



REPORT



IRAN

MASS POISONING INCIDENTS

22.11.2022
...
14.05.2023

CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	3
POISONING INCIDENTS: STATISTICAL DATA	4-7
• GENDER INDICATORS	4
• BY THE PROVINCES	5
• BY THE CITIES	6
• BY DATE	7
POSSIBILITY OF POISONING CASES	8
REACTIONS - EVENT RELATIONSHIP	9-12
ANOLOGOUS EVENTS	12

GENERAL INFORMATION

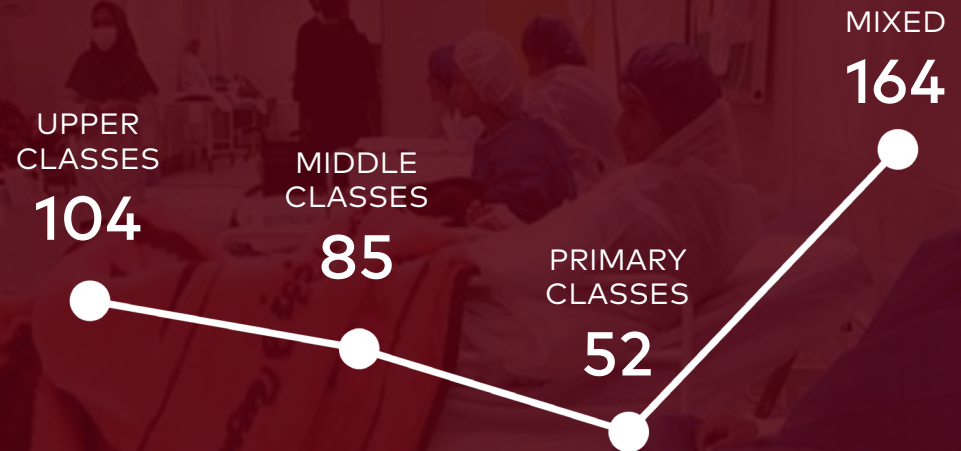
405

TOTAL NUMBER
OF OCCURRENCES

- NUMBER OF PROVINCES
~20
- NUMBER OF CITIES
~130
- NUMBER OF VICTIMS
