz (13 people) and Izeh (7 people) while other martyrs (5 people) who died as a result of terrorist attacks or at the hands of rioters.

3. Martyrs from law enforcement forces

During the unrest of 2022, 54 law enforcement personnel were martyred as a result of widespread violence by rioters and terrorists.

4. Examination of an alleged list of a so-called human rights non-governmental organization regarding the deceased:

The Special Committee also examined the alleged death of 538 people published by a so-called human rights non-governmental organization as far as possible, the results of which are as follows:

It was found that 18 of the alleged people who were introduced as dead are currently alive; another 78 people, who were introduced as victims of the riots, also died in incidents not related to the riots, such as illness, accident, suicide, intentional homicide by another person, etc. Also, many of the alleged people could not be identified due to the lack of necessary information.

B) The results of investigating the allegation of issuing and executing death sentences for some people associated with the 2022 unrest

Following the riots of 2022, one of the allegations leveled both during the course of riots and in its wake by the so-called human rights organizations including the so-called Fact Finding Mission and mechanisms and later widely reflected in news agencies, opposition media and social networks was the high number of capital punishment sentences issued on different charges. It should be noted that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in paragraph 2 of article 6 regarding the right to life stipulates as follows” In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to


the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgment rendered by a competent court”.

Therefore, according to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the death penalty has not been declared absolutely prohibited and can be implemented if the following conditions are met:

- ✓ The death penalty should be reserved to "the most serious crimes";
- ✓ Conviction and punishment for serious crimes should be based on the law at the time of committing the act;
- ✓ The aforementioned laws do not conflict with the Covenant and the Convention on the Prohibition and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;
- ✓ The death sentence is a definitive sentence issued by a competent court.

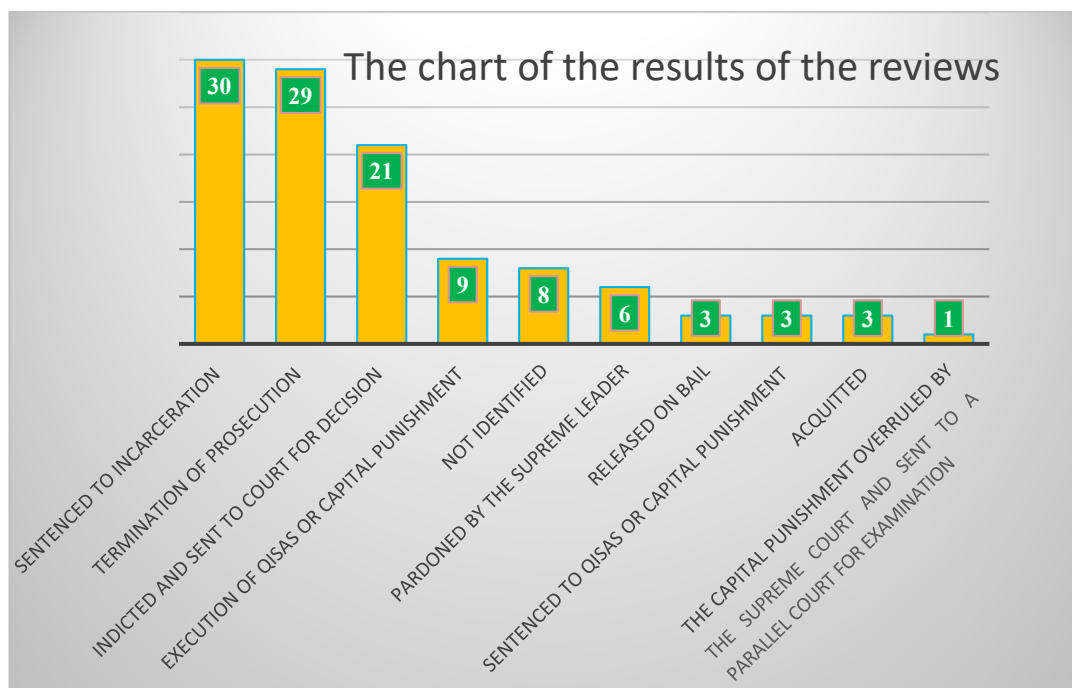
Therefore, the Special Committee put on the agenda a detailed investigation of the allegations made about some names and people in the published reports and news. Based on the inquiries from the competent authorities, the investigations carried out on the names of the persons mentioned in the published reports and the answers received from the relevant entities up to February 2024, it was determined that some of these names did not exist at all or could not be identified due to the lack of additional information. Many of the people mentioned in the media who are allegedly facing death sentences or have received capital punishment sentences have been released either by virtue of the Supreme Leader's amnesty decree or after receiving a suspension of prosecution or an order of non-suit upon the completion of preliminary investigation. Also, some of these names refer to those defendants who have been sentenced to several years of incarceration and are now serving their sentences after going through all the legal formalities and passing a due process. They have received lenient rulings despite perpetration of serious crimes with several public and private implications because of expressing remorse for their actions and crimes and on the grounds of Islamic compassion and mercy. Some of the names are related to people whose cases have been investigated or are being investigated on the charge of intentional murder or membership in armed or terrorist groups.

In relation to the compliance of these conditions with the case of some people who were taken into custody and sentenced to death during riots of 2022, it should be noted that according to the explanations given, the crimes committed by these people are considered as examples of terrorist crimes, resulting into losses of lives and jeopardizing public order



and security. Few international lawyers and experts would disagree with the point that such crimes are among the examples of "the most serious crimes". The second condition mentioned in Clause 2 of Article 6 of the Covenant regarding the application of punishment based on the law of the time of committing the act has been fully observed in these cases. The aforementioned sentence was issued based on the provisions of the Islamic Penal Code. These rulings are absolutely NOT in conflict with other provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Prohibition of Genocide. Furthermore, the fourth condition regarding the issuance of the sentence by the competent court, as explained, has been exactly observed in these cases. Therefore, based on the above explanations, it can be concluded that the sentences issued in the cases of these people are in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the country's international obligations, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

With the investigations carried out regarding the alleged lists of the so-called human rights mechanisms claiming that death sentences have been issued for 113 people associated with the riots of 2022, it was found that 30 people have received prison sentences and 29 people have been granted orders of on-suit. Moreover, 6 people were pardoned by the Supreme Leader, 3 people were acquitted and 3 people were released on bail. One death sentence has also been overturned in the Supreme Court and been referred to a parallel branch for re-examination. Due to failure to provide complete information, no records were retrieved for 8 people. The sentence of retribution (Qisas) or capital punishment of 9 people has been executed. The crimes committed by these people are attached to this report. 20 people have been indicted for committing crimes and their cases have been sent to the court for consideration. Finally, three people have been sentenced to death (in form of Qisas or capital punishment).



C) Wounded and injured

Investigations by the Special Committee show that some people were injured in the riots. Unfortunately, there are no specific statistics on the number of injured people, which could be due to the lack of referral to medical centers, judicial authorities, or because injuries were minor. The Special Committee's investigations of some reports of the so-called human rights non-governmental organizations also show that the number of people who may have referred to foreign authorities for their injuries is very small. However, due to incomplete details, it is impossible to verify such claims. Nevertheless, in cases where the injured persons or those who claimed to have been injured have referred to the competent authorities such as the Special Committee to investigate the unrest of 2022, the law enforcement forces or the judicial authorities, the necessary investigations have been carried out in order to compensate the damage and the cost of treatment of the injured, the details of which will come in the sixth chapter.

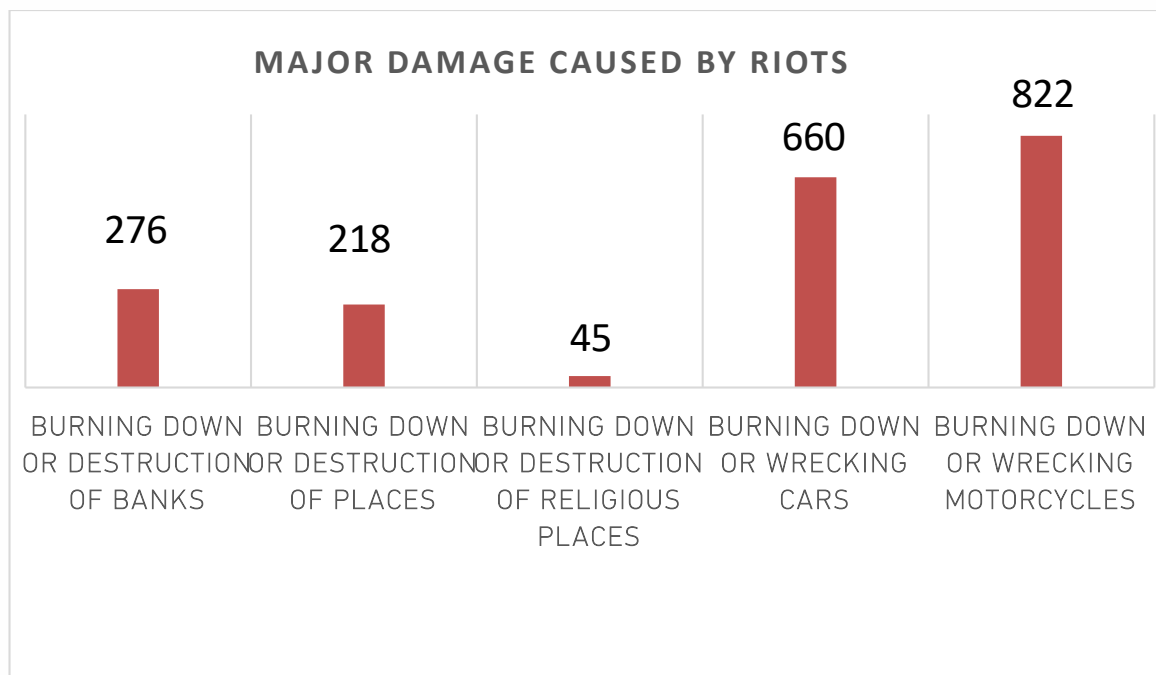
During the 2022 riots, a significant number of law enforcement officers were injured or wounded. The information received by the Special Committee from the General Command of the Police Force (Faraja) shows that by the

preparation of this report, about 5200 people from the Faraja forces have been injured or wounded.

In response to the Special Committee's inquiry, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps sent a report stating that during the riots, a significant number of IRGC and Basij forces were injured by rioters, 1,540 of whom suffered severe, irreparable physical injuries such as spinal cord injury, blindness, broken limbs etc for each a case has been filed in the relevant commission.

D) Investigating damage to public and private property and places

During the violent riots, many public and private properties were set on fire or looted. Civilian administrative centers and public services such as banks, ATMs, ambulances (despite carrying patients), public transport vehicles, police cars, fire engines and religious places were subjected to systematic and widespread attacks, and many of them were destroyed and burned down.



