



High Council for Human Rights of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

**Third Report on Damages Inflicted Upon
Government, Public & Private Properties &
Places During Riots
(financial value of damages)**

**07
February
2023**

**The High Council for Human Rights of
The Islamic Republic of Iran**

In the Name of GOD

The High Council for Human Rights of
The Islamic Republic of Iran
07 February 2023

Third Report on Damages Inflicted Upon Government, Public & Private Properties & Places During Riots (financial value of damages)

The right of peaceful assembly is recognized both by the Constitution and in the customary laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and, as long as those participating in any assemblies do not resort to violence, they are protected by the law. On the strength of Article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, no restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, *ordre public*, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Some gatherings in different parts of the Country following the death of Mahsa Amini have morphed from peaceful into violence, riots, and vandalism. In the meantime, the United States and certain Western countries – in an entirely violent act against international law – started to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and support the rioters. Other external actors, such as terrorist groups, have also used all their capacities to direct their agents and incite people to participate in the violent riots, and provided support thereto. Furthermore, in a coordinated manner, foreign-based Persian language websites and TV channels hostile to the Islamic Republic of Iran incited violence and provided training on the use of firearms and *armes blanches*.

The previous two reports had discussed the extent of damages inflicted upon the Government, public and private facilities, and the present report touches upon the financial value of the defilements.

Table No. (1) shows the level of damages caused to the Government, public and private property (vehicles and equipment), and Table No. (2) assesses the extent of vandalism caused to the Government, public and private places during the recent riots until 15 January 2023. As specified by Table No. (1), IRR 10,967,843,000,000 damage has been inflicted upon the property; and, according to Table No. (2), IRR 9,066,351,000,000 of damage has been caused to places in all sectors until the aforesaid date.

**Table No. (1): Extent of Damage Inflicted Upon Government, Public & Private Property (vehicles & equipment) During Recent Riots) ×1000.000
(Up to 15 January 2023)**

Sector		Extent of Damage (IRR)
Government		2,584,380
Public	Companies & Institutions	386,124
	Banks	1,386,441
	Health Emergency Facilities	277,718
	Municipalities (fire departments, taxis, buses, equipment, etc.)	4,507,655
	Mosques & Religious Sites	98,237
Private	Vehicles	1,056,288
	Equipment	671,000
Total Damage		10,967,843

**Table No. 2: Extent of Damage Caused to Government, Public & Private Places During Recent Riot×1000.000
(Up to 15 January 2023)**

Sector		Damage (IRR)
Government		1,128,531
Public	Companies & Institutions	11,908
	Municipalities (fire departments, taxis, buses, equipment, etc.)	1,449,520
	Banks	1,495,490
	Petrol Stations	10,000
	Mosques & Religious Sites	147,945
	Residential Places	136,150
Private	Chain Stores	2,127,325
	Shops	132,660
	Pharmacies	1,085
	Health Centers	2,400,737
	Others	19,000
	Total Damage	9,066,351

The acts of vandalism committed by the rioters and causing significant damage to public and private property have violated a series of human rights, including but not limited to: the right to property, the right to freedom of movement, the right to safety and security, the right to work, the right to physical and mental health, and the right to enjoyment of public services. It is obvious that under such circumstances, law enforcement agents are required to take appropriate legal measures and perform the legal duties assigned thereto in order to maintain and guarantee safety and security, and public order.

International human rights law only supports peaceful and non-violent gatherings. The international rules of human rights consider the peacefulness of a gathering as a defining characteristic for protection under Article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Therefore, it is once again reminded that as per the rules of international human rights law, the implementation of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly is subject to certain conditions prescribed by law and in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, *ordre public*, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

