



Islamic Republic of Iran

Special Committee
Investigating the 2022 Unrests

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

Special Committee Investigating the 2022 Unrests
March 2024

In the Name of GOD

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




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:

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- 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.

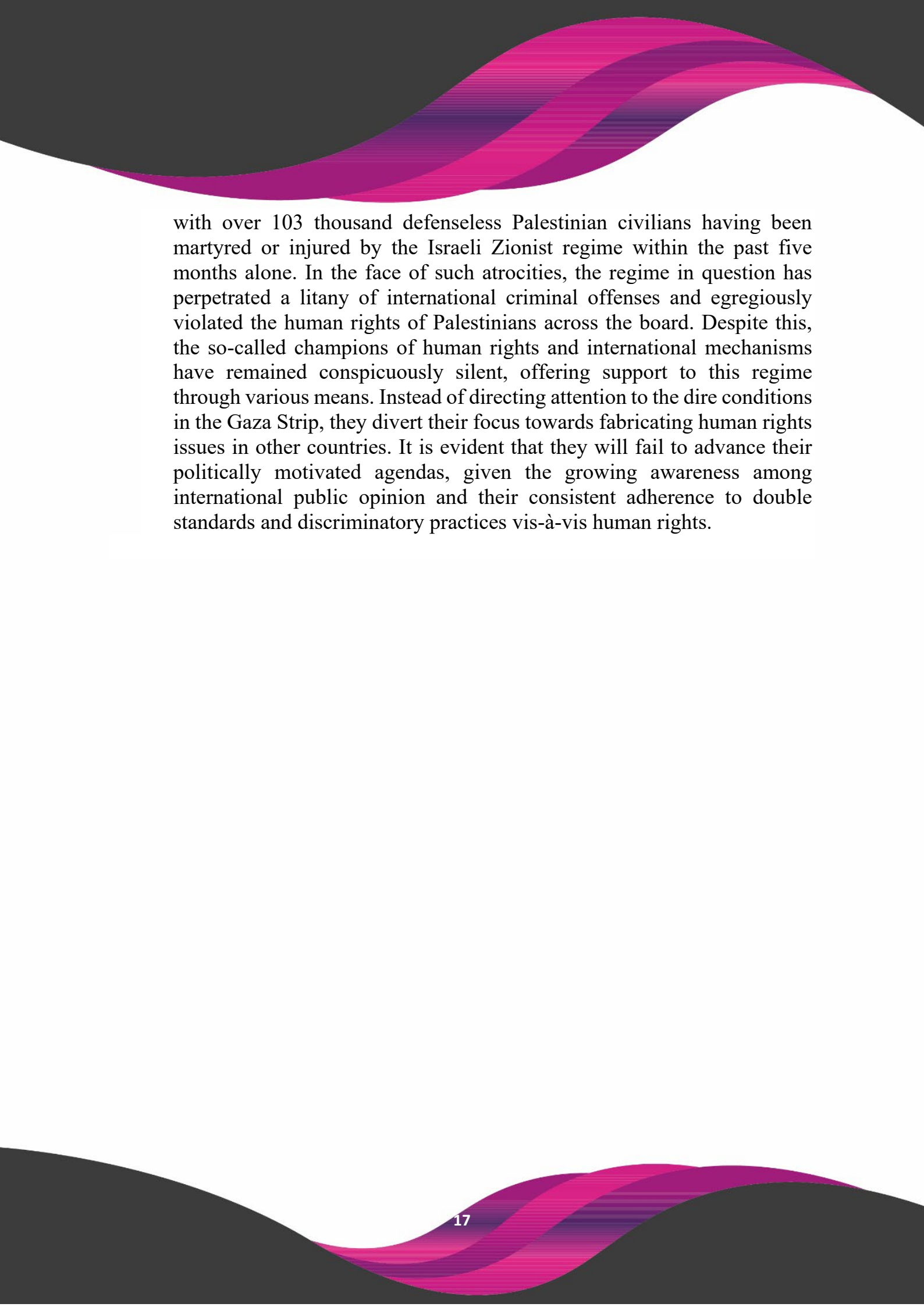
RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

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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.
 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.