The financial value of damage to government, public and private property and places during the unrest:

Table No. 1 shows the amount of damage caused to government, public and private property (vehicles and equipment) while Table No. 2 displays the amount of damage caused to government, public and private places during the unrest until January 15, 2023. According to table number (1), 10967843 million riyals of damage to property and according to table number (2), 9066351 million riyals of damage to places have been incurred in all sectors until January 15, 2023.

The amount of damage sustained by government, public and private property (vehicles and equipment) during the recent unrest (in million Rials) - until January 15, 2023

Sector		Damage
Government		2,584,380
Public	Companies and institutions	386124
	Banks	1386441
	EMS	277718
	Municipalities (fire stations, taxis, buses, equipment etc)	4707655
	Mosques and religious sites	98237
Private	Vehicles	1056288
	Equipment	671000
Total		10967843

The amount of damage sustained by government, public, private, security and law enforcement property during the recent unrest (in million Rials) until January 15, 2023

Sector		Damage
Government		1128531
Public	Companies and institutions	11908
	Municipalities (fire stations, taxis, buses, equipment etc)	1449520
	Banks	1495490
	Gas stations	10000
	Mosques and religious sites	147945
	Other	0
Private	Houses	136450
	Department stores	2127325
	Stores	132660
	Drugstores	1085
	Medical centers	2400737
	Other	19000
Total		9066351

E) Examining the status of those taken into custody

The investigations of the Special Committee show that during the unrest of 1401, cases were filed for about 34 thousand people (filing of a case does not mean detention) and their status is as follows:

1. Given the emphasis of Ayatollah Khamenei, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution, to conduct an immediate investigation regarding the death of Miss. Mahsa Amini, and the order of the Head of the Judiciary to investigate the matter in detail, as well as the instructions of the Public Prosecutor and the directives of the National Security Council regarding how to deal with those detained, many people who were in the detention center were released by issuing appropriate judicial orders. For this reason, more than 90% of the arrested people were not committed to prison in the first place from the beginning and were outside the prison with proper judicial orders. Later, many of them received orders of non-suit and their cases were dismissed. By looking into the available documents and reports, it was found out that in the early days, with the aim of settling the cases of those apprehended as quickly as possible and handling possible complaints, officers and relevant judicial officials were stationed at the detention centers round the clock. As a matter of fact, during the unrest, there were actually less than 3,000 people in custody.
2. Thanks to the general amnesty of the Supreme Leader, the criminal cases filed for 22,000 defendants and convicts of the 2022 unrest were closed and their criminal records were expunged, both those under arrest or those who had been released on bail or owing to other judicial orders regardless of the stage of their prosecution, pending or otherwise.
3. Investigations of the Special Committee show that at the time of the preparation of this report, only 292 people are still in custody for committing violent criminal acts, including causing extensive damage, arson, and committing security crimes and terrorist acts. 158 of these people have been sentenced to incarceration while the


rest have been indicted and their case was placed in the judicial process.

4. The investigations of the Committee reveal that, firstly, all the arrests were made on the basis of judicial orders and hence cannot be characterized as arbitrary. Secondly, in random investigations carried out by the Committee members, it was confirmed that the said detainees enjoyed the rights specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure as well as the regulations of the Prisons Organization and all the guarantees of a fair trial, including the principle of presumption of innocence, access to counsel and access to available facilities such as phone calls, meeting with family and receiving medical services in custody. Thirdly, cases of complaints and objections regarding the lack of explanation of charges or access to a lawyer were also reported, which were sent to the relevant judicial and oversight authorities for investigation. However, due to the lack of proofs and documents, their authenticity was not verified.

F) Allegations of sexual assault, violence and rape to quash unrest

On December 6, 2023, the non-governmental organization known as Amnesty International published a report full of lies and devoid of facts entitled "*I was brutally raped: sexual violence, a weapon in the hands of the Islamic Republic of Iran to suppress the uprising of women, life, freedom*", leveling illusory accusations and allegations against some law enforcement officers during last year's riots. Amnesty International has claimed in its report that between January and August 2023, it collected the testimonies of 45 people from 17 provinces of the country regarding rape and other forms of sexual violence against protesters.

In order to safeguard the dignity of the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran, both in the Constitution and in the Law on Legitimate Freedoms and Civil Rights, the legislator of the Islamic Republic of Iran has respected the dignity of humans and their honor. Also, as far as crimes against chastity are concerned, the Islamic Penal Code has protected the life and dignity of people by



establishing legal provisions guaranteeing the prevention of any sexual harassment to any member of the society; for the perpetrator of the criminal act of sexual assault, the Islamic Penal Code has prescribed the most severe punishment, i.e. death. In the Islamic society, if someone commits any acts of sexual assault, according to the provisions of the Islamic Penal Code, they will be dealt with legally without any room for leniency and are penalized according to the crime committed. In criminalizing sexual relations, the legislator has acted on the basis of Islamic rulings beyond the existing laws in some countries that claim to protect the rights of women and girls, and has criminalized any sexual relations outside of marriage, even based on the consent of the parties.

Amnesty International's report contains many methodological flaws that make any impartial and independent reader doubtful of the authenticity of the report and reject it. The reliance of the report on fake information and not respecting the principle of "the need to obtain facts through objective and reliable information from authentic sources" indicates the dishonesty of the drafters of this report and its politically-motivated nature. Amnesty International has claimed that in order to protect the privacy, safety and security of the victims and other sources, it has used pseudonyms in this report, refrained from mentioning the date and place of the interviews and any identity details such as name, age, the ethnicity and geographical location in which the people were detained. By rights, the credibility of the report is upheld when individuals or institutions other than its producer(s) can verify the claims, or the documents and evidence provided are strong enough to dispel any doubt or uncertainty. The question here is why Amnesty International, without conducting any verification and inquiry of the matter from the relevant authority in the Islamic Republic of Iran and contrary to the provisions of international law regarding the "sufficiency", "certainty" and "persuasiveness" of the evidence in this regard, has published materials that do not lend to verification?

Amnesty International has claimed on its website that it conducts in-depth research on human rights violations and prepares well-founded reports with detailed documentation. This anonymous report, without any possibility of verification, completely questions the claim of documented and substantiated activities of Amnesty International. If the purpose of this organization is to deal with alleged cases of human rights violations in any country and not propaganda and political activity against countries, it should have delivered its

documents to the Islamic Republic of Iran for review and consideration. If the international amnesty procedure were to prevail in the field of human rights, we would only witness hurling of accusations against countries, without any documentation.

1. The results of the investigation of allegations prior to the publication of Amnesty International's report:

According to Articles 35 and 156 of the Constitution, litigation is the inalienable right of every person, everyone may refer to the competent courts for the purpose of filing a lawsuit, and no one can be prohibited from the court that they have the right to refer to. Also, the Judiciary, as the protector of individual and social rights, is responsible for hearing and issuing judgments about grievances, infringements and complaints. However, in line with their inherent duty, the High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran and also other relevant institutions and authorities investigated the allegations that were raised in the virtual and media space even before the publication of Amnesty International's report.

Once the first allegations of rape were aired, the secretary of the High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran sent a letter to the Public Prosecutor's Office on January 2, 2023, requesting him to carefully examine all the claims made by any natural or legal person, domestic or foreign, launch proper investigation and demand the claimants to produce their proofs and documents. Then, based on the results of the investigation, serious action be taken against the perpetrators of the crimes, if proven, and against the claimants (for spreading falsehoods) if proved otherwise, and the results be made known to the public. The Public Prosecutor's Office also announced after the review that the claimants have not submitted any documents to corroborate their claims. Following the submission of a similar claim by one of the imprisoned convicts, the Secretary of the High Council for Human Rights corresponded with the Tehran's Public Prosecutor on October 17, 2023 and requested him to investigate and deal with such allegations. In this letter, it was emphasized that if the alleged offense is confirmed, the guilty persons should be dealt with according to the laws and regulations. In response, the prosecutor of Tehran

announced that the convicted person in question refused to provide any answers and documents regarding their claims.

In addition, all justice departments of the country were also requested to seriously investigate and deal with the matter if any complaint is lodged or any assertion is made in this regard. Also, the High Council for Human Rights conducted the necessary research through inquiries from the courts when it was found that a complaint were received and processed as follows:

With the complaint of two women against two people of rape who introduced themselves as law enforcement officers (who in fact had no connection with law enforcement forces), with regard to committing rape, the matter was dealt with in the relevant city courthouse. With the issuance of the indictment on November 30, 2021, the case was referred to the Criminal Court of the province. After completing the legal formalities and hearing the defenses of the defendants and their lawyers, this court convicted one of the defendants based on articles 160, 164, 211, 221 and 224 of the Islamic Penal Code (approved in 2013) and article 637 of the Islamic Penal Code (discretionary punishments approved in 1996) to capital punishment on the charge of adultery by force and under reluctance. The other defendant was sentenced to 99 lashes for violating chastity (without committing adultery). As an additional punishment, he was sentenced to two years of forced residence in a remote city as per Article 23 of the Islamic Penal Code (approved in 2013).

2. The result of the investigation of the allegations of raping Miss. Armita Abbasi

In a series of baseless and undocumented reports, CNN claimed harassment and sexual assault of women detained in Iran. On November 21, 2022, in a completely contradictory and undocumented report, this media introduced Armita Abbasi as a female protester who was arrested for participating in peaceful protests in Iran and subjected to sexual harassment and torture by Iranian security forces. In this baseless report, which only refers to undocumented quotes and statements of people whose identities are not disclosed, CNN claimed that Armita Abbasi was arrested during the protests in Iran and after a week of detention, she was taken to a hospital in Karaj while her

hair had been shaved. In the hospital, it was found that she had been raped. Some foreign media also wrote that she is facing execution!

According to the investigations, the person in question had been admitted to the hospital before entering the penitentiary and was committed to prison with the diagnosis of IBS (irritable bowel syndrome) and hemorrhoids. As soon as she arrived in prison, she was directed to the prison infirmary. In terms of physical and mental issues, a case was filed for her and then she was referred to an internal medicine specialist and a psychiatrist. According to the opinion of the prison psychiatrist, she did not have an acute psychiatric problem while the internal specialist referred her to the laboratory. The conducted CBS test declared her condition to be normal. Until the date of receiving the laboratory results, she had visited the prison infirmary more than 14 times. Also, on November 15, 2022, she was visited by a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology, who declared that she was doing fine.