~7,000-20,000
- NUMBER OF ARRESTS
~100

FIRST RECORDED CITIES: ISFAHAN AND THE CITY OF QOM,
WHICH IS CONSIDERED AS THE CRADLE OF REVOLUTION

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS



SYMPTOMS

NAUSEA, DIARRHEA, VOMITING,
HEADACHE, FEET AND ARMS NUMBNESS

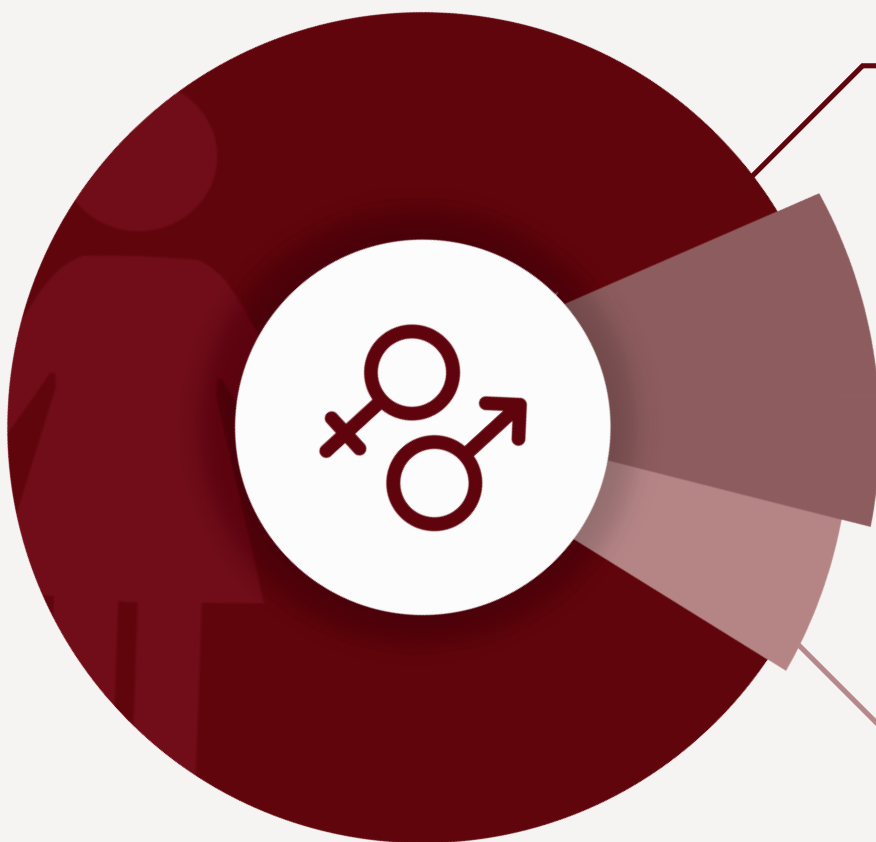
INCIDENTS OF POISONING

GENDER INDICATOR

82,5 %

13,3 %

4,2 %



GIRLS
334



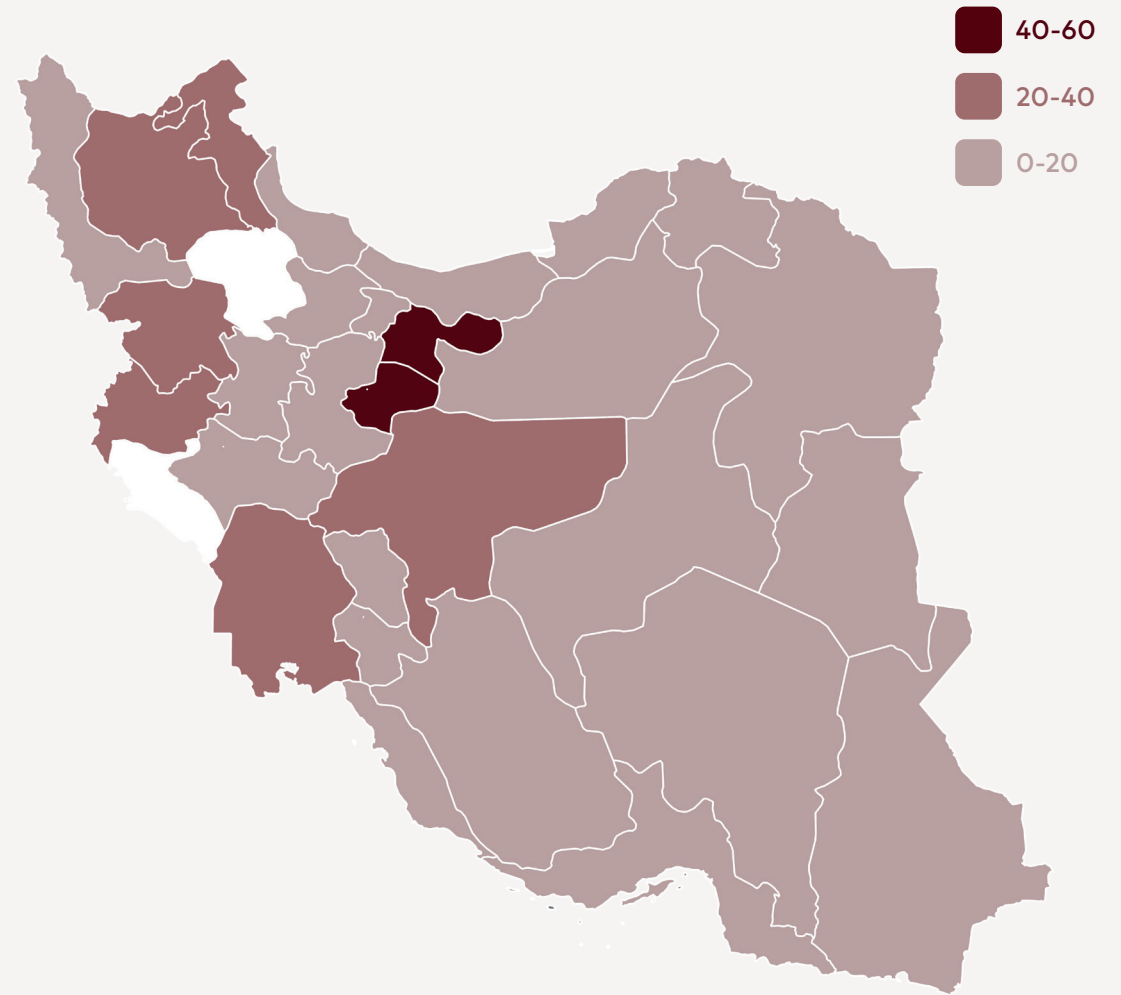
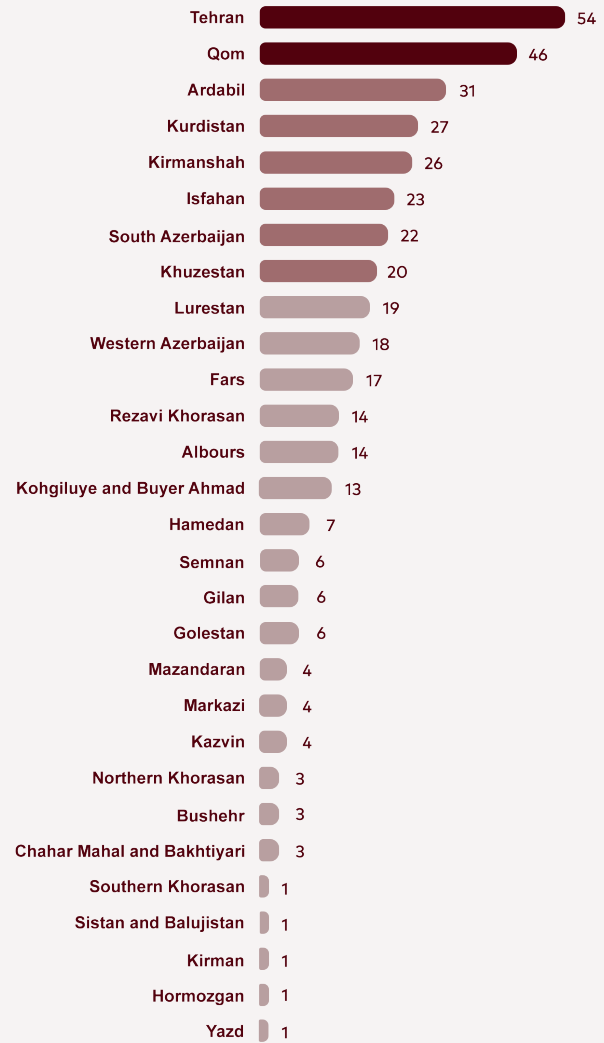
UNKNOWN
54



