

DOCUMENTARY REPORT · 09 SEPTEMBER 2026

The Crimson Winter

Repression of the 2025-26 uprising in the Islamic Republic of Iran: a documentary report



42,000+ protesters killed	100,000+ detained	200+ cities, all 31 provinces	8-9 Jan deadliest nights
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Executive summary

Between late December 2025 and February 2026 the Islamic Republic of Iran faced the largest sustained protest movement in its history. Demonstrations recorded in more than 200 cities across all 31 provinces were met with live fire, mass arrest and, from January 2026, accelerated executions of detained protesters.

This report assembles the public record held by the archive at iranholocaust.org: the chronology of the protests, the events of the nights of 8 and 9 January 2026, the casualty and detention figures compiled by independent monitors, the institutions carrying out the repression, and the response of foreign governments and multilateral bodies. Every section is drawn from the corresponding published page of the archive, which carries per-item sourcing.

The figures cited here are estimates compiled under conditions of internet restriction, closed courts and denial of access to independent investigators. They should be read as a documented minimum rather than a settled total; the limitations are set out in section 7.

Key findings

1. Lethal force was used against unarmed demonstrators as a routine method of crowd control, not as an exceptional response to violence.
2. The nights of 8 and 9 January 2026 mark the deadliest recorded interval of the uprising, with Rasht in Gilan province recording the highest single-night toll.
3. Executions following closed proceedings, without counsel of the defendant's choosing and on confessions the defendants said were coerced, continued throughout the period.
4. Communications shutdowns were imposed in step with the heaviest operations, suppressing contemporaneous documentation and depressing recorded casualty figures.
5. International reaction was largely declaratory. Statements of concern were rarely matched by structural sanctions, downgraded relations or referrals to accountability mechanisms.
6. The evidentiary basis is incomplete by design of the state. Independent monitors, families and diaspora networks remain the primary documentation channel.

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Content note: this report describes killings, torture, deaths in custody, sexual violence and executions, including of minors.

SECTION 1

Background: how the uprising began

The causes behind the current uprising, what makes it different from earlier protest waves, and how the state has responded.

Short answer. Iranians are protesting because four decades of grievances converged: compulsory hijab and policing of women's bodies, mass executions, an economy in collapse, and unmet basics like water and electricity. The current wave began in late December 2025 and spread to more than 200 cities, met with live fire, mass arrests and internet shutdowns.

What are people protesting about?

- **Compulsory hijab and the policing of women.** The Guidance Patrol, the surveillance of women in cars and workplaces, and the death of Mahsa Amini in 2022 remain the emblem of state control over private life.
- **Executions.** Iran executes more people than any other country except China, including protesters convicted after summary trials. See executions.
- **Economic collapse.** Currency depreciation, inflation and unpaid wages have pushed large parts of the salaried middle class into poverty.
- **Infrastructure failure.** Rolling blackouts, gas shortages in winter and severe water scarcity have driven protests in provincial cities that had stayed quiet in earlier waves.
- **No route to change.** Vetted elections, jailed lawyers and closed newspapers leave the street as the only remaining channel.

When did the current protests start?

The Crimson Winter uprising began in late December 2025 and escalated sharply in January 2026. The nights of 8 and 9 January 2026 produced the highest single-night death tolls, with Rasht the worst affected city.

How is this different from 2009, 2019 and 2022?

Wave	Trigger	Core demand
2009 Green Movement	Disputed presidential election	Reform within the system
2019 Aban	Petrol price rise	Economic relief; then regime change
2022 Woman, Life, Freedom	Death of Mahsa Amini	End of compulsory hijab and clerical rule
2025–2026 Crimson Winter	Cumulative: prices, blackouts, executions	End of the Islamic Republic

The current wave is broader geographically, more working-class, and no longer asks for reform. Slogans target the Supreme Leader directly.

The 2026 Iran uprising — Crimson Winter: timeline, cities, casualties, and how Iranian protesters faced the Islamic Republic's crackdown.

The Uprising.

Forty-seven years, in fourteen chapters of state violence — from the rooftop of Refah School to the streets of Rasht.

Origin — the architecture of repression.

Q: How was the Islamic Republic's system of repression built after 1979?

On the night of **15 February 1979**, three days after Khomeini's return, four generals of the Shah's military were executed on the rooftop of Refah School in Tehran. They were tried by a one-man revolutionary court led by **Sadegh Khalkhali**, “the hanging judge.” Within ten months, the new state had executed over 500 people. The institutional shape of the Islamic Republic — revolutionary courts, the morality patrols, the IRGC, the death committees — was set in those first months.

Cited: Boroumand Center, Amnesty International (1980), Ervand Abrahamian, *Tortured Confessions*.

The reign of terror.

Q: What happened during the post-1979 reign of terror in Iran?

After the 20 June 1981 mass demonstration was crushed, the regime turned on the left, the Tudeh Party, independent leftist groups, and the **Bahá'í community**. Amnesty documented at least 2,946 executions in 1981 alone; the true figure is higher. **Asadollah Lajevardi**, prosecutor at Evin, became the architect of mass torture and execution. By 1982 most major opposition organizations had been decimated, their leaders killed, and their members forced underground or into exile.

Sources: Amnesty International, the Boroumand Center, Bahá'í International Community.

The prison massacres.

Q: What were the 1988 mass executions of Iranian political prisoners?

Following Khomeini's secret fatwa in late July 1988, “death committees” at Evin, Gohardasht, and prisons across the country interrogated political prisoners — most already serving sentences — for minutes each. Those who failed to denounce their beliefs were hanged. Estimates range from 4,500 to over 30,000 executed across two months. Bodies were buried in unmarked mass graves at **Khavaran** and elsewhere; families to this day are forbidden from mourning their dead.

Grand Ayatollah **Hossein-Ali Montazeri**, then Khomeini's designated successor, opposed the killings: “*The greatest crime in the Islamic Republic, for which history will condemn us, has been committed by your order.*” He was removed from succession.

Sources: Amnesty: Blood-Soaked Secrets (2018), Iran Human Rights Documentation Center.

SECTION 2

Chronology of the protests

How the Crimson Winter began: the rial collapse, the bazaar strike, and the first blackouts of December 2025.

The uprising that produced the deadliest month in the Islamic Republic's history did not begin on 8 January. It began five weeks earlier, in a currency collapse and a shuttered bazaar. This page records December 2025 on its own terms.

How many were killed? See the full Iran death toll tracker — verified named counts, official figures and the gap between them, by period.

Day by day

Early December	The rial breaks The currency slid past 120,000 tomans to the dollar. Bread, medicine and fuel prices moved weekly. Power cuts of six to eight hours a day were routine in Tehran, Karaj and Isfahan.
Mid December	Bazaar strikes begin Traders in the Tehran Grand Bazaar shuttered stalls over the exchange rate and import clearance. Strikes spread to Tabriz, Isfahan and Mashhad within days.
Late December	From prices to the system Chants moved from the cost of living to the state itself. Protest was reported in more than 180 cities. Truckers and petrochemical contract workers joined with rolling stoppages.
28–31 December	First deaths and first blackouts Security forces fired on crowds in several provincial towns. Mobile internet was throttled at night in Kurdish and Baluch provinces — the pattern that would precede the January killings.