After being granted an amnesty by the Supreme Leader, Armita Abbasi was released from prison on February 17, 2023. On her release, she had a completely smiling and cheerful face, her hair was not shaved, there were no signs of fracture on her head, and contrary to the CNN assertions, and there were no torture marks on her face. Armita Abbasi's appearance at the time of her release, from makeup to dyed hair and filed nails, was a far cry from what the Western and anti-Iranian media had described. Armita Abbasi's very favorable and happy condition on the day of her release from prison revealed such a contradiction in the claims made by the opposition media that it prompted social media users to react. Armita Abbasi, who had previously been flagged by the hostile media for the deterioration of her condition, was now, according to many social platform users, "fresher than before". Since her release from prison, she was constantly active in social media, published videos and thanks its followers on Instagram and asks them to continue to follow her. Many users on social media, especially Twitter, reacted to this issue and spoke about it in a sarcastic tone. Many users on Twitter put the pictures of Armita Abbasi when she was released from prison next to the CNN report and expressed surprise at this difference. Many other users also challenged the claims made by this American media by comparing this image and the CNN report and described it as "liar".

3. The results of the investigation of allegations after the publication of Amnesty International's report

As already cited, the amnesty report includes a series of general claims without referring to the specifics of the alleged individuals. The report only mentions the names and surnames of the alleged individuals in 5 cases. The Special Committee has carefully investigated the claims about these 5 people, the general results of which are as follows:

M. M. and J. R.: According to the statement of Mazandaran Province Justice Department, as far as Javad Roohi is concerned (who died in prison due to illness), neither was there any complaint or petition, both written and oral, from the deceased during his lifetime or later by his parents for rape and sexual violence, nor were there any documents supporting this claim in his file. Regarding Mr. Mehdi Mohammadi Fard, he is in good condition in prison and during this period, no petition was received from the person in question or his relatives for sexual harassment. In addition, the mentioned person is now on furlough after posting bail.

M. D. and E. N.: According to the announcement of the judiciary of Sistan and Baluchistan province, there has not been any complaint or allegation of rape, molestation and sexual harassment against the persons in question.

M. K.: According to the announcement of the judiciary of Isfahan province, based on the investigations, the allegations of rape and sexual violence as well as the threat of sexual assault against Mr. Majid Kazemi during the interrogation and trial were basically false. In addition, according to the inquiries made from the cities of Isfahan province, no complaints of rape, molestation and sexual harassment related to the unrest of 2022 have not been received and registered in the jurisdictions of Isfahan province.

As regards the assertions of the Amnesty International report regarding the other 40 people, it is not possible to investigate and verify them as no accurate information on the identity of the people in question has been provided. As emphasized in the introduction, Amnesty International has claimed that in order to protect the privacy, safety and security of the victims and other sources, it has used pseudonyms in this report and has refrained from mentioning the date and place of the interviews. This report does not contain any identity details such as name, age, ethnicity and geographic location where people were detained.

G) Investigating allegations of use of excessive force by law enforcement forces

Another allegation raised during the unrest of 1401 was the use of excessive force by the law enforcement forces. The results of the investigations of the Special Committee in this regard are as follows:

1. Police instructions, regulations and code of conduct:


On the first day of the protests, the Chief of law enforcement forces the Islamic Republic of Iran, issued and communicated an instruction for maximum restraint to all the police forces across the country in order to protect the rights of the citizens. In this instruction, the following actions were underscored:

- Prohibition of carrying weapons by police forces during protests;
- Banning entering universities and educational centers by police forces;
- The need to respect the rights of detainees, including the prohibition of any assault and battery or insulting action;
- Prohibition of any arbitrary detention;
- Providing all treatment and medical services to detainees;
- Guaranteeing the right of those taken into custody to communicate with their families and lawyers

2. Field performance of security and public order forces:

In dealing with riots, the police forces, in the first place, employed tactics such as dispersing the rioting crowd. Also, to disperse the people who were present as spectators or passers-by or had no involvement in the riots, they resorted to actions such as negotiation, persuasion, water spraying, and paint spraying. In the next stages, the police adopted measures such as using individual equipment (shields, anti-impact clothing, etc.), public equipment (dominant sound, dominant light, water sprinkler, etc.) and non-lethal weapons (paintball and gas throwing) to minimize harm to the rioters.

The policy of tolerance-based treatment of women in the process of dealing with illegal gatherings was also included in the agenda of the law enforcement forces. On September 25, 2022, the Minister of the Interior emphasized in a notification to the General Police Command that "in dealing with women present in illegal rallies, it is necessary to strictly observe the limits and



regulations, to deal with them based on Islamic principles, to avoid unnecessary coercive measures and to use female forces as much as possible. Also, emphasis was placed on treating female detainees with respect and using detention and referral to judicial authority as a last resort.

The investigations of the Special Committee demonstrates that during the unrest of 2022, prior measures were taken to comply with the law and avoid using force by the law enforcement forces. However, in the few cases where we have witnessed the occurrence of individual violations in the performance of duties, the relevant institutions took the necessary and legal measures both at the internal and the judicial levels.

Chapter V: Proof of acting responsibly (including remedial measures)

During the unrest of 2022, the Islamic Republic of Iran took extensive measures for accountability and compensate for the damage. These include the statements of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution regarding the death of Miss. Mahsa Amini, the subsequent events and the recommendation to act based on Islamic mercy, the orders of the heads of parliament, judiciary and administration to immediately investigating the issue, the formation of a judicial case and investigative committees for a detailed investigation of the incident, the directive of then Public Prosecutor of the country regarding the handling of the defendants file, the general amnesty of the supreme leader, the issuance of safety instructions to avoid the use of firearms and excessive force, Judicial and organizational dealings with some law enforcers due to violations caused by their negligence or fault and payment of compensation and damages to the survivors of the dead, injured and wounded by the relevant institutions.

Statements of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution regarding the death of Miss. Mahsa Amini and the subsequent events

On October 3, 2022, during the joint graduation ceremony of the students of the armed forces universities, Ayatollah Khamenei, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution, touched upon the death of Miss. Mahsa Amini and stated” In this incident that happened, a young girl died; It was a bitter incident, our hearts were also melted with pity, but the reaction to this incident without an investigation, without proving any indisputable cause, was not that a few people take to the streets and make it unsafe, create insecurity for the people, disturb the peace and security, set fire to the Quran, remove the hijab from the head of a veiled woman, set fire to mosques and husayniyahs, set fire to the bank, and set people's cars on fire. Reacting to an issue that is regrettable now does not justify such acts; these movements were not normal, not natural. This unrest was planned. If it wasn't the case of this young girl, they would have made another excuse, at the beginning of the academic year in universities to create insecurity in the country. Who planned this? I say clearly that this planning is the work of US, the work of the usurping and fake Zionist regime and their followers...

These people who commit corruption and destruction in the streets do not all have the same verdict; there are some young people who come to the street due to the excitement of watching an internet program. Such people can be made to realize that they are wrong with a punishment."

Orders of the heads of the parliament, judiciary and administration to deal with the issue

- Immediately after the incident, **Hojjat al-Islam Dr. Raisi, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran**, had a phone call with the family of the late Mahsa Amini and after expressing his condolences, said" Immediately after being informed, I ordered my colleagues to put the investigation of the issue on the agenda, and you can be sure that I will demand this issue from the responsible agencies so that its dimensions are clarified." In this phone call, the family of the late Mahsa Amini, while thanking the President for his immediate order to deal with the incident, as well as calling and expressing his sympathy, requested to follow up the matter until the dimensions of the matter are clarified. It should be noted that the President also ordered the Interior Minister to investigate the cause and details of the incident with urgency and special accuracy and report the result. The Minister of Interior appointed his security and law enforcement deputy as the person in charge of investigating the issue.
- **Hojjat al-Islam Mohseni Ezhei, the head of the Judiciary**, said in this regard: "The judiciary will follow up the issue of the late Mahsa Amini's death carefully and meticulously, and this issue is high on the agenda." In a call to the head of the Medical Examination Organization, he emphasized that the issue of the late Mahsa Amini's death should be investigated carefully and with extra precision. The head of the Judiciary also ordered the judicial authorities to carry out comprehensive investigations on the issue of the death of the late Mahsa Amini from the place where she was led to the police car, and public and private cameras also should be carefully examined. The head of the Judiciary assured the family of the deceased Mahsa Amini that the issue of their daughter's death would be followed up carefully and quickly after obtaining the laboratory results, and the results of the investigations would be published without any consideration.

- **Dr. Qalibaf, the Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly** also announced in this regard: "The recent incident involving a girl in one of the police departments in Tehran caused me great regret. In this context, while emphasizing that the ultimate arbiter for various issues, including social and cultural issues, should be law and legal conduct, I mandate the Parliament's Commission of Internal Affairs and Councils to investigate all aspects of this issue with urgency and precision and submit its report to the Parliament"

Formation of investigation committees

As soon as the incident was made public and according to the explicit orders of the heads of the parliament, judiciary and administration to investigate the incident immediately, in addition to filing a judicial case, special investigation teams were also instituted as follows to clarify all aspects of the incident and discover the truth:

- The formation of the investigation committee of the Ministry of Interior following the order of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the supervision of the Deputy Minister of Security and Law Enforcement and the Secretary of the National Security Council on September 17, 2022
- The filing of a special judicial case following the order of the head of the judiciary by the Tehran Prosecutor on September 16, 2022
- The formation of a special investigation team by the Medical Examination Organization of the country on September 16, 2022;
- The formation of an investigation team by the Parliament following the order of the Speaker of the Parliament on September 16, 2022;
- The formation of a medical committee including the Deputy Director of the Ministry of Health, the Vice Chairman of the Health Commission of the Parliament, the head of the Medical Examination Organization, the head of the Medical Board Organization, the representative of the Cardiovascular Scientific Association, the representative of the Neurosurgeon Association and the representative of the Radiology Association in order to review medical and therapeutic dimensions and medical records of Miss. Mahsa Amini.

Filing a court case to deal with the issue

Following the order of the head of the Judiciary, a criminal case was filed in the Tehran Public Prosecutor's Office. By forming a special team and appointing a special investigator for the case, Tehran Public Prosecutor issued the necessary instructions to conduct investigations and clarify the dimensions of the issue.

The special order of the Public Prosecutor regarding the handling of the cases of the arrested individuals

Regarding the handling of the cases of accused persons arrested during the unrest, the then Public Prosecutor of the country issued a special order to the prosecutors across the country on September 28, 2022. In this order, the Public Prosecutor, while emphasizing compliance with legal standards and fast and accurate handling of all cases, stressed that "people who do not have any criminal record and there are no convincing proofs, documents, reports of witnesses and reports of law enforcement, security and intelligence officers to prove their guilt and the expert committee has confirmed that they did not play a role in the unrest, should be released after being given the necessary guidance and instructions. The then Public Prosecutor also emphasized that "people who have caused the martyrdom or injury of security guards and people, those who have destroyed and set fire to private and public properties and places, offices, banks, gas stations, ATMs, etc., people who have attacked military, law enforcement and security headquarters and places, thugs and mobsters with criminal records and activists in the cyberspace who played a prominent role in inciting, encouraging and organizing the rioters, provided that their accusation file has sufficient documentation, evidence and proofs, should be detained a court hearing is held and a final sentence is issued. Such cases should be followed up with accuracy, speed and determination and the court should be requested to issue the necessary rulings". Another part of this order read "decisions should be made regarding detained students with the opinion of the security expert and the chancellor of the relevant university; students who have played a role in riots and disruption of public security inside or outside the university, are should be either set free on bail (surety) or be placed under temporary arrest in view of their role and their character files. Other arrested


students should be released on bail or bond according to their role and personality record file".