BOYS
17

INCIDENTS OF POISONING

BY PROVINCES



INCIDENTS OF POISONING

BY CITIES

Qom	46
Tehran	37
Ardabil	26
Kermanshah	19
Tabriz	11
Sanandaj	11
Berojird	10
Urmiya	10
Sakkiz	9
Karac	8
İsfahan	8
Yasuj	8
Hamadan	6
Mashhad	6
Simnan	6
Samiram	5
Gilangarb	5
İslamshahr	5
Fardis	4
Shiraz	4
Sasandaj	4
Pakdasht	4
Mahabad	4
Zinjan	4
Bandargunava	3
Maraga	3

Neyriz	3
Kazvin	3
Shahinshahr	3
Ahvaz	3
Bagmalak	2
Hurrmmabad	2
Kuhdasht	2
Nishabur	2
Aslanduz	2
Shahrikurd	2
Ajabshir	2
Kuhenjan	2
Rasht	2
Lahijan	2
Gurgan	2
Gonbadikavus	2
Eyvan	2
Khomeinishahr	2
Kashan	2
Abadan	2
Bandari İmam	2
Haftkil	2
Kamyaran	2
Khandab	2
Amal	2
Sari	1

Banjavard	2
Gojan	2
Sefadesht	2
Salamabad	1
Vardanja	1
Azershahr	1
Ahar	1
Basmanj	1
Sufiyan	1
Marand	1
Miyana	1
Aglid	1
Biza	1
Jahram	1
Firuzabad	1
Kavar	1
Luristan	1
Marvdasht	1
Mamsani	1
Abyek	1
Emlash	1
Masal	1
Ramiyan	1
Ali Abadketul	1
Kabudrahang	1
Bandarabbas	1

İlam	1
Barkhar	1
Tiranvakervan	1
Najafabad	1
Andimshak	1
İza	1
Dezful	1
Dashti adegan	1
Ramhormuz	1
Sarbandar	1
Mahshahr	1
Buyerahmad	1
Dahdasht	1
Dogonbadan	1
Sisakht	1
Gachsaran	1
Bana	1
Aligoderz	1
Poldakhtar	1
Durud	1
Karhorud	1
Mahallat	1
Asfarayan	1
Turbetjam	1
Sabzivar	1
Kashmir	1