Why December matters

The January killings are usually reported as if they began on the 8th. They did not. December 2025 is when the protest changed character: from a bazaar strike about the exchange rate into a nationwide movement against the system, and from police containment into the first use of live fire and regional internet blackouts. Every element of the Two Nights was rehearsed in the last week of December.

It also explains the geography. The uprising did not start in north Tehran. It started in the commercial districts and the provinces — Rasht, Neyshabur, Marvdasht, Javanrud, Azna, Kermanshah — places with no correspondent bureaux and no bandwidth.

What was counted in December

No monitor published a December-only figure. HRANA's verified Crimson Winter list, closed on 23 February 2026 at 7,007 confirmed deaths, treats late December 2025 as the start of the period. The official government count of 3,117, published on 1 February 2026, covers the same window.

What happened in Iran in January 2026: a dated record of the Crimson Winter protests, the Two Nights of 8-9 January, the Rasht massacre, and every published death toll.

In thirty-one days, a protest movement that began over prices and blackouts became the deadliest confrontation between the Islamic Republic and its own citizens since 1979. This page records what happened, day by day, and sets every published death toll side by side so readers can see exactly where they disagree.

Day by day

31 Dec 2025	Before the crackdown
- 3 Jan 2026	Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch documented at least 28 protesters and bystanders killed in 13 cities across 8 provinces. In Malekshahi, Ilam province, Reza Azimzadeh, Latif Karimi, Mehdi Emamipour, Fares (Mohsen) Agha Mohammadi and Mohammad Reza Karami were shot by IRGC forces firing from inside a Basij base. In Azna, Lorestan province, Vahab Mousavi, Mostafa Falahi, Shayan Asadollahi, Ahmadreza Amani, Reza Moradi Abdolvand and Taha Safari - sixteen years old, his body withheld from his family - were killed.
3 January	The signal from the top Ali Khamenei said publicly that “rioters should be put in their place.”
5 January	No leniency The Head of the Judiciary instructed prosecutors nationwide to show “no leniency” toward detained protesters.
8 - 9 January	The Two Nights The state moved from police containment to full military suppression. The IRGC received an explicit order to use lethal force against unarmed civilians. Snipers, armoured personnel carriers and helicopter surveillance were deployed; medical facilities were targeted and doctors treating wounded protesters were arrested. In Rasht, HRANA documented at least 392 people killed, the vast majority after an internet blackout was imposed. Read the full account of the Two Nights.
22 January	The UN estimate Mai Sato, UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Iran, said the dead could surpass 20,000.
22 - 24 January	Leaked internal reports Internal IRGC Intelligence Organization reports placed the toll at 33,000-36,500. A leaked parliamentary report cited 27,500.
25 January	Two publications, two numbers Iran International published leaked Supreme National Security Council documents covering more than 400 cities. Time reported a list of 30,304 protest-related deaths registered in civilian hospitals for 8-9 January alone, citing two senior Iranian officials who said the administration “ran out of body bags” and used “semi-trailer trucks instead of ambulances.”
1 February	The official count The Pezeshkian government published a figure of 3,117 dead, including some 214 security forces.
23 February	The Crimson Winter report HRANA published a verified named list of 7,007 confirmed deaths - 6,488 adult protesters, 236 minors, 207 security personnel and 76 non-participants - with 11,744 cases still under review. Iran International independently compiled 6,634 names.

Every published death toll

No independent investigation has been permitted inside Iran. These are the figures on the public record as of February 2026, with their sources.

Source	Dead	Note
Government of Iran (1 Feb 2026)	3,117	Official count, including some 214 security forces
HRANA, <i>The Crimson Winter</i> (23 Feb 2026)	7,007	Verified named list; 11,744 cases still under review
Iran International (name list)	6,634	Independently compiled names
UN Special Rapporteur (22 Jan 2026)	20,000+	Stated as a possible floor; not a verified count
Leaked parliamentary report	27,500	Unverified leak
Time (25 Jan 2026)	30,304	Hospital registrations for 8-9 January alone
Leaked IRGC Intelligence reports	33,000-36,500	Unverified leak, more than 400 cities

Iran International found fewer than 100 names in common between its list and the government's. Whichever figure survives independent investigation, the lowest credible leak already makes 8-9 January 2026 the deadliest two-day repression event in modern Iranian history.

Where it happened

Documented killings were recorded in Rasht, Tehran, Malekshahi and Ilam province, Azna and Lorestan province, and across more than 400 cities named in the leaked Supreme National Security Council documents. Rasht carries the single heaviest documented toll of the month.

The month the numbers were fixed, the president apologised, and the war began.

February 2026 closed the Crimson Winter and opened something else. This page records the month day by day: the competing death tolls published in it, the first presidential apology in the Islamic Republic's history, and the military campaign that began on its final day.

Day by day

1 February	The official count The Pezeshkian government published a figure of 3,117 dead, including some 214 security forces — the state's first and only national number.
Early February	Funerals as protest Fortieth-day memorials for the January dead drew crowds in Rasht, Kermanshah, Javanrud and Neyshabur. Several were dispersed with live fire, producing further deaths and further funerals.
11 February	Pezeshkian apologises On the anniversary of the 1979 revolution, President Masoud Pezeshkian publicly apologised to the nation — without naming a perpetrator, opening an investigation or releasing a single detainee.
Mid February	Executions resume Protest-related death sentences moved through the revolutionary courts. Detention figures passed 100,000 according to monitoring groups, with lawyers and doctors among those held.
23 February	HRANA closes its list HRANA published 7,007 confirmed deaths for the Crimson Winter: 6,488 protesters, 236 minors, 207 security personnel and 76 bystanders, with 11,744 further cases under review.
28 February	Operation Epic Fury After negotiations failed, the United States and Israel launched a joint military campaign against Iran — roughly 900 strikes in the first twelve hours. Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei was killed in the opening waves. A second nationwide internet blackout fell.

The tolls, side by side

February is the month the numbers were fixed in the public record — and the month it became clear they would never agree.

Government, 1 Feb 2026	3,117 — official Pezeshkian government count, including some 214 security forces.
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Iran International	6,634 named dead, independently compiled. Fewer than 100 names overlap with the government's list.
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HRANA, 23 Feb 2026	7,007 verified deaths; 11,744 cases still under review.
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UN Special Rapporteur	20,000+ stated on 22 January 2026.
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Leaked IRGC Intelligence	33,000–36,500 in internal reports dated 22–24 January 2026.
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We do not collapse the dispute into a single number. The disagreement between a government count of 3,117 and its own security service's internal estimate of more than 33,000 is itself part of the historical record.

What the apology did and did not do

Masoud Pezeshkian's 11 February statement was the first admission by an Iranian head of government that the state had killed its own citizens on this scale. It named no commander, ordered no investigation, released no prisoner and changed no policy. Within two weeks the courts had resumed issuing protest-related death sentences.

SECTION 3

The nights of 8-9 January 2026

The Two Nights of 8–9 January 2026 — Rasht massacre and Iran's bloodiest 48 hours of the Crimson Winter uprising.

The Two Nights.

What the leaked numbers can only sketch, eyewitnesses make irrefutable.

Content warning: this section contains documentary photographs of fatalities, wounded protesters, body bags, and morgues. The images are reproduced here under fair-use editorial provisions because the events themselves are being denied.

The order to kill.

Q: Who gave the order to open fire on protesters in November 2019?