The investigations of the Special Committee show that as a result of the orders of the Supreme Leader, the emphasis of the head of the Judiciary, the instructions of the country's Public Prosecutor and the enactments of the National Security Council regarding how to deal with the detainees, many people who were in the detention center were released by receiving appropriate orders. Thus, more than 95% of the people taken into custody were released early into their detention with proper judicial orders. By looking into the available documents and reports, it was found that in the early days, with the aim of settling the cases of those apprehended as quickly as possible and handling possible complaints, officers and relevant judicial officials were stationed at the detention centers round the clock.

General Amnesty of the Supreme Leader

Following the proposal of the Head of the Judiciary on January 24, 2023 to the Supreme Leader to agree to grant amnesty or commute the punishment of a significant number of accused and convicted of recent incidents, as well as those convicted by public courts as well as courts of revolution and the Judiciary Organization of Armed Forces, on February 5, 2023, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution agreed to this proposal and issued a general amnesty order. In the letter of Hojjat al-Islam Ezhei to the Supreme Leader, it is stated: during the recent events, a number of people, especially young people, expressed wrong behaviors and committed crimes as a result of the incitement and propaganda of the enemy. By such acts, in addition to causing trouble for themselves, they have put their families and relatives in trouble. Now, a significant number of them are asking for forgiveness after the plan of foreign enemies and anti-people groups have been exposed, and expressing regret and remorse.

Announcing special conditions for female convicts who serve as the guardian or custodian of their children according to the law, convicts who are diagnosed with an incurable or intractable disease, male convicts over seventy years old and female convicts over sixty years old, as well as for convicts who are unable to pay their fines and are in prison were also covered in this letter.



The precision in the details of this amnesty and invoking Islamic forgiveness mercy indicate the wide range of the amnesty recipients. This general amnesty is one of the criteria-based amnesties that was last proposed and approved by the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution in 2018. In criteria-based amnesties, the cases of individuals are not examined separately. Rather, the head of the Judiciary announces criteria for pardoning or commuting the punishment to the Supreme Leader. Based on those criteria and the approval of the Supreme Leader, judicial authorities across the country check these files of the convicts to see if they meet the conditions and then announce the eligible people.

The first part of this amnesty concerned those defendants and convicts of the 2022 riots who were arrested, detained or prosecuted during the riots from September 16, 2022 until the announcement of this amnesty. Thanks to the general amnesty of the Supreme Leader, the criminal cases filed for 22,000 defendants and convicts of the 2022 unrest were closed and their criminal records were expunged, both those under arrest or those who had been released on bail or owing to other judicial orders regardless of the stage of their prosecution, pending or otherwise.

Adopting measures to avoid using firearms and lethal force, responsibility and accountability


Since the outbreak of the unrest in 2022 and with the aim of observing the rule of law, observing the Sharia and legal limits in the implementation of legal duties and dealing with insecurity, the Islamic Republic of Iran adopted various protecting measures, including the issuance of instructions to avoid the use of firearms and lethal force during riots, a tolerance-based treatment of women in the process of dealing with illegal gatherings, the use of specialized and trained forces to deal with riots and paying compensation.

1. Adopting a policy of avoiding using firearms and lethal force to deal with illegal gatherings with the aim of protecting the lives of citizens and minimizing casualties

For this reason, from the very beginning, security forces were repeatedly given official orders to avoid the use of lethal weapons. Here you can refer to such announcements:

- In an announcement on September 22, 2022, the General Staff of the Armed Forces emphasized "that the use of combat firearms by the forces fighting the rioters is prohibited and they should only use anti-riot equipment and tools to counter the rioters. In very rare cases, only employing non-lethal weapons such as paintballs and gas launchers is permitted.
- On September 21, 2022, the Command of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps also issued a notification regarding "completely avoiding carrying and using any firearms in dealing with the unrest."
- The Faraja command also issued a notification on September 20, 2022 regarding "the prohibition of the use of firearms of any kind to deal with rioters and control street riots and emphasizing the employment of other tactics and police equipment available in the management of gatherings and street riots".

Despite some rioters entering the armed phase, the lenient policy of avoiding using firearms in dealing with unrest and lawlessness persistently remained in force. Even in cases of attacks on military and sensitive places and headquarters during the unrest of 2022, which makes it possible to use weapons and lethal force according to legal teachings, all emphasis was on avoiding using combat weapons. In addition, the policy of harm reduction and maximum avoidance of violence as a doctrine to deal with chaos was on the agenda of the forces providing order and public security, and the acting forces were trained in the light of these doctrines. Dispersing rioters without resorting to violence, giving a deadline to rioters to leave the scene, training patient forces who are able to control their emotions in dealing with the crowd, respecting teenagers and women as much as possible and making the necessary coordination with medical centers and foreseeing the possibility of providing quick aid to the



wounded and injured are among the teachings of this principle that all operational forces are briefed about.

2. Adopting a policy of tolerance-based treatment of women in the process of dealing with illegal gatherings:

On September 25, 2022, the Minister of the Interior emphasized in a notification to the General Police Command that "in dealing with women present in illegal gatherings, it is necessary to strictly observe the limits and regulations, to deal with them based on Islamic principles, to avoid unnecessary coercive measures and to use female forces as much as possible. Also, emphasis was placed on treating female detainees with respect and using detention and referral to judicial authority as a last resort.

3. Employing specialized and trained forces to deal with unrest:

On September 23, in a notification issued by the Security Council, it was emphasized that in the process of dealing with riots, only specialized anti riot forces should be deployed to deal with riots that are equipped with non-lethal and authorized anti-riot equipment, and have passed the necessary training in regard to observing the relevant laws and the regulations as also the observance of citizens' rights. It was also emphasized on the necessity of using "official and identifiable uniforms" for all the forces countering the riots. In addition to these preventive measures, it should also be added that the performance and behavior of the anti-riot forces during action and in the field is under the continuous field oversight of the inspection units of each law enforcement force, which indicates a serious and effective concern for watching and controlling the behavior of the forces and their compliance with the law is in the process of dealing with riots.

4. Adopting a policy of accountability for behaviors in the process of maintaining public order and compensating for damage caused by riots:

In addition to pre-event measures, in the field of post-event measures and with the aim of impartial and complete investigation of all allegations and accusations against law enforcement and security forces in the process of

dealing with the unrest, on November 6, 2022, Faraja Information Center issued a notice about prosecuting the violent treatment of one of the protesters by an officer that had been published in form of a video clip. In response, the Minister of Interior, in a letter to the Faraja command, while recognizing this responsible act, stressed the "continuous monitoring of the allegations made against the police forces regarding the violation of public rights and timely and effective clarification about it, in addition to dealing with the violations and minor possible violators based on legal standards and informing about it". In addition, on October 31, 2022, an order was issued to form an investigation committee in the Ministry of Interior "in compliance with the principle of neutrality and independence" in order to "identify life and financial damage to citizens and government forces as well as damage to private and public property." .

Court cases of public complaints associated with the 2022 unrest

The investigations of the Special Committee show that the judicial system of the Islamic Republic of Iran handled more than 244 cases of people's complaints against law enforcement officers in connection with the 2022 unrest, with accusations such as assault and battery, insult, destruction, arrest, murder, etc. The relevant general statistics, based on the latest status of the cases until February 2024, are as follows:

Pending decision	Decision of no jurisdiction and sending the case to competent judicial authority	Sent to the Supreme Court to adjudicate disputes on jurisdiction	Convicted to fines	Sentenced to incarceration	Sentenced to retribution (sent to the Supreme Court for review)	Acquitted	Order of discontinuance of prosecution	Order of non-suit
61	64	13	19	4	2	1	23	57

The latest status of the cases filed in the judiciary in connection with the unrest of 1401

It is worth noting that, in addition to the cases filed in the judiciary, those law enforcement forces that have been found guilty or negligent have also been disciplined by their respective organizations. By the publication of this report, based on people's complaints received by Faraja, in 21 cases, the offending employees have been dealt with judicially.

Compensation for financial and physical damage

The principle of compensation is one of the principles enshrined in all legal systems, including Islamic law, being also reflected in the laws and regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Civil Liability Law approved in 1960 in its Article 1 provides for payment of damages: "Anyone who, without receiving legal clearance, intentionally or recklessly impairs life or health or property or freedom or personal and trade reputation or any other right provided by law, causing material or moral damage to another person in the process, is liable for compensation for the damage caused by their actions. The Code of Criminal Procedure (passed in 2013 and amended in 2015) stipulates compensation for the damage caused by defendants by the government, which is one of the highlights of the said law and is in line with international documents. According to the general rules of civil responsibility, anyone who causes damage to another will be responsible for compensation. However, in the new Code of Criminal Procedure, the government's responsibility for damage caused by the arrest of innocent defendants is acknowledged, regardless of whether it is based on the fault or error of the judge or other persons.

Considering the legal provisions on the necessity of reparation for damage and also the will of the Islamic Republic of Iran to prevent any violation of citizens' rights, various measures have been taken by the relevant institutions, including the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, Faraja etc by the time of compiling this report to award damages and compensation to the survivors of the deceased, the injured and the wounded.

- Compensating the heirs of the survivors of the 2022 unrest by the Ministry of Interior (provincial governorates):

According to the Directive approved on October 19, 2022 by the National Security Council in reviewing the situation of the survivors, it was decided that the survivors of the unrest of 2022 should be paid compensation or blood money. Based on this, it was decided that in the first stage, 122 people would be paid from one billion Rials to five billion Rials (99 people are eligible to receive five billion Rials and 23 people are eligible to receive 1 billion Rials). By the preparation of this report, the amount of 183,687,000,000 Rials has been paid to 37 households and this process is still ongoing.

- Compensating the injured of the riots of 1401 by the Ministry of Justice:

Until the publication of this report, the amount of 413,846,109,000 Rials has been paid to 334 people who were injured in the unrest of 2022 as compensation and medical expenses, and this process is still ongoing. The amount of payments has been different for each person according to the severity of the injury and the doctor's diagnosis.

- Payment of blood money to the survivors of the 2022 riots by the Ministry of Interior:


By the publication of this report, the amount of 6,623,689,574 Rials has been paid to 28 people who were injured in the unrest of 2022 as compensation and medical expenses, and this process is still ongoing. The amount of payments has been different for each person according to the severity of the injury and the doctor's diagnosis.