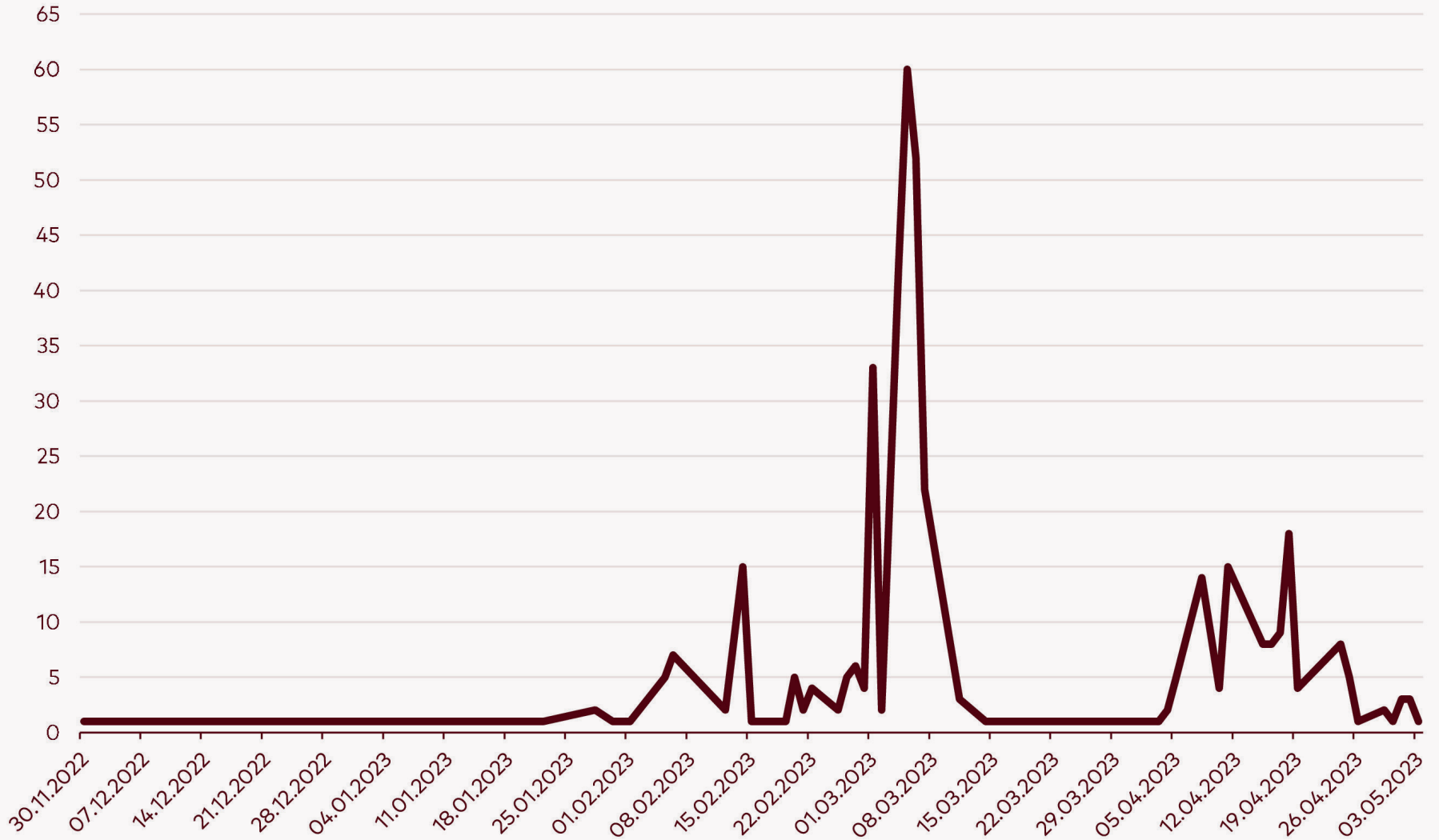
Zahidan	1
Birjand	1
Pardis	1
Parand	1
Mahdasht	1
Xalxal	1
Garmi	1
Meshkinshahr	1
Rafsanjan	1
Kengav	1
Hersin	1
Umidiyya	1
Rey	1
Shahriyar	1
Mollarad	1
Nasimshahr	1
Eshnuya	1
Piranshahr	1
Khoy	1
Nigda	1
Yazd	1
Abhar	1
Abyek	1
Huramdara	1

INCIDENTS OF POISONING

BY DATE

THE DATE ON WHICH THE MOST CASES OF POISONING
ARE RECORDED COINCIDES WITH THE EVE OF
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

30.11.2022
03.05.2023



POSSIBILITY OF POISONING CASES

IRANIAN AUTHORITY

According to local and foreign organizations, experts, and social network users, poisoning incidents as a result of chemical attacks were organized by the Iranian authorities to prevent mass protests and create fear. Incidents mostly take place in cities where protests are more actively organized, and women are mostly chosen as targets. The reason for this is that women act as the leading force in the actions organized in relation to Masha Amini. An interesting point is that the highest cases of poisoning occur on International Women's Day. Although arrests were made in connection with the events, no one was held seriously responsible. One of the points that raises doubts is that, although the number of victims is quite large (reportedly 7-20 thousand), no deaths have been recorded.