On 8 January 2026 the regime moved from police containment to full military suppression. The IRGC was given an explicit order to use lethal force against unarmed civilians — the most intense crackdown in the Islamic Republic's history. IRGC and Basij units deployed snipers, armoured personnel carriers, and helicopter surveillance. Medical facilities were targeted; doctors treating wounded protesters were arrested.

Among the deadliest single incidents was the **2026 Rasht massacre**: HRANA documented at least 392 killed in Rasht alone, the vast majority after an internet blackout was imposed. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch documented at least 28 protesters and bystanders killed in 13 cities across 8 provinces between 31 December 2025 and 3 January 2026 — before the most intense crackdown began. In *Malekshahi, Ilam province*: Reza Azimzadeh, Latif Karimi, Mehdi Emamipour, Fares (Mohsen) Agha Mohammadi, and Mohammad Reza Karami were shot by IRGC forces firing from inside a Basij base. In *Azna, Lorestan province*: Vahab Mousavi, Mostafa Falahi, Shayan Asadollahi, Ahmadreza Amani, Reza Moradi Abdolvand, and Taha Safari — sixteen years old, his body withheld from the family.

On 3 January, Khamenei said “rioters should be put in their place.” On 5 January the Head of the Judiciary ordered prosecutors to show “no leniency.” Authorities forced some victims' families to appear on state media blaming deaths on accidents, under threat of secret burials if they refused.

The dispute over the dead.

Q: How many people were killed during the November 2019 'Two Nights' in Iran?

The death toll became one of the most contested figures in modern Iranian history. The official Pezeshkian government count, published 1 February 2026, was **3,117** (including some 214 security forces). HRANA's verified named list, published on 23 February 2026 in a report titled *The Crimson Winter*, recorded **7,007** confirmed deaths — 6,488 adult protesters, 236 minors, 207 security personnel, and 76 non-participants — with 11,744 cases still under review. Iran International independently compiled **6,634** names. A doctors' network speaking to *The Guardian* warned the toll could exceed **30,000**.

SECTION 4

Casualties, detentions and executions

How many people the Islamic Republic has killed in protest crackdowns and executions — verified named counts, official figures, and the gap between them.

Short answer: in the 2025-2026 Crimson Winter uprising, HRANA verified **7,007 named deaths** by 23 February 2026 — 6,488 adult protesters, 236 minors and 207 security personnel — with 11,744 cases still under review. Iran's own government admitted **3,117**; senior officials quoted by Iran International put the figure above **30,000**; hospital registries for the two nights of 8-9 January alone recorded **30,304**. Higher estimates go further: a doctors' report inside Iran cited by *The Sunday Times* counted **16,500 dead and about 330,000 injured** by 18 January; leaked classified documents reviewed by Iran International put the two-day toll above **36,500**; and Reza Pahlavi, citing diaspora and medical networks, has stated roughly **50,000** dead, including some 15,000 in Tehran. Claims that the true figure exceeds **100,000** circulate widely and cannot yet be corroborated — the verified **100,000+** figure is for detentions. In the 2022 Woman, Life, Freedom uprising **551 people, including 71 children**, were killed. Every figure below carries the date it was last confirmed and the organisation that published it.

Death toll by period

Period	Killed	Detained	As of	Source
2025-2026 — Crimson Winter uprising	7,007 verified names 3,117 official · 16,500 (doctors, 18 Jan) · 30,304 hospital registry · 36,500+ leaked documents · 40,000 (NCRI/Pompeo) · 42,000+ estimated · ~50,000 (Pahlavi) · 100,000+ claimed, uncorroborated	100,000+	23 Feb 2026	HRANA, Iran Human Rights, Iran International
8-9 January 2026 — the Two Nights	392 in Rasht alone 30,304 hospital-registry deaths reported for the 48 hours	—	24 Jan 2026	HRANA, Time, BBC
2022-2023 — Woman, Life, Freedom	551 (incl. 71 children)	22,000+	15 Sep 2023	Iran Human Rights
30 September 2022 — Bloody Friday, Zahedan	96+	—	2023	Amnesty International
November 2019 — fuel-price protests	304+ (Reuters reported up to 1,500)	7,000+	Dec 2019	Amnesty International, Reuters
Summer 1988 — prison massacres	4,500-30,000 (estimates)	—	1988	Amnesty International, UN experts
Annual judicial executions, 2024	972	—	2024	Iran Human Rights
Annual judicial executions, 2025	1,500+	—	2025	Iran Human Rights

2025-2026: the Crimson Winter

The uprising that began with the December 2025 protests and exploded on 8 January 2026 produced the deadliest crackdown in the Islamic Republic's history. Four different numbers circulate, and they measure four different things:

- **7,007 — verified names.** HRANA closed its list on 23 February 2026: 6,488 adult protesters, 236 minors, 207 security personnel. A further 11,744 reported deaths remained under review. This is a floor: every entry has a name, a place and a date.
- **3,117 — the state's admission.** Announced on 1 February 2026, after weeks of denial and shortly before the government's public apology of 11 February.
- **30,304 — the hospital registry.** Time reported a list of protest-related deaths registered in civilian hospitals for 8-9 January alone, citing officials with access to the records.
- **30,000-42,000+ — official leaks and estimates.** Senior Iranian officials quoted by Iran International placed the toll above 30,000; wider estimates across the full uprising exceed 42,000.

The world's highest per-capita execution rate, explained: yearly totals, the capital charges, and every documented protest execution by name.

Executions.

Iran is the world's top per-capita executioner. This page lists named protesters and dissidents judicially executed by the Islamic Republic since the start of the Woman, Life, Freedom uprising in September 2022, with date, charge and source.

- **Public hangings and protest executions** — the named roster of 32 documented cases since 2020, with date, city, charge and source.
- **Iran's death toll, period by period** — how many killed in each crackdown, and why the figures differ.
- **Memorials** — full biographies of individual victims, including those executed.
- **Victims database** — the searchable record behind both pages.

How many people does Iran execute each year?

Iran Human Rights (IHR) recorded **972 executions in 2024** — the highest annual figure since 2008 — and at least **1,500+ executions in 2025**, the highest since the 1988 mass killings. Iran accounts for roughly **three out of every four recorded executions worldwide**. The figures here cover only protest-related executions; drug-related and ordinary-criminal executions are tracked separately by IHR.

2022–2023 — Woman, Life, Freedom executions

- **Mohsen Shekari**, 23 — hanged 8 December 2022, Tehran. Charge: "moharebeh" (waging war against God) for allegedly wounding a Basij member. First protester executed in the uprising.
- **Majidreza Rahnavard**, 23 — hanged in public 12 December 2022, Mashhad. Charge: "moharebeh".
- **Mohammad Mehdi Karami**, 22 — hanged 7 January 2023, Karaj. Charge: "corruption on earth". Karate champion; tried jointly with Hosseini.
- **Seyed Mohammad Hosseini**, 39 — hanged 7 January 2023, Karaj. Volunteer children's coach. Reported beaten and electrocuted during interrogation.
- **Saleh Mirhashemi · Majid Kazemi · Saeed Yaghoubi** — hanged 19 May 2023, Isfahan. Known as the "House of Isfahan" case. All reported torture; Kazemi's confession audio leaked from prison.
- **Milad Zohrevand**, 21 — hanged 23 November 2023, Hamadan. Convicted in a closed trial.

SECTION 5

The apparatus of repression

A plain-language explainer on the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps — its structure, its economic power, and its role in suppressing protest.