- Blood money paid by the law enforcement forces:

By the preparation of this report, the law enforcement forces has paid the amount of 476,370,372,580 Rials as compensation for damage to some victims or their survivors as plaintiffs.

- Estimating the damage caused to Faraja forces:

by the preparation of the report, 592 employees of Faraja have complained about the financial and physical losses they claimed to have sustained during the unrest of 2022. Of these reports, 400 cases of physical damage and 192 cases of financial damage have been filed. Out of the total number of these complaints, 584 cases were verified, but the authenticity of 8 cases has not been established. The total damages paid in this regard were 55 billion and 240



million Rials, while 43 billion Rials are in the funding and payment phase. It is worth noting:

- The amount of 27,000,000,000 Rials (twenty-seven billion Rials) is being provided and paid for the payment of the remaining financial damages to the employees by the order of the Commander-in-Chief of Police.
- The amount of 20,000,000,000 billion Rials for the payment of the remaining physical damage of the employees has been provided by the insurance and is in the process of payment.

Chapter VI. Issues unrelated to the unrest

In 2022, there were two incidents of an armed attack on the 16 Zahedan police station on September 30, 2022, and the poisoning of some students in a number of schools in Iran, that neither had anything to do with the unrest of this year nor fell within the scope of the mission and task description set for the special committee. However, due to the coincidence of these two incidents with the unrest of 1401, some ambiguities and questions raised around them, as well as ill-founded narratives, impressions and false and vague news about them, the Special Committee tried to conduct a separate and independent investigation in this matter.

Armed attack on Zahedan police station No.16

After the Friday prayer of the Sunni community was held in Makki Mosque in Zahedan (on Friday, September 30, 2022), a number of armed people attacked the police station adjacent to the place of prayers in a takeover bid. These armed people who were trying to execute a premeditated plot, while creating unrest in the city and attacking two other police stations, destroyed and set fire to public properties. A fire truck, an EMS station, several chain stores and several bank branches were looted and set on fire by these armed men. These people also showered the police station with bullets and threw some Molotov cocktails at the police station. According to the statistics announced by the relevant local officials, since the armed attackers had embedded themselves among the civilians after the Friday prayer, 35 people, including some of the people praying in the mosque and the armed men, lost their lives to this terrorist incident. Four law enforcement forces were also killed in this attack. It is necessary to note that different statistics of the deceased have been presented. Therefore, the Special Committee based its statistics on the reports and reviews of the Medical Examination Organization. However, it is conceivable that other people may have died, but due to the lack of referral to the Medical Examination, it is practically impossible to investigate and verify such cases.

- Claiming the responsibility for this armed attack by the terrorist group known as Jaish al-Adl:

The terrorist group known as Jaish al-Adl claimed responsibility for this terrorist attack in the city of Zahedan by issuing a release in the evening of this incident. It is noted that in this terrorist incident, two senior members of this group were killed and some of them were arrested.

- Interior Minister's trip to Zahedan for immediate investigation of the incident:

Following this incident, the Minister of Interior travelled to Zahedan upon the direct order of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Subsequently, with the follow-up of the country's top security, defense and law enforcement officials, expert teams were sent to Zahedan to investigate the causes, contexts, manner and dimensions of this incident, and comprehensive measures were put on the agenda to obtain an accurate and true account of the events that occurred. The investigation teams and delegations sent to Zahedan, in addition to talking with the police commanders and security officials, checking the CCTV footage of the city, collecting field evidence, talking to the eyewitnesses and injured people of the incident and meeting with the clan heads, religious scholars, tried to re-enact the scene of the unrest and how the police forces acted.

Although the Jaish al-Adl terrorist group had claimed responsibility for this terrorist attack in an official statement, because there were doubts about the incident, due to the sensitivity of the state to the rights of citizens and with the emphasis of the Provincial Security Council, the issue was investigated and some officers who had failed to discharge their prescribed duties were reprimanded. For example, the then chief of police station No. 16 and Zahedan chief of police were dismissed from their jobs. Also, compensation for the damage caused to the innocent victims and their families was placed on the agenda. Furthermore the cases of those involved in Zahedan incidents, including the instigators and attackers as well as the relevant police officials were sent to the judicial authority to investigate their violations and crimes in an accurate manner and according to legal criteria.

- Statement of the Security Council of Sistan and Baluchistan Province:

The Security Council of Sistan and Baluchistan province announced the results of its investigation as follows:

1. The events of Friday, September 30, 2022 took place in two different time frames and environments, which are different from the perspective of the elements present in the scene, motivation and action.
2. After the conclusion of Friday prayers, a crowd of more than 150 people, among whom the presence of armed men has been proven, initiated the riot by attacking the police station No. 16 while throwing stones, shooting and hitting a city bus against the wall of the police station with the intention of destroying the door and the wall and finally entering the police station. By setting fire to the police car and injuring a number of police officers, they tried to seize the said police station, but the rioters' attempt to overrun the police station was thwarted by the reaction of the personnel present at the police station (use of tear gas, using shotguns and shooting).
3. Due to the proximity of police station No.16 to the venue of Friday prayers, the incomplete evacuation of the mosque, outbreak of an armed conflict and shooting by police forces, this incident unfortunately resulted in the injury and loss of life of a number of praying citizens and innocent passers-by who did not play any role in the unrest.
4. After the end of the first phase of clashes around the police station, some people and also armed people misused the inflammation created around Makki Mosque, the nearby roofs and then other parts of the city to stage a riot, destroy and set fire to public and private property and start an armed conflict.
5. In order to establish security and prevent the spread of insecurity, to protect the life and property of citizens, the Provincial Security Council announced a security situation in the city. At this stage, the confrontation between security forces and armed groups began and continued until the end of the night. At this point in time, a number of armed people were killed, 6 security guards were martyred, and a number of people were injured.
6. According to the documents available, the number of people who died on September 30 and the following days in Zahedan city is 35, which

includes some worshipers in the mosque, those who died around the police station, those of armed people killed as a result of clashes in the city, as well as innocent civilians killed by criminals in different areas of the city.

7. The Security Council of the province hereby offers its condolences to the noble, and loyal people of Zahedan city, especially the families of the martyrs and the deceased. To fulfill the order of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran to execute justice, while acknowledging the failure of some officers and dismissing the chief of police station No.16 and Zahedan chief of police, as well as compensating the innocent deceased and their families, the Council declares that the case of the tragic incidents in Zahedan, including the instigators, rioters and attackers as also relevant police officials has been filed and sent to the judicial authority along with complete documentation for comprehensive investigation, so that it could be dealt with accurately and according to legal regulations. It should be noted that if other cases of negligence or possible fault of police personnel and commanders are proven during additional investigations, it will be sent to the relevant authorities for consideration and action.

- The action of the Judiciary Organization of Armed Forces to investigate the issue:

According to the Constitution, the Judiciary Organization of Armed Forces is responsible for investigating crimes related to the specific duties of the military or law enforcement forces. Based on this, a case related to the Zahedan incident was filed in the judicial organization of the province's armed forces, and by the time of preparing this report, the court's investigation into the violations of a number of law enforcement officers has been completed and the case is in pending decision. However, it is noted that general crimes committed by the military or law enforcement forces or crimes committed by judicial enforcers are dealt with in public courts.

- The dispatch of a special representative of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution to Sistan and Baluchistan province:

In continuation of the investigations as well as the adoption of remedial measures, Hojjatul-Islam "Mohammed Javad Haj Ali Akbari", the Chair of the Policy-making Council of the Friday Imams of the country, along with his delegation paid a visit to this province on November 13, 2022 on behalf of the Supreme Leader. He had been tasked with investigating the terrorist incidents that took place in Sistan and Baluchistan province and console the families of those killed or injured in the Zahedan incident. During this trip, the representative of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution met and talked with the Sunni scholars, Friday prayers imams of Zahedan, the families of the security martyrs and the victims of this incident, and discussed the Leader's measures to solve the problems of Sistan and Baluchistan with the elders of the province and various groups.

In a meeting with a group of leading Shia and Sunni scholars, elders, patriarchs and managers of Sistan and Baluchistan, the representative of the Supreme Leader said: The Supreme Leader was upset and worried about the incident in Zahedan and Sistan and Baluchistan province and ordered an investigation. After reports were sent to the Supreme Leader, he demanded that specific aspects of the issue and documents and reasons be fully investigated. In this meeting, the representative stated that one of the objectives of the delegation's trip to the province is to meet with the families of martyrs defending security and the innocent deceased. According to the Supreme Leader's opinion, people who died innocently in Zahedan incidents are recognized as martyrs. During this trip, nearly 100 people who had been arrested in the Zahedan incident as a result of getting over-emotional, did not play a major role in the incident, and did not have network and organizational connections, were treated with Islamic mercy upon emphasis of the Supreme Leader and the Head of the Judiciary and got released.

Alleged poisoning of some students in a number of schools

The allegation of poisoning of students was raised at the same time as the developments in the field caused by the street riots had subsided. It was alleged that the primary source of this incident was in the schools of the religious city of Qom and because of the opposition of religious people to the education of girls. Contrary to such allegations, the first report of students' ill health was registered on November 6, 2022, from Noor city, Mazandaran province. Later, on November 30, 2022, a similar report was given from one of a girls' vocational

school in Qom province. Subsequently, similar reports were registered in December, February and March. From the end of February 2023, the issue spread to some other provinces.

- The reaction of high-ranking officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran to these events:

The Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution called the poisoning of students a great crime and demanded the identification and severe punishment of the perpetrators. The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran also assigned the ministers of interior and intelligence to investigate this issue and provide a clear report to the people. The head of the Judiciary also called this action an example of corruption on the earth, which will result in severe and unrelenting punishment. He also ordered that a special branch be dedicated in the justice departments of the country to investigate this issue. The Speaker of the Parliament also instructed the chairs of the four specialized commissions of the parliament to look into this issue by forming a special working group.

In order to identify the causes and agents of these incidents, various information, security, technical, law enforcement and laboratory methods and tools were employed. In addition to examining the scenes and samples, surveilling the suspected sources and subjects, various technical, video monitoring and specialized information gatherings from the target environments were performed. Also, every possibility, however small and insignificant, was checked, the results of which are announced as follows.

- The causes and factors discovered in causing or feeling poisoning in students:

In general, in creating or inducing poisoning in different schools of the country, 5 categories of factors were discovered which are briefly mentioned below:

- 1. Stink bomb:** Some of the reported cases were associated with the use of a substance known as "stink bomb". This agent, which was abundant in the market and especially in online shopping and sales platforms, causes the spread of an unpleasant smell once deployed usually used for jokes and unhealthy and unconventional entertainment. In the investigation of its buying and selling market, it was found that three hundred people had

purchased it in a period of about three months, identifying whom was immediately put on the agenda; most of such people were identified and the people who caused panic by using them were arrested.