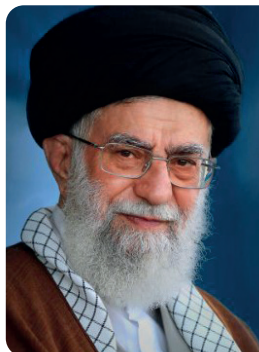
RELIGIOUS RADICAL GROUPS

These groups, who are supporters of Sharia law, express adherence to extreme religious views, show an uncompromising position in establishing the exceptionality of that religious affiliation and show aggression in its dissemination, create obstacles to girls' education and demand strict adherence to hijab rules.

FOREIGN FORCES

Iranian officials accused foreign forces of organizing the events.

THE REACTION OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY



ALI KHAMENEI



Supreme Religious Leader Ali Khamenei said that if it is proven that the schoolchildren were deliberately poisoned, the perpetrators will be sentenced to death for committing an "unforgivable crime".



IBRAHIM RAISI



President Ibrahim Raisi said that he had ordered an investigation into the incidents and blamed "enemies of Iran" for the attacks.



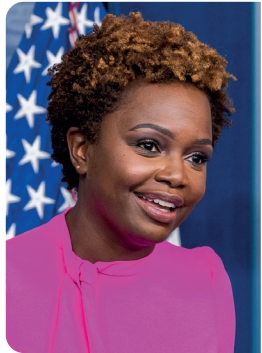
BAHRAM EYNOLLAHI



Health Minister Bahram Eynollahi noted that there is no substantial evidence proving that the students were poisoned.



THE REACTION OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY



KARIN JEAN-PIERRE



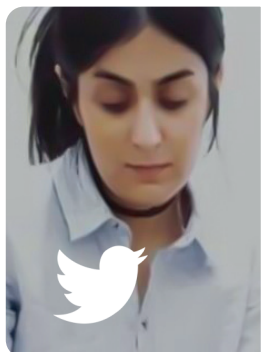
The press secretary of the White House, Karin Jean-Pierre, told reporters that if the poisoning incidents have anything to do with participation in the protests, this issue is already included in the mandate of the UN's independent international fact-finding mission on Iran.



MAVLUD HAJIZADEH



Journalist Mavlud Hajizadeh, who was arrested for covering the protests related to M. Amini in Iran and went to Norway after her release, said that the current events reminded her of the events that happened in Isfahan in October 2014 (more than 20 women were thrown with chemical acid on their faces because they did not wear hijab).



HEDIE KIMIAEE



Iranian journalist Hedie Kimiaee claims that an 11-year-old schoolgirl died of poisoning in the city of Qom.



THE REACTION OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY



UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



The UN High Commission for Human Rights (OHCHR) has expressed its concern about the hospitalized girls.



ORGANIZATION "REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS"



The "Reporters without Borders" organization has called for the release of journalist Ali Purtabatabai, who was arrested for reporting on poisoning incidents.



ORGANIZATION "AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL"



In a letter addressed to Mohammad Javad Montazeri, the Prosecutor General of Iran, Amnesty International said that the government should ensure equal and safe access to education for girls and protect them from any violence. After some time, he accused the Iranian authorities of not properly investigating and stopping these "attacks".



ATTITUDES AND REACTIONS TO EVENTS

Citizens organized protests in Tehran, Mashhad and other cities related to mass poisoning incidents. The participants of the action accused SEPAH and other law enforcement agencies of causing the incidents. Criminal cases have been opened against the heads of HamMihan, Roydad24 and Sharq newspapers, political activist Azer Mansuri, political analyst and university teacher, professor Sadeq Zibakalam, and well-known actor Reza Kiyanian. Prosecutor of Tehran province Ali Salehi said that the mentioned person and media organizations are accused of "spreading rumors and false information".

ANALOGOUS EVENTS

Mass psychogenic illness has also been suggested as a possible cause of mass poisoning incidents. So, from 2009 to 2012, the World Health Organization documented the cases of hundreds of girls complaining of strange smells and being poisoned in Afghanistan. No evidence was found to support the suspicions, and the WHO declared it a "mass psychogenic disease". The situation in Iran is similar to other alleged mass poisonings of young girls in Afghanistan and the West Bank. No one has been held accountable by law enforcement agencies. Former Interior Minister Abdurza Rahmani Fazli stated that no evidence was found and as a result the government only paid blood money to the victims.