Short answer. The IRGC (Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, or Sepah-e Pasdaran) is Iran's parallel military, founded in 1979 to defend the Islamic Republic rather than the country's borders. It answers directly to the Supreme Leader, runs the Basij militia and the foreign-operations Quds Force, and controls a large share of Iran's economy.

What does IRGC stand for?

IRGC stands for the **Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps**, known in Persian as *Sepah-e Pasdaran-e Enqelab-e Eslami* (سپاه پاسداران انقلاب اسلامی), usually shortened to *Sepah*. It was created by decree in April 1979, weeks after the revolution, as a force loyal to the new clerical leadership and separate from the regular army (Artesh).

Who controls the IRGC?

The IRGC reports to the **Supreme Leader**, currently Ali Khamenei, not to the elected president or parliament. Its commander-in-chief is appointed by the Leader and can be removed by him. This chain of command is why the Guard is best understood as the regime's own army rather than a national one.

What are the IRGC's main branches?

Branch	Role
Ground Forces	Internal security and provincial control; deployed against protests.
Aerospace Force	Ballistic missiles and drones.
Navy	Fast-attack craft in the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz.
Quds Force	Operations and proxy networks outside Iran.
Basij	Volunteer paramilitary mobilised for street repression and surveillance.
Intelligence Organisation	Arrests, interrogation and its own wings inside prisons.

History, legal basis and victims of Iran's morality police (Gasht-e Ershad). Includes the 2022 detention of Mahsa Amini and the 2024 Noor Plan crackdown.

The Morality Police.

Iran's Guidance Patrol (Gasht-e Ershad) — commonly called the "morality police" — is the uniformed force responsible for enforcing the Islamic Republic's compulsory dress code on women in public. Its officers detained Mahsa Amini hours before her death; in 2024 the government reactivated the patrols as part of the Noor ("Light") Plan.

What is Iran's morality police?

The **Guidance Patrol** (Persian: *Gasht-e Ershad*, گشت ارشاد) is a specialised unit of the FARAJA national police, created in 2005 under President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. Its formal mission is to enforce the Islamic Republic's interpretation of "public chastity" — overwhelmingly directed at women's clothing, hair, and conduct in public spaces.

Where does the morality police come from?

Compulsory veiling was imposed by Ayatollah Khomeini's decree in March 1979 and codified in 1983. From 1979 to 1992 enforcement was carried out by the **Komiteh** (Revolutionary Committees) and the Basij. The Guidance Patrol replaced earlier "Chastity Patrols" in 2005 to provide a more visible, uniformed presence with marked vans.

The history of compulsory hijab in Iran (1979–2026): Article 638 of the Penal Code, the 2023 Chastity & Hijab Bill, the 2024 Noor Plan, and the women resisting them.

Iran's hijab law.

Compulsory veiling has been enshrined in Iranian law since 1983. The 2023–2024 Chastity & Hijab Bill expanded penalties to include fines of US\$8,500, ten-year prison terms, flogging, and travel bans. This page tracks the law, its enforcement, and the women resisting it.

When did Iran make hijab compulsory?

On 7 March 1979, less than a month after the revolution, Ayatollah Khomeini decreed that women in government workplaces had to wear hijab. Mass women's protests in Tehran on 8 March 1979 — International Women's Day — temporarily forced a retreat. By July 1980 hijab was mandatory in all public offices, and on 26 July 1983 the new Islamic Penal Code (Article 102, later Article 638) criminalised any woman appearing in public "without proper hijab".

What does the current law say?

Article 638 of Iran's Islamic Penal Code prescribes imprisonment of 10 days to 2 months or a fine for women appearing in public "without a hijab that is in accordance with sharia". In practice enforcement also draws on Article 639 (corrupting public morals), business-licensing regulations, and traffic codes used to impound cars whose female occupants are unveiled.

The Supreme Leader, the IRGC and Quds Force commanders, the judiciary, the Guardian Council and the regime's leading ideologues — a documentary who's-who of power in Iran in 2026.

The names behind the record.

Power in the Islamic Republic runs through three overlapping structures: the office of the Supreme Leader, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, and a clerical-judicial apparatus that vets candidates and issues sentences. This page profiles the individuals who occupy those posts in 2026, what each one controls, and which of them are under international sanction. Every claim here is drawn from public office, official statements and published designation lists.

Ali Khamenei — Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic since 1989

Born 1939 in Mashhad. President of Iran 1981–1989, then appointed Supreme Leader on Khomeini's death in June 1989. Under Iran's constitution he is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, appoints the head of the judiciary, half of the Guardian Council, and the directors of state broadcasting (IRIB). He has the final word on nuclear policy, regional strategy and the handling of protests. He is designated by the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom and Canada in connection with human-rights abuses and the suppression of the 2022–2026 protests.

SECTION 6

The international response

World response to Iran protests 2026 — how the UN, EU, USA and global media failed Iranian protesters during the Crimson Winter.

The World's Hypocrisy.

The dominant Western posture toward the 2026 war was “restraint” — a humanitarian framing that presented itself as the moral position. Its actual record on Iranian lives is the opposite of what it claims.

Sanction the symbols, license the barrels.

Q: Why does the West sanction Iran's symbols while still importing Iranian oil?

During the very months that European chancelleries pleaded for de-escalation in the name of civilian protection, the Islamic Republic was killing civilians at a faster rate than at any moment in its history — tens of thousands in two nights, then a political hanging every two days. The “no to war” position did not save those lives. It was deployed against the only force the regime could not absorb — external pressure on its leadership — while doing nothing to halt the internal violence already in motion.

Follow the oil. In **September 2025**, three months before the Crimson Winter, Iran exported **2.13 million barrels per day** of crude — the highest monthly figure of the year, a level above the first Trump “maximum-pressure” peak. Roughly **87 percent** went to **China**, sold at **USD 10–30 below Brent**, settled through a 45-day shadow-banking chain. FDD, Oct 2025.

China alone buys around **90 percent** of Iran's oil, providing roughly **45 percent** of the Iranian government's budget — the budget that pays the IRGC and the Basij. U.S.-China Commission, Nov 2025.

The slogan was about Western fuel pumps, not Iranian lives.

This is the structure: **sanction the symbols of the regime, license its barrels**. Sanction the morality police, license the tankers that pay for them. Designate the IRGC, then waive the oil flows whose taxes equip it. The Iranians being shot in the streets and hanged in the prisons are paying the bill for the cheap fuel the rest of the world prefers not to do without.

Then comes the slogan: **no to war**. As if war had not already begun — inside Iran, against Iranians, in 1981 and 1988 and 2009 and 2019 and 2022 and again in January 2026. As if the protesters who carried the banners of *Zan, Zendegi, Azadi* through their own city centres had not just buried thirty thousand of their own. As if forty-seven years of internal war could be wished away by Western placards.

Named Iranian officials responsible for protester killings, torture and hijab enforcement, plus letter templates for MPs/Congress/MEPs to push for Magnitsky-style sanctions.

Sanctions.

A practical guide to pushing your government for Magnitsky-style sanctions on the Iranian officials directly responsible for killing protesters, torturing prisoners and enforcing compulsory hijab — with named perpetrators and template letters to your representatives.

Why sanctions?