2. **Tear gas and pepper gas:** among other deliberate cases were the application of tear gas and pepper gas and the like in educational environments with the intention of being mischievous, playful, harassing others, and closing classes. In such cases, with the discovery of spray cans and the arrest of the users, the tension in the educational environment died down.
3. **The occurrence of an odorous substance in or around schools:** In many cases, the presence of an odorous agent in or around the school caused panic. The discovered examples that led to reports to the EMS, fire department, police and even transfer to the hospital were filling the car tank with LPG by manual and non-standard methods, disconnecting and connecting city gas and leaking some gas in the environment, burning waste around the school and emitting smoke in its yard, using insecticide, parking the tanker carrying naphtha residue next to one of the high schools, leaving the valves on the tanker to prevent its gas from condensing and other such cases.
4. **Anti-security and anti-people factors:** In a number of uncovered cases, the existence of anti-security and anti-people goals was confirmed. In this way, one or a combination of the aforementioned methods were employed with the purpose of creating insecurity or fueling the perception of weak security in the country, creating inflammation and chaos and protest in order to film the events and forward them to the hostile Persian language media or staging rallies in front of schools. The perpetrators of such cases were often arrested and handed over to the judicial authority.
5. **Mass panic:** mass panic (mass hysteria) is a form of disorder that usually starts with one person and quickly spreads to a group of people. This disorder occurs when people in a community are simultaneously affected by a stressful stimulus; even after this happening, some physical symptoms caused by mental tensions also appear. In fact, these people suddenly believe that they have been made sick by an external agent.

Although most cases of panic attacks are initially thought to be poisoning, chemical attacks, or bioterrorism, investigations show no effects of the toxin or chemical agent, and in all cases, sufferers recover quickly and without the slightest side effects. Sometime after the beginning of the serial events of bad condition of students in the country's schools, some of the most skilled Iranian doctors and psychologists proposed the hypothesis of mass panic. Detailed field, laboratory and clinical examinations proved the validity of this hypothesis for a significant number of schools.

Field and laboratory findings, the results of institutional investigations and statistical studies of events:


1. In the findings of the scene and laboratory investigations in the most reliable laboratories of the country, no toxic substance with poisoning potentiality was observed.
2. There have been no deaths or long-term physical complications.
3. In the vast majority of cases, the treatment methods applied to the clients who went to different clinics, were only administrations of oxygen, IV drips and sedatives.
4. The average attendance time of clients in the clinics was about two hours, and very few of them were hospitalized for a short period of time.
5. The different statements of the students of the same class regarding observations, smelled odors, or physical symptoms are worthy of consideration and need further investigation (for example, regarding the solid, liquid, or gaseous nature of the claimed substance; the color of the substance; the smell of the substance; the variety of declared side effects, etc.).
6. The mode of contagion of claims from places close to each other (adjacency factor) in such a way that by claiming ill health in one class, the students of another class declared sharing the same problem after learning about the other class, while uninformed classes had not announced any issues.

7. One of the most interesting points is that in the vast majority of cases, the claim of illness was specific to students and very rare and a handful of cases of poisoning were reported in the teaching staff or school service agents.
8. "Malingering" has been one of the proven factors in a significant number. In examining the motivations of malingering, three motivations of playfulness, evasion of lessons and exams, and in few cases the motivations induced by others, have been involved in order to cause inflammation and unrest.

- Report on the judicial status of the defendants:

According to the investigations of the Special Committee regarding the alleged poisoning of students in the relevant period of time, 48 criminal cases were filed regarding a number of people involved in disturbing the mental safety and health of students in some provinces, three of which resulted in the issuance of a conviction.

- Some points to consider
 - Guaranteeing the right to universal education, including for girls, is one of the goals and ideals of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is recognized in the Constitution and ordinary laws of the country. According to statistics, Iran is among the leading countries in promoting the right to universal education.
 - Comprehensive and detailed observations of the country's intelligence and security forces regarding these incidents indicate that toxic substances have not been spread in any of the country's schools; but non-toxic agents that have caused panic have been used inadvertently or intentionally in some reported environments.
 - As regards human agents, several people who were accused of deploying the above-mentioned substances were identified, summoned or arrested. Later, they were cautioned, booked or introduced to the judicial authorities according to their violations or crimes.
 - There was no network for the distribution of poisonous substances in the country, but there were many networks in the cyberspace (from inside or outside the country) that produced and spread rumors, incited school fear, attempted to close schools, propelled parents of students to protest,



deliberately accused the Islamic Republic of Iran. All such networks were tracked down and identified and later prosecuted.

- The role of mass panic factor in many of the events in question is undeniable.
- The role played by some countries and media in fueling rumors is absolutely certain and undeniable.

Chapter VII) findings, recommendations and suggestions

A) Findings

1. The Special Committee held specialized meetings to verify the results of the investigation carried out regarding the death of Miss. Mahsa Amini, and reviewed the hospital medical records, the results of CAT-scan of the brain and lungs, the results of the physical examination of the body and the autopsy, and the pathology. The results of the investigations of the Special Committee confirm the findings of the Medical Examination Organization that Miss. Amini's death was not caused by a blow to the head or the vital organs of the body.

2. According to the investigation of the Special Committee based on the available data and information, although there was no indication that Mahsa Amini's death was intentional based on pre-meditated designs, the evidence shows that Iran's opponents had been looking for an excuse for a long time to plunge the country into a crisis. To this end, in the shortest possible time after the news of the death was published, they entered the stage of creating waves and started their project with the slogan of women, life, and freedom by taking over the propaganda space.

3. Unfortunately, in the early hours of this incident, proper information sharing was not done. Timely and accurate reporting of the details of this incident could have enlightened the public opinion and reduced the scope of rumors and fake and unreliable narratives of the anti-Iranian media about this incident and the opportunity to exploit the situation.

4. For the special committee, the role of foreigners, provocations and movements of some governments in the continuation and escalation of protests in the unrest of 1401 is unmistakable. Among other things, this committee has reached the following findings in the field of the influence of external causes in unrest:

- Involvement and steering functions of centers and institutions affiliated with hostile states and foreign intelligence services in protest gatherings and creating internal unrest;

- The role of some countries and their diplomats in observation and field monitoring the process of protests, field planning for deepening and intensifying protests, provocative media activity with the aim of raising people's expectations and demands, networking inside the country in order to turning demands into protests and organizing and implementing covert operations in order to push protests into street riots;
- Declaration of explicit and clear support and support of officials and leaders of some countries for unrest in Iran;
- The foreign actors (supporters) in the unrest are as follows: some foreign states, especially the United States and the Zionist regime; Agents of intelligence services of some countries; Refugees, fugitives and foreign-based elements of terrorist groups (such as MKO, ...); Social networks such as Twitter, Instagram, Telegram and WhatsApp; anti-Iranian and foreign satellite networks; ethnic, separatist and terrorist outfits based across the borders; foreign-based users of instant messaging apps (MKO cyber team, etc.).

5. In its investigation, the Special Committee confirms that during the 2022 riots in Iran, some events and issues that expose the hidden and visible dimensions of the narrative of these riots can be mentioned as follows:

- The arrest of more than 50 people from the operatives and associates of the terrorist group MKO who were involved in producing fake news that incited rioters, organizing assassinations and destruction, direct presence in the scenes of street riots and destruction of public property, providing various equipment to combat the police and incendiary materials for burning places and public and private cars.
- The arrest of 77 people from terrorist outfits of Komala, Democrat, Pak, PJAK, and some of the high-ranking cadres of these groups who were orchestrating, organizing and steering riots core on both side of the border to inflame western Iran
- The arrest of 5 members of takfiri-terrorist groups who had 36 kg of explosives materials and trying to use the opportunity of the riots to plant bombs in people's gatherings as well as among rioters and blaming the explosions on the opposite side to intensify the conflict among the interested parties is also noteworthy

- 9 foreign nationals from some western countries were arrested at the scene of the riots or behind the scenes of the conspiracy.
- Identification and arrest of 164 thugs with a history of prison, drug dealing and consumption, hooliganism, rape, etc. in the unrest.
- Discovery of several Molotov cocktail production workshops and a significant number of pistols, machine guns, cartridges and shotguns from rioters.

6. One of the false allegations raised by some so-called human rights organizations was rape, harassment and sexual violence against some detainees in detention centers (not prisons). These allegations were also carefully scrutinized. Rape, harassment and sexual violence are not only prohibited in Islamic laws and subject to severe punishment, but also criminalized in the criminal laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in the most severe form, subject to death. The judicial authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran seriously investigate and handle any claims or complaints regarding sexual violence, rape and sexual harassment. Accordingly, even before Amnesty International's claims were published in this regard, other claims were investigated and the judicial authorities also responded to a received complaint in this regard, which was not related to the law enforcement forces. They investigated the case seriously and severe punishment (death sentence) was issued for the perpetrator. This issue indicates the seriousness and responsible actions of the Islamic Republic of Iran in dealing with such crimes and pursuing the rights of possible victims. Amnesty International's review of claims shows that in 5 cases where the names and surnames of the alleged people are mentioned, no complaints related to rape and sexual violence have been made and the claims have not been proved. As for the other 40 alleged people, since no identity profiles of them have been provided and only general claims have been made, there is absolutely no way to verify the claims.

7. According to the investigations carried out, the special committee believes that although the protest gatherings were peaceful in the early days, with the arrival of external agents, foreign intelligence services and terrorist groups, it quickly led to chaos and destruction. Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran did not face peaceful gatherings last year. Rather, many injuries to law enforcement forces, high damages to private and public properties and places, organized riots, and the intervention and support of some foreign countries to the rioters

and their movements and vandalism, indicate that Iran has been facing full-scale riots, but they failed to achieve their goals due to the vigilance of noble people and not accompanying the rioters.

8. In general, the results of the special committee's investigation confirm that the relevant government institutions, including the law enforcement and security agencies and the judicial system of the Islamic Republic, acted responsibly in the face of the unrest of 2022. Issuing urgent, timely and decisive instructions for law enforcement and security agencies to control riots with the least amount of resorting to force and based on self-restraint, fielding trained forces, the judicial system's efforts to minimize the number of cases, widespread amnesty of the accused and convicts related to the 2022 riots within the framework of the Supreme Leader's amnesty decree, handling public complaints regarding the behavior of law enforcement officers and judicial officers during the riots, dealing with offenders due to negligence or fault, payment of financial damages and blood money to the survivors and heirs of the deceased, payment of damages to the injured, payment of medical expenses of the injured, payment to the victims of the unrest of 2022 out of the Credit of the Ministry of Justice, payment of damages by the law enforcement to people and employees, as well compensation of damage sustained by public and private caused by unrest in the country's provinces are manifestations of this responsibility. The investigations of the Special Committee reveal that despite some few violations committed by some law enforcement forces, these violations don't reflect in any way or manner the principled behavior of the government and were caused by the behavior of an individual. In addition, there has been the necessary will to deal with such infractions in law enforcement and judicial institutions.

