

Report

On damages to public and private properties during unrest and riots in the Islamic Republic of Iran

(subject to complete)

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Deputy for Legal and International Affairs

On Sunday, 28 December 2025 (corresponding to 7 Dey 1404), following a rise in the exchange rate, trade-related protest gatherings were formed by some shopkeepers in Tehran's Grand Bazaar. These gatherings were motivated by economic concerns and were held in response to the negative effects of currency fluctuations on commercial activities, purchasing power, and economic security. The principal demand of the participants was the restoration of stability to the market and the adoption of effective measures to curb volatility in this sector. From the outset, these gatherings were peaceful in nature, professional (guild-based), and demand-oriented.

However, starting from 8 January 2026, the peaceful protests turned into violence, severe clashes, and even armed confrontations with law-enforcement forces due to foreign interference. These developments had no connection whatsoever with the legitimate and economic demands of the protesters and were neither endorsed nor supported by the vast majority of the public.

In addition to the numerous deliberate and fully organized killings that occurred during these riots—which will be addressed