Universal-jurisdiction prosecutions are slow. Sanctions are not. Magnitsky-style asset freezes and travel bans on named perpetrators — judges, prison wardens, IRGC commanders, FARAJA commanders — impose immediate personal costs, signal to mid-ranking officials that their participation will be remembered, and create a paper trail for future trials.

Named perpetrators

The following officials have been publicly named by the UN Fact-Finding Mission on Iran, Amnesty International, Iran Human Rights (IHR), and HRANA. Most are already under EU and/or UK sanctions; few are under US sanctions; almost none are under Canadian or Australian sanctions.

- **Ali Khamenei** — Supreme Leader. Ultimate authority over the IRGC, judiciary and Guardian Council. Sanctioned: US, UK.
- **Hossein Salami** — IRGC Commander-in-Chief since 2019. Sanctioned: EU, UK.
- **Gholamreza Soleimani** — Basij Commander. Sanctioned: EU, UK.
- **Ahmadreza Radan** — FARAJA Chief since January 2023. Oversees the Guidance Patrol and the 2024 Noor Plan. Sanctioned: EU, UK.
- **Gholamhossein Mohseni-Eje'i** — Head of Judiciary since 2021. Personally signed off on multiple protester death sentences. Sanctioned: EU, UK.
- **Abolghasem Salavati** — "Judge of Death" of Tehran Revolutionary Court Branch 15. Sanctioned: EU, UK, US.
- **Mohammad Moghisseh** — Tehran Revolutionary Court Branch 28. Assassinated January 2024 but estate-relevant for civil claims.
- **Esmail Khatib** — Minister of Intelligence (Etela'at). Sanctioned: EU, UK.

The June 2025 twelve-day war and Operation Epic Fury of 2026: why many Iranians welcomed foreign strikes on the Islamic Republic, what the targeting record shows, and the civilians who were killed anyway.

Twice in eight months, Israel and the United States struck the Islamic Republic from the air: the twelve-day war of June 2025, and Operation Epic Fury, launched on 28 February 2026 while the state was still shooting protesters in its own streets. In most countries such attacks unify a population behind its government. In Iran they did close to the opposite — and the reason is the subject of this page.

What happened

13 - 24 June 2025	The twelve-day war Israel opened an air campaign against Iranian military and nuclear infrastructure, killing much of the IRGC's senior command in the first hours. United States aircraft struck the fortified enrichment sites. A ceasefire took hold on 24 June. Independent monitors counted well over a thousand dead in Iran, several hundred of them civilians.
Dec 2025 - Feb 2026	The Crimson Winter Between the two campaigns, the Islamic Republic killed its own citizens on a scale no foreign air force approached. On 8 and 9 January 2026 alone the IRGC was ordered to fire on unarmed crowds. This is the context in which Iranians judged what came next.
28 February 2026	Operation Epic Fury After negotiations failed, the United States and Israel launched a joint campaign — roughly 900 strikes in the first twelve hours against air defences, missile production, and IRGC and Basij command nodes. Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei was killed in the opening waves. Iran retaliated with drones and ballistic missiles, and a second nationwide internet blackout fell over the country. See the February record.

Why many Iranians did not see an enemy

Rallying round the flag is the ordinary response to being bombed. It did not happen here, or not on the scale the Islamic Republic expected. State television called for national unity against the aggressor; the streets did not answer. In several cities protesters were out the same week, chanting against the government rather than against the aircraft.

SECTION 7

Methodology and limitations

Sources we rely on

- **Iran Human Rights (IHR)** — Oslo. Primary source for execution counts.
- **HRANA — Human Rights Activists News Agency** — inside-Iran network. Primary source for arrest counts.
- **Amnesty International** — case-level investigations and rights analysis.
- **OHCHR UN Fact-Finding Mission on Iran** — the most authoritative legal record.
- **Hengaw** for Kurdish regions; **Baluch Activists Campaign** for Sistan-Baluchestan.
- **Abdollahman Boroumand Center (Omid)** — historical archive 1979–present.
- Reuters, BBC, AFP, Le Monde, AP for ground-level photography and confirmed reporting.

How a name enters the record

1. The death, arrest or sentence must be documented by at least two independent monitors, OR by one monitor plus family confirmation, OR by a court document.
2. The cause of death must be stated by the source. Where the regime contests the cause, both versions are noted.
3. Photographs are reproduced under fair-use editorial provisions for documentation of grave human-rights abuses, with credits where known.

Counts on this site

When we say **42,000+ killed** and **100,000+ detained** for the 2025–2026 Crimson Winter, the figures aggregate IHR and HRANA reporting through February 2026. They are conservative — the real numbers, given internet blackouts, are higher.

The 2022 uprising figures we use (551+ killed, including 71 children; 22,000+ detained) are IHR and Amnesty totals as of February 2023.

Key verifying reports (2026)

- BBC News & BBC News Persian — “Revealing names and faces of the victims of Iran’s protest crackdown” (9 February 2026). BBC Persian Forensic verified the identities of 200+ killed protesters.
- BBC Persian — interactive victim archive.
- Iran Human Rights — Sasan Azadvar, tenth protester hanged within 42 days (30 April 2026).
- Iran International — body of executed 18-year-old Amirhossein Hatami withheld (April 2026).
- Wikipedia — 2026 Iran massacres (continuously updated encyclopedic record).

Corrections

If you have new information, a missing name, a wrong date, or a correction to a story on this site, write to corrections@iranholocaust.org. Every email is read.

How we handle conflicting death tolls

On Iran, the most common failure in reporting is a single number presented without an owner or a date. We never merge incompatible figures. Where organisations disagree, each figure appears with the body that published it, the date it was last confirmed, and what it measures.

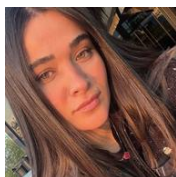
PLATE

The dead, named

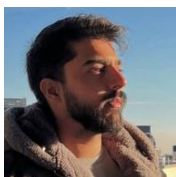
299 people killed in the 2025-26 crackdown, each identified by name, age and city in the BBC News Persian victim archive and cross-checked against family testimony and human-rights reporting. This is a sample, not a complete record: most of the dead remain unidentified and many families have been threatened into silence. Portraits are family photographs, reproduced for documentary purposes.



Javad Ganji
39 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Negin Ghadimi
28 · Tonekabon · 19 Dey



Nima Parsa
26 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Mohammad Rezaei
32 · Tehran · 19 Dey



Saeed GolSorkhi
31 · Shahrood · 19 Dey



Raha Behloulipour
23 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Sepehr Ebrahimi
19 · Tehran · 18 ya 19 Dey



Ehsan Akbari
27 · Arak · 18 Dey



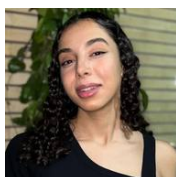
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Bushehr · 18 Dey



Mansoureh Heidari
37 · Bushehr · 18 Dey



Hossein Naseri
73 · Tehran · 19 Dey



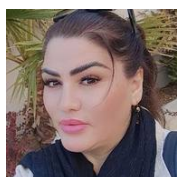
Sahba Rashtian
23 · Esfahan · 19 Dey



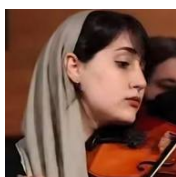
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37 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Mehdi Jafari
23 · Tehran · 19 Dey