B) Suggestions and recommendations

1. Considering the severe damage to public and private properties and places, as well as physical and physical injuries to some people and law enforcement forces and the need to compensate for all these damage, although sums have been paid by some institutions, it is suggested that a mechanism is set up by providing the necessary credit to pay damages or compensation if a right is established.

2. Considering that a significant number of law enforcement forces and some people were martyred or injured during the riots, it is suggested that the Martyrs and Veterans Affairs Foundation accelerate the process of verifying their martyrdom or disability cases.

3. Special attention should be given to strengthening the training of law enforcement officers in the performance of legal duties. Equipping the public security police with facilities and necessities needed to perform legal duties and assigned missions, such as officers' uniforms with cameras or installing cameras in police patrol cars is one of the legal necessities.

4. Considering the involvement of a number of mainly Western countries in the unrest, the attack on a number of embassies of the Islamic Republic of Iran abroad, the destructive role of anti-Iranian satellite networks and social networks, and directing sabotage and terrorist operations by people living abroad, it is necessary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to design and implement an active program for political, legal and judicial prosecution of these issues in association with the Presidential Legal Deputy.


5. The approach of supporting women in the process of making laws and regulations should be strengthened and developed.

6. In line with the full implementation of Article 27 of the Constitution, the bill on how to hold assemblies and demonstrations in the Parliament should be ratified as soon as possible.

7. The development of free-thinking chairs in scientific societies and the continuation and strengthening of dialogue between the owners of different views in the national media, social and academic environments.

Final note

The countries claiming human rights, while creating the political mechanism of the fact-finding mission, introduce themselves as supporters of Iranian women and children, who have seriously violated the rights of the Iranian people by imposing and implementing cruel and illegal unilateral sanctions, which are clearly a crime against humanity. On the other hand, these countries supported the terrorists who took the lives of more than 17 thousand innocent people including women and children in Iran. The situation in the Gaza Strip is also



very catastrophic. In the last five months, more than 103 thousand defenseless Palestinian people have been martyred or injured by the Zionist regime of Israel. This regime has committed all kinds of international criminal crimes and grossly violated all human rights of Palestinians. In such a situation, human rights claimants and international human rights mechanisms remain silent and support this regime in various ways, and instead of focusing on the situation in the Gaza Strip, they try to create fake human rights situations in other countries. Due to the increasing awareness of international public opinion and their adherence to double standards and discriminatory approaches in the field of human rights, these countries will not succeed in advancing their political programs.

Attachment:

Committed crimes and compliance with due process regarding the people whose death sentence has been issued and executed


Mohsen Shekhari

Account of the criminal act:

On September 25, 2021, in the Sattar Khan area of Tehran, Mohsen Shekari, holding a "machete" in his hand, threatened the people to join him while trying to block the street. In the continuation of his criminal actions, he attacked one of the law enforcement forces with a machete and hit his left shoulder in a way that led to the wound being stitched 13 times. Subsequently, the accused tried to escape from the place, but he was finally arrested by the law enforcement officers.

Mohsen Shekari stated in his confessions how he participated in the riots: "After finishing our job, together with Ali (his accomplice) we first went to Vali Asr square from Narmak neighborhood. However, since this place was not crowded, we went to Sattar Khan Neighborhood and closed the street at Behboodi intersection. Ali told me to go and participate in the rallies. We went with Ali's motorcycle and he gave me a machete in advance to strike at the officers. Ali said that if you beat an agent, I will pay you good money, and we came with this promise and participated in the riots".

The police officer who had been hit with a machete and was the main plaintiff in the case, said: "When I arrived, there were many cars, more than 100 to 150 cars that had got stuck in the traffic. When we went a little further, we saw that two persons were present at the intersection of Behboodi and attempted to block the street, and one of them wielding a machete in his hand and threatened people to cooperate and accompany them. I got off the motorcycle and went to the defendant. I said to him, what are you doing? He then attacked me and intended to hit me. He struck at with a machete once which was a miss but the second time it hit my shoulder."



One of the witnesses present at the scene of the incident also described the incident as follows: "People were very scared. About 150 cars were stuck in traffic, no car could pass. The accused was standing in the street and while he had a machete in his hand, he did not allow anyone to pass".

Judicial proceedings and full observance of the right to due process:

The preliminary investigation was carried out by the on-call judge. According to the preliminary judicial measures, the defendant admitted to why he committed such a serious crime and in exchange for what sum of money.

The case was sent to the competent court with the indictment from the prosecutor's office. Since there were many charges leveled at the defendant, the case was sent to the specialized court where the trial began.

The accused had the right to have a lawyer from the beginning of the proceedings, and his lawyer was also present at all stages of the proceedings and provided the necessary defense for him. The accused was present in all the hearings and expressed all his points and defenses; He admitted, among other things, to using cold weapons and injuring the police officer to terrorize the people.

Finally, in compliance with the existing laws, his actions were recognized as an example of Moharebeh (considered a terrorist crime) and the death sentence was issued. After the appeal, the case was sent to the Supreme, where after careful and re-examination of the case, the decision was upheld and served for execution.

Based on this, all the principles of due process, including jurisdictional issues, the presence of the accused in the hearing and the right to defense, the right to access to a lawyer, the right to consider reasons and the right to appeal have been carefully considered and upheld.

Mohammad Mahdi Karami


Account of the criminal act:

On November 3, 2022, during the unrest, a part of Karaj to Qazvin Freeway was blocked by some people who engaged in destroying public and private property and assaulted officers under the pretext of participating in a ceremony marking the death of one of the people who had lost his life during the riots. In this incident, 28-year-old Seyyed Ruhollah Ajamian, who was trying to clear the traffic blockage and had no means of defense, was attacked by rioters including Mohammad Mahdi Karami. The attackers kicked his body, dragged his body to the ground, and threw him under the truck left his half-dead and half-naked body in shape of a cross on the street until he was martyred. According to the documents (photos and reports available), one of the effective people in riots and murder of Ruhollah Ajamian, was Mohammad Mehdi Karmi.

Judicial proceedings and full observance of the right to due process:

Following this bitter and unfortunate incident, a case was immediately filed in the Karaj Criminal and Special Crimes Prosecutor's Office, and the relevant investigator issued the necessary judicial orders to identify and arrest the accused. The day after incident, a number of thugs, including Mohammad Mehdi Karmi, who played a key role in the murder of Ruhollah Ajamian, were identified and taken into custody. 9 days after incident on November 12, 2022, accused were indicted on charges of "committing numerous crimes against the security of the country", "attacks on individuals and crimes against their physical integrity that caused severe disruption of public order and insecurity and led to the martyrdom of Seyyed Ruhollah Ajamian", and "assembly and collusion with the intention of committing crimes against the security of the country".

The preliminary investigation was conducted by the on-call judge and based on the preliminary judicial measures, the accused confessed to the imputed guilt. The case was sent to the competent court with an order of summons to trial and indictment from the Public Prosecutor's office. Since there were many charges leveled at the defendant, the case was sent to the specialized court where the trial began and proceeded in several stages. Based on the evidence, documentation and explicit confession of the defendant,—he was sentenced to



death. After the appeal, the case went to the Supreme Court, where after careful and re-examination of the case, the decision was upheld and served for execution.

Based on this, all the principles of fair proceedings, including jurisdictional issues, the presence of the accused in the hearing and the right to defense, the right to access to a lawyer, the right to consider reasons and the right to appeal have been carefully considered and upheld.

It should be noted that although the defendant had the right to have a lawyer from the beginning of the proceedings, he did not introduce a lawyer to the court from the time of his arrest to the issuance of the sentence, and therefore, according to the regulations, a public defender was appointed for him.

Seyyed Mohammad Hussein


Account of the criminal act:

On November 3, 2022, during the unrest, a part of Karaj to Qazvin Freeway was blocked by some people who engaged in destroying public and private property and assaulted officers under the pretext of participating in a ceremony marking the death of one of the people who had lost his life during the riots. In this incident, 28-year-old Seyyed Ruhollah Ajamian, who was trying to clear the traffic blockage and had no means of defense, was attacked by rioters including Seyyed Mohamad Hussein. The attackers kicked his body, dragged his body to the ground, and threw him under the truck left his half-dead and half-naked body in shape of a cross on the street until he was martyred. According to the documents (photos and reports available), one of the effective people in riots and murder of Ruhollah Ajamian, was Mr. Mohammad Mehdi Karmi.

Judicial proceedings and full observance of the right to due process:

Following this bitter and unfortunate incident, a case was immediately filed in the Karaj Criminal and Special Crimes Prosecutor's Office, and the relevant investigator issued the necessary judicial orders to identify and arrest the accused. The day after the incident, a number of thugs, including Seyyed Mohamad Hussein, who played a key role in the murder of Ruhollah Ajamian, were identified and taken into custody. 9 days after the incident on November 12, 2022, accused were indicted on charges of "committing numerous crimes against the security of the country", "attacks on individuals and crimes against their physical integrity that caused severe disruption of public order and insecurity and led to the martyrdom of Seyyed Ruhollah Ajamian", and "assembly and collusion with the intention of committing crimes against the security of the country".

The preliminary investigation was conducted by the on-call judge and based on the preliminary judicial measures, the accused confessed to the imputed guilt. The case was sent to the competent court with an order of summons to trial and indictment from the Public Prosecutor's office. Since there were many charges leveled at the defendant, the case was sent to the specialized court (Court of Revolution) where the trial began and proceeded in several stages. Based on the evidence, documentation and explicit confession of the defendant, he was



sentenced to death. After the appeal, the case was sent to the Supreme Court, where after careful and re-examination of the case, the decision was upheld and served for execution.

Based on this, all the principles of fair proceedings, including jurisdictional issues, the presence of the accused in the hearing and the right to defense, the right to access to a lawyer, the right to consider reasons and the right to appeal have been carefully considered and upheld. It should be noted that during the hearing of the case in the Supreme Court of the country, the accused nominated a lawyer of his choice.

Majidreza Rahnavard

Account of the criminal act:

On November 17, 2022, on Hor Ameli Street in Mashhad city, around 4:00 p.m., when the law enforcement forces were controlling the riots on the street riding motorcycles, a person named Majidreza Rahnavard, who was armed with a knife, left the house and moved towards Law enforcement forces. He first killed Mr. Hossein Zainalzadeh with three stab wounds to the head and back of the body, and then fled to Hor Ameli Street. On his way, he stabbed Mr. Ebrahim Ghafourian in the left shoulder, Mr. Daniyal Rezazadeh in the neck, and Mr. Mohammad Hossein Nedaei below the left shoulder. He fled after killing two people and security defenders and injuring 4 others and terrorizing the local citizens and businessmen.