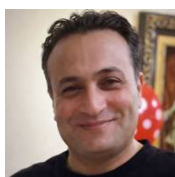
Farzaneh Tavakoli
40 · Tehran · 19 Dey



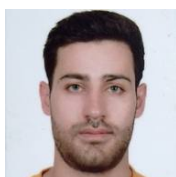
Sanam Pourbabaei
26 · Lahijan · 18 Dey



Iliya Dehghani
19 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Hassan Shakheshi
Tehran · 18 ya 19 Dey



**Siavash
Mansourinejad**
30 · Karaj · 19 Dey



Hamidreza Shirazi
44 · Tehran · 18 Dey



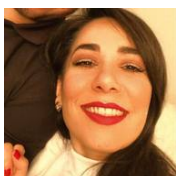
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39 · Gorgan · 18 Dey



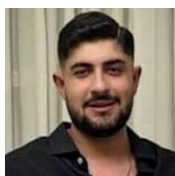
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37 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Daniyal Cheraghian
29 · Karaj · 18 Dey



Nazli Janparvar
44 · Tehran · 18 Dey



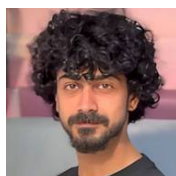
**Ali Mohammad Kord
Kazemi**
22 · Tehran · 19 Dey



Sepehr Ganjeh
39 · Isfahan · 19 Dey



Mahan Ghadami
23 · Isfahan · 19 Dey



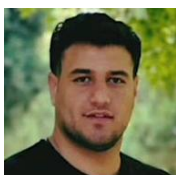
Sina Hagh Shenasi
27 · Gorgan · 18 Dey



Qasem Vakili
40 · Qazvin · Dey



Pouya Faragardi
41 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Amir Abbaspour
26 · Gohardasht · 18 Dey



Behnam Kashani
33 · Mahallat · 18 Dey



Armin Jashninezhad
23 · Mahshahr · 19 Dey



Sonia Salehirad
34 · Shiraz · 18 Dey



Akram Pirgazi
40 · Neyshabur · 17 Dey



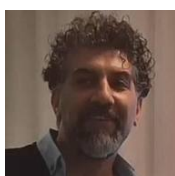
Jafar Amiri Savadkuhi
35 · Savadkuh · 19 Dey



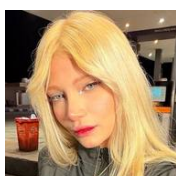
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35 · Khorramabad · 18 Dey



Omid Khorsand
36 · Shahin Shahr · 19 Dey



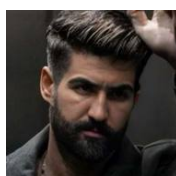
Hamid Ebrahimi
40 · Karaj · 18 Dey



Diana Bahador
19 · Gorgan · 19 Dey



**Amirhossein
Mohammadzadeh**
18 · Tehran · 18 Dey



**Yashar
Nourmohammadzadeh**
42 · Parand · 18/19 Dey



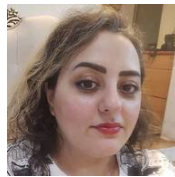
Ali Goudarzi
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Masoud Zatparvar
39 · Rasht · 18 Dey



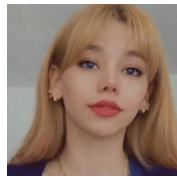
**Mohsen Rashidi
Khaniabadi**
42 · Isfahan · 19 Dey



Ziba Dastjerdi
33 · Neyshabur · 19 Dey



Mohsen Jabbarzadeh
41 · Tehran · 19 Dey



Robina Aminian
22 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Alireza Safavi Fazeli
40 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Ali Asghar Khodadadi
18 · Esfahar · 18 Dey



Davoud Abi
27 · Karaj · 19 Dey



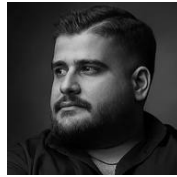
**Fareş
Aqamohammadi**
30 · Malekshahi · 13 Dey



Rasoul Kadivarian
17 · Kermanshah · 13 Dey



Reza Kadivarian
20 · Kermanshah · 13 Dey



**Amirmohammad
Kouhkan**
26 · Neyriz · 13 Dey



Ali Azizi Ja'farabadi
42 · Harsin · 12 Dey



**Reza Moradi
Abdolvand**
18 · Azna · 11 Dey



**Amirhesam
Khodayarifard**
26 · Kouhdasht · 10 Dey



Mostafa Fallahi
15 · Azna · 11 Dey



Hossein Rabi'i
24 · Qom · 12 Dey



**Mohammadreza
Karami**
32 · Malekshahi · 13 Dey



**Rouhollah
Setarehmoshteri**
26 · Chenaran · 17 Dey



Amirhossein Bayati
30 · Hamedan · 12 Dey



Soroush Soleymani
28 · Hafshejan · 13 Dey



Mehdi Emamipour
24 · Malekshahi · 13 Dey



Latif Karimi
Malekshahi · 13 Dey



Reza Azimzadeh
29 · Malekshahi · 13 Dey



**Daryoush Ansari
Bakhtiarvandi**
26 · Fouladshahr · 10 Dey



Mohammad Nouri
17 · Qom · 12 Dey



Sorena Golgoun
18 · Tonekabon · 19 Dey



Ahmad Jalil
20 · Lordegan · 11 Dey



**Sajjad Valamanesh
Zeylaei**
27 · Lordegan · 11 Dey



Khodadad Shirvani
33 · Marvdasht · 11 Dey



Ahmadreza Amani
Azna · 11 Dey



Ahad Ebrahimi
Nourabad · 11 Dey



Taha Safari
17 · Azna · 11 Dey



Reza Qanbari
17 · Kermanshah · 13 Dey



Shayan Asadollahi
28 · Azna · 11 Dey



Aida Heydari
21 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Mojtaba Tarshiz
47 · Tabriz · 18 Dey



Mani Safarpour
18 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Arshia Hozoori
25 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Malika Dastyab
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Ali Abbasi
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Arnika Dabbagh
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Emad Shoush
29 · Lahijan · 18 Dey



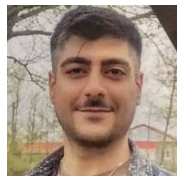
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Fardin Qanbari
Sari · 18 Dey



Keyvan Moradi Mirani
37 · Shahre Qods · 18 Dey



Pouria Mokhtari
33 · Tehran · 19 Dey



Mostafa Rabati
Hamedan · 19 Dey



Amir Abbas Mazrouei
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Alireza Rahimi
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Sina Kazemi
22 · Tehran · 18 Dey



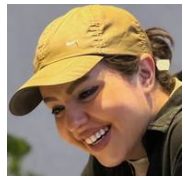
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Amir Parsa Eshkbous
21 · Tehran · 18 Dey



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Esfahan · 19 Dey



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33 · Esfahan · 19 Dey



Mehrab Golestani
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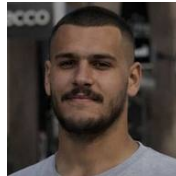
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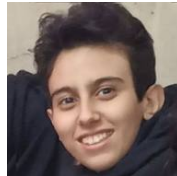
Yazdan Afrough
17 · Tehran · 19 Dey



Alireza Seydi
16 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Ahmad Khosravani
21 · Tehran · 18 Dey



**Parnian Dabiri
Abkenari**
16 · Tehran · 19 Dey



Melina Asadi
3 · Kermanshah · 18 Dey



Bahar Shadmehri
17 · Neyshabur · 19 Dey



Anila Aboutaleblian
8 · Esfahan · 19 Dey



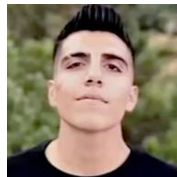
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**Amir Mahdi Nemati
Nejad**
17 · Arak · 18 Dey



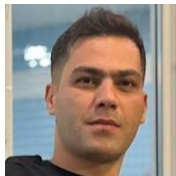
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19 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Ali Mashhadi
19 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Hamidreza Haddadi
19 · Shandiz · 18 Dey



Siavash Farrokhi
37 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Mohana Dokoushkani
18 · Kermanshah · 19 Dey



Mehdi Sepehran
22 · Tehran · 18 Dey



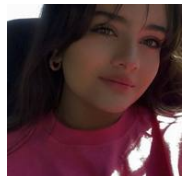
**Seyed Mohammad
Hashemi**
21 · Babol · 19 Dey



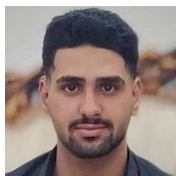
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34 · Gorgan · 19 Dey



Mobin Ghanbari
21 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Ghazal Damircheli
17 · Karaj · 19 Dey



**Mohammad Amin
Majidi**
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Saeed Safari
49 · Ilam · 19 Dey



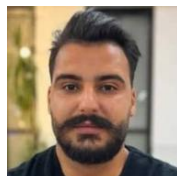
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Jarchi**
38 · Karaj · 19 Dey



Reza Asadi
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Kianoush Ebad
27 · Karaj · 18 Dey



Amirreza Rajaei
28 · Neyshabur · 18 Dey



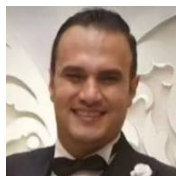
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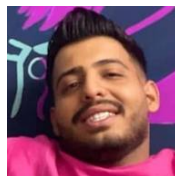
Mehrdad Ebrahimi
17 · Dizaj · 19 Dey



Mehdi Karim Pour
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**Mostafa Jafari
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**Mohammad Sadegh
Yaghoubi**
21 · Tehran · 18 Dey



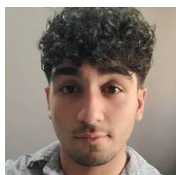
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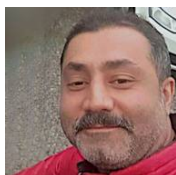
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Omid Teimourirad
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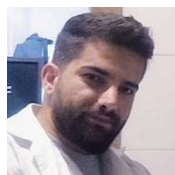
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Amir Teimourirad
42 · Karaj · 19 Dey



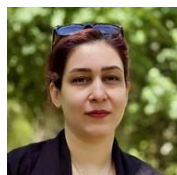
Diako Mohammadi
18 · Qeshm · 18 Dey



Navid Salehi
24 · Paveh · 18 Dey



Amir Shakouri
Lahijan · 18 Dey



Nasim Pouraghaei
44 · Tehran · 18 Dey



**Mohammadreza
Ahangar**
20 · Tehran · 18 Dey



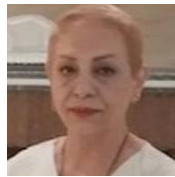
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Mehdi Iranpour
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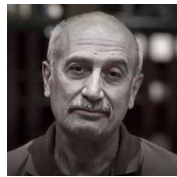
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Liya Lotfalian
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Danial Dayani
24 · Kerman · 18 Dey



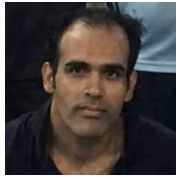
Mohammad Khanmohammadi
Tehran · 19 Dey



Arian Eshghi Shaldehi
14 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Amirhossein Eshghi Shaldehi
18 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Milad Gholami
25 · Tehran



Babak Jamali
Arak



Moslem Jafarzadeh
50 · Sari · 18 Dey



Reza Mohammadi
25 · Bandar Abbas · 18 Dey



Saeed Tarvand
33 · Abadan · 18 Dey



Ashkan Shoostari
35 · Tehran · 18 Dey



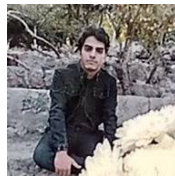
Hamed Bamdadi
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Sam Rezaei
20 · Shiraz · 18 Dey



Amirhossein Zeinali
Najafabad · 18 Dey



Alireza Khodadadi
Najafabad · 18 Dey



Amirhossein Khodadayi
22 · Najafabad · 18 Dey



Zahra Mahmoudpour
25 · Najafabad · 18 Dey



Emadoddin Arbabi
30 · Tehran



Mehdi Beyzayi
36 · Rasht · 19 Dey



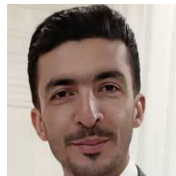
Naser Tavakolian
38 · Esfahan · 19 Dey



Amirabbas Momeni
17 · Eslamshahr · 18 Dey



Mohammadreza Morad Ali
Karaj



Mohammad Pirousar
37 · Tabriz



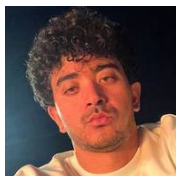
Mazyar Saki
Khorramabad



Hossein Yaghmaei
Khorramabad · 18 Dey



Amirali Ghanbarzadeh
15 · Garmdareh



Nima Jouzayi
26 · Bushehr



Mohammad Mostafazadeh
Babol



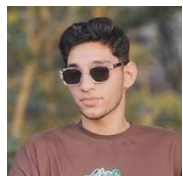
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20 · Babol · 18 Dey



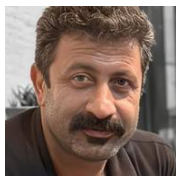
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Erfan Azorkeh
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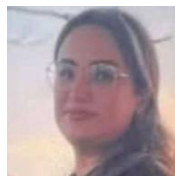
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Mohammad Amin Hajian Tabari
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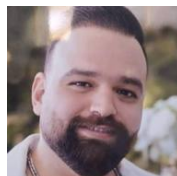
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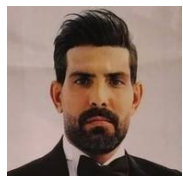
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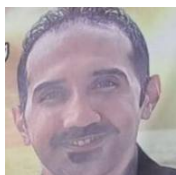
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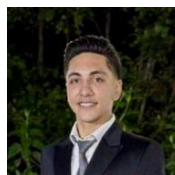
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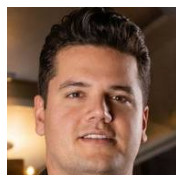
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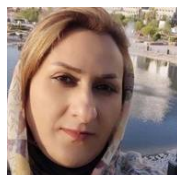
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Arvin Vafaei
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Sajjad Bayati
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Azra Bahadori
39 · Sabzevar · 20 Dey



Taha Soleimani
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Asal Mansouri
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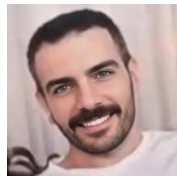
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Sanaz Mousavi
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Hossein Safari Nadarabadi
39 · Tehran · 19 Dey