Judicial proceedings and full observance of the right to due process:

Immediately after the incident, the matter was placed on the law enforcement and intelligence agenda to investigate the dimensions of the incident and identify and arrest the perpetrator. Later, the accused was arrested while fleeing to Tehran in Ivanki city of Semnan province. The investigation was started in the investigation branch of the prosecutor's office to reveal the hidden aspects of the matter. Based on the evidence, the explicit confessions of the defendant from the beginning of the arrest and his last defense before the investigating judge, the conclusion of the investigation was announced on November 21, 2022. Then the final order of summons to trial was issued on the charge of drawing a knife-type cold weapon with the intention of murdering people which led to the murder of Mr. Daniyal Rezazadeh and Hossein Zainal Zadeh and the injury of Mr. Mehdi Ghafari, Hamid Karamati, Ibrahim Ghafurian and Mohammad Hossein Nadai as well as establishing of insecurity.

With the order of summons to trial from the Prosecutor's office and the indictment by the Prosecutor, the case was sent to the "competent court, where the proceedings of drawing knives with the intention of killing people" were initiated. Hearings have been held in public with the presence of various media and video and audio recording, in compliance with legal standards to raise public awareness.

The accused had the right to have a lawyer from the beginning of the proceedings, and his lawyer was also present at all stages of the proceedings and provided the necessary defense for him. The accused was present in all the hearings and expressed all his points and defenses; He admitted, among other things, to using cold weapons to murder two people and injuring two individuals to terrorize the people and causing mass panic.

Finally, according to the existing laws, the sum of the contents of the file and indisputable assumptions, including: the announcement of the complaint of the blood avengers, (mother and wife) of Martyr Danyal Reza Zadeh and the announcement of the complaint (mother) of Martyr Hossein Zainal Zadeh;

Announcing the complaint and statements of the private plaintiffs, Mr. Mehdi Ghaffari, Hamid Karamatian, Mohammad Ebrahim Ghafourian and Mohammad Hossein Nadaei regarding the intentional stabbing with a knife;

The content of the videos reviewed at the time of the crime, which display the actus reus;

The result of the psychological test performed on the defendant, which indicated his mental health and lack of insanity;


The discovery of a handwritten will from the accused during the search of his house, which told about his previous decision to carry out these terrorist acts against the law enforcement forces under the influence of cyberspace;

The defendant's clear statements in the court and his confession of imputed guilt, "I went wrong, I admit that I made a mistake and I understand the feeling of public hatred for my actions. My thoughts and beliefs were wrong, I had hidden the knife in my hand and I did not understand what happened and now I am waiting to be punished as soon as possible";

Documentation of scaring the public;

The defendant's actions were found to be examples of the crime of Moharebeh (including terrorist crimes) in accordance with Article 279 of the Islamic Penal Code approved in 2013, and his death sentence was issued.

The issued sentence which could be appealed in the branches of the Supreme Court was notified to the defendant and his defense lawyer on December 3, 2021. On the same date, the public defender lodged an appeal. After the detailed



review of the sentence, the Supreme Court upheld the initial sentence in view of the comprehensive documentation available in the case, notably the explicit statements of the accused which indicated that he was present in the riots with a prior intention and motive to confront the law enforcement forces and used a cold weapon against several members of them. His actions were in a way that caused terror among the people and resulted in the death of two of the forces, and therefore, all three elements of the crime, which is considered a clear example of Moharebeh, were proven. Also, there was proportionality between the crime and the punishment.

Saleh Mirhashemi Boltaghi, Majid Kazemi Sheikh Shabani and Saeed Yaqoubi Korde Sofla (what came to be known as Khaneh Isfahan case)

Account of the criminal act:

On November 16, 2022, 3 security defenders named Ismail Cheraghi, Mohsen Hamidi and Mohammad Karimi were martyred following an armed terrorist attack in the Negahbani Square of Khaneh Isfahan Neighborhood. The perpetrators of this attack, with prior coordination with each other, committed a terrorist act and started shooting with the aim of killing people and security forces. In this terrorist operation, a number of people and law enforcement forces were also wounded. After the incident, three of its main agents, namely Saleh Mir Hashemi, Majid Kazemi and Saeed Yaqoubi, were detained.

Judicial proceedings and full observance of the right to due process:

After the shooting agents were arrested and the indictment was issued, court hearings on the charges of these 3 accused were held in the judiciary of Isfahan province. In the process of holding the court, all defendants had either their lawyers of choice or were given public defenders. After holding several hearings, examining the documents and obtaining the defenses of the defendants and their lawyers, the sentence of the court of first instance was issued. According to the evidence and documents in the case and the clear confessions of the defendants, they were sentenced to death; the first defendant, Saleh Mirhashmi Boltaghi, the son of Seyyed Kazem, on the charge of Moharebeh by drawing a pistol in public places, forming and running a criminal gang with the intention of disrupting the security of the country, collusion leading to crimes against internal security and membership in and cooperation with MKO terrorist group, the second defendant Majid Kazemi Sheikh Shabani, the son of Mohammad Reza, on the charge of Moharebeh by pulling an AK-47 and joining an illegal gang with the intention of disrupting the security of the country and society and collusion leading to crimes against internal security and the third defendant Said Yaqoubi Kord Sofla, the son of Karam Ali, on charges of Moharebeh by drawing a weapon and using a pistol, membership in illegal gangs with the intention of disrupting the security of the country and society, and collusion leading to crimes against the country's internal security. Once the defendants appealed the sentence, the initial ruling was re-examined in the Supreme Court, but was upheld according to the valid documents and compelling proofs of their guilt.

Milad Zohrehvand


Account of the Criminal act:

At 8 p.m. of October 26, 2022, following the report of a shooting and show of force with firearms in one of the intersections of Malayer city of Hamadan province (Shahid Mousavi Street), law enforcement and security officers were dispatched to the place. Once the officers got to the place, they noticed three white Peugeot Pars cars, which were occupied by about ten men who covered their heads and faces with black cloth. Upon seeing the police officers and scared of the possibility of identification, the perpetrators who were known to the police fled in two Peugeot Pars cars while the driver of the third car abandoned his vehicle and ran away. To check the abandoned vehicle out of duty, a police officer moved towards the car unarmed under the impression that the car had no occupants. The convict Milad Zohreh Vand, who was hiding inside the car, opened fire at the security defenders with a firearm (pump-action shotgun), which eventually led to the martyrdom of one of the security forces named Ali Nazari after which the perpetrator escaped the scene.

Judicial proceedings and full observance of the right to due process:

Following this bitter and unfortunate incident, a case was immediately filed in the Criminal Affairs and Special Crimes of Prosecutor's Office and the necessary judicial orders were issued to investigate the dimensions of the incident and identify and arrest the perpetrator. Later, with the coordination between the judicial and law enforcement authorities, a number of thugs and mobs who were involved in the incident were arrested. Finally, the main defendant who had fled to Markazi province was arrested in Arak city on the charges of deliberate murder of Mr. Ali Nazari, possession of unlicensed firearms, etc. based on a judicial order and after the identification of his hiding place. The defendant received an explanation of charges and then was transferred to the detention center according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure once the course of legal proceedings had been completed.

Following the arrest, an investigation was initiated in the investigation branch of the prosecutor's office to reveal the hidden aspects of the matter. By virtue of undeniable evidence, proofs and documents, statements of witnesses, explicit confessions of the defendant and after receiving the last defenses by the inspector, the end of the investigation was announced and the final order of detention and indictment of the defendant on the charges of intentional murder of Mr. Ali Nazari and possession of an unlicensed Winchester hunting weapon and its ammunition was issued where the case was sent to a competent court.



After sending the case to the competent court, it was processed in accordance with all the relevant regulations, laws and international standards of proceedings contained in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the appealability of court decisions, the handling of accusations by multiple judges, the principle of presumption of innocence, etc. After receiving the last legal defenses of the defendant and his lawyer in several hearings, the court announced the end of the proceedings by taking into account the existing laws, all the contents and materials of the case and undisputed evidence and proofs, finding the defendant guilty beyond any reasonable doubt. Based on articles 205 and 206 of the Islamic Penal Code and at the request of the blood avengers, the defendant was sentenced to capital punishment for the intentional murder of martyr Nazari and 6 months of incarceration on the charge of carrying and possession of unlicensed firearms based on article 6 of the Arms Penalty Law.

The sentence could be appealed in the Supreme Court and according to the law which was communicated to the defendant and his lawyer. As the convict and his defense lawyer lodged an appeal, the case was forwarded to the Supreme Court (with the presence of 3 high-ranking judges) for a detailed examination. However, compliance of the decision with all the principles and rules of due process, the relevant regulations and finally, its compatibility with the Sharia and legal standards prompted the Supreme Court to uphold the ruling and approve the execution.

According to the contents of the case, the defendant enjoyed the right to access to a lawyer at all stages of the proceedings, while the lawyer, not only presented defense bills to the court, but also defended his client during all the hearings.

Mohammad Qobadlou

Description of the criminal act:

On September 22, 2022, Mohammad Qobad Lou lunged at the police motorcycle unit in Rabat Karim city of Tehran province in a private car that was running at a speed of about 100 kilometers per hour. In this encounter, 6 police officers were seriously injured and committed to the hospital. One of the injured in this incident, sergeant major Farid Karampour Hasanvand, lost his life in the hospital due to the severity of injuries. The autopsy report of the Medical Forensic Organization shows that the cause of death of sergeant major Karampour was "cerebral hemorrhage and crushed brain tissue as a result of being hit by a stunt object", which indicates the severity of the collision and the defendant's intent to commit a crime.

Judicial proceedings and full observance of the right to due process:

Following this bitter and unfortunate incident, a case was immediately filed in the Criminal Affairs and Special Crimes Prosecutor's Office and necessary judicial orders were issued to investigate the aspects of the incident and to interrogate the accused who was arrested at the scene. Mohammad Qobad Lou confessed to his criminal act in full possession of his senses, knowingly and free from any pressure during the preliminary investigation as well as in the court session. Furthermore, the mentioned confessions in the court are available and accessible online. The defendant had access to a public defender and two lawyers of his choice during the trial appearances and benefited from their advice, directions and follow-ups, while the lawyers also had access to the defendant and his case. He had access to the family and the lawyer both during the investigation phase and the proceedings, and was also able to contact them by phone. He has had the right to access medical and treatment services.

It is worth noting that Qobadlou was sentenced to retribution (capital punishment) and his request for retrial regarding the charge of intentional homicide and his conviction to retribution has been rejected in the Supreme Court.