Milad Gholamzadeh Nowshari
30 · Khoshkbiyar · 17 Dey



Mehdi Saleh-Khan
31 · Golpayegan · 19 Dey



Ali Taherkhani
31 · Takestan · 19 Dey



Arvin Salemi-Rad
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Payam Baboukouhestani
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Amir Ahmadvand
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Mohsen Abbasi
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Ebrahim Ghayoumi
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Mostafa Eisavand
25 · Dezful · 18 Dey



Morteza Shahzeidi
45 · Isfahan · 19 Dey



Daniyal Moradizadeh
22 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Morteza Tasbihi
40 · Tehran · 19 Dey



Masoud Youseliani
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Ali-Asghar Mohammadi
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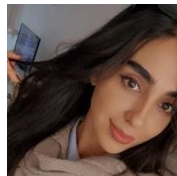
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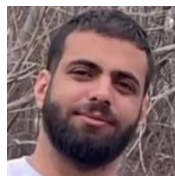
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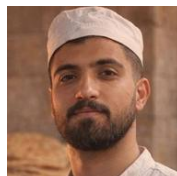
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Pouria Bagheri
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Mohammad Jafari
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Jafar Movahed-Pour
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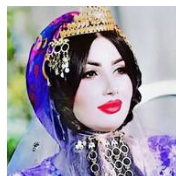
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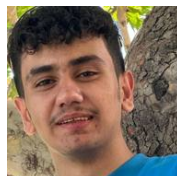
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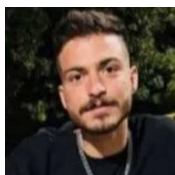
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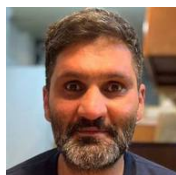
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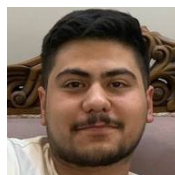
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Ali Janani
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Adel Matlab-Nezhad
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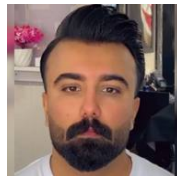
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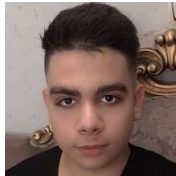
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Alireza Robotjazi
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Ali Sadeghi
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Ali Ghorbani
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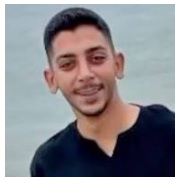
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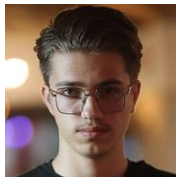
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Sahar Bayat
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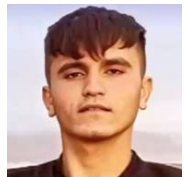
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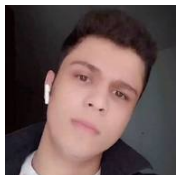
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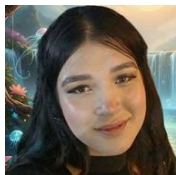
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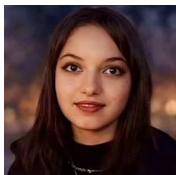
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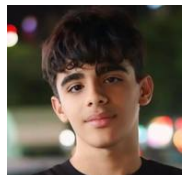
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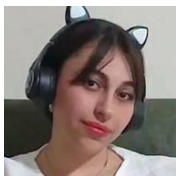
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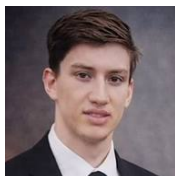
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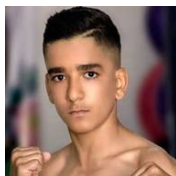
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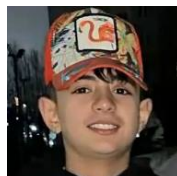
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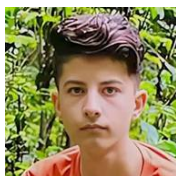
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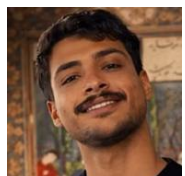
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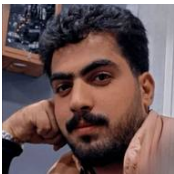
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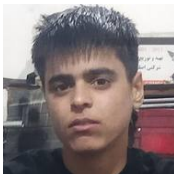
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Setareh Rafiee
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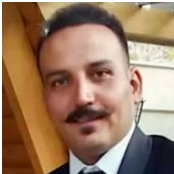
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33 · Tehran · 18 Dey



**Ali Mousapoor
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29 · Tehran · 18 Dey



Ramin Asadifard
41 · Karaj · 18 Dey

SECTION 8

Recommendations

These recommendations follow from the record set out above and are addressed to states, multilateral bodies, and civil-society organisations with a mandate or capacity to act.

1. Extend and adequately resource the independent international investigative mandate on Iran, with an explicit remit over the 2025-26 events.
2. Preserve evidence: archive verified video, medical records, court documents and burial records to standards admissible in future proceedings.
3. Apply targeted measures against named commanders, judges and prison officials involved in killings, torture and unfair capital trials.
4. Support circumvention tooling and resilient connectivity for Iranian users during shutdowns.
5. Protect families of victims and released detainees from reprisal, including through expedited humanitarian visas.
6. Publish national positions on executions of protesters, and raise individual cases by name.

ANNEX

Sources and datasets

Primary and secondary sources relied on across the archive, and the machine-readable datasets from which the figures in this report are drawn.

How we handle conflicting death tolls

Type	Definition	Example
Verified named count	Individuals confirmed by two independent sources with name, date and place	7,007 named deaths (HRANA, 23 February 2026)
Official admission	A figure stated by the Iranian state itself; treated as a floor, never a total	3,117 (Iranian officials, 2026)
Registry or document-based	Derived from hospital records or leaked internal documents	30,304 hospital-registry deaths for 8–9 January 2026
Estimate or claim	Projections and statements by political figures or networks; always labelled as such	~50,000 (Reza Pahlavi, citing diaspora and medical networks)

Images and footage

Photographs on this site come from Wikimedia Commons, agency handouts, or documenting organisations, and are stored locally so that a broken external link cannot silently change what a page shows. Captions state what is depicted and, where relevant, that identification is by the documenting organisation rather than by us. We do not publish graphic images of the dead where a portrait provided by a family exists. We do not use generative imagery to depict any real event, person or place; where an illustration is generated it is labelled.

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Corrections policy

Errors are corrected within 48 hours of confirmation. Material corrections (a wrong name, wrong cause of death, wrong date) are logged at the bottom of the affected page. Write to corrections@iranholocaust.org.

Accessibility

All pages meet WCAG 2.2 AA contrast and motion-reduction targets, ship a printable poster version, and work offline once visited.

Short answer: a death enters this archive only when a name, a date, a place and at least two independent evidence strands exist. Everything else is published as an estimate or a range, and every figure here should be read as a floor — the minimum that can be proved, not the maximum that occurred.

Datasets

- **Named victims** — iranholocaust.org/data/victims.json
- **Timeline, 1979-2026** — iranholocaust.org/data/timeline.json
- **Key facts** — iranholocaust.org/data/key-facts.json
- **Named entities** — iranholocaust.org/data/entities.json
- **Source citations** — iranholocaust.org/data/citations.json
- **Comparative atrocity data** — iranholocaust.org/data/comparison.json

Citation: iranholocaust.org, “The Crimson Winter: repression of the 2025-26 uprising in the Islamic Republic of Iran” (09 September 2026). <https://iranholocaust.org/report.pdf>. Licensed CC BY 4.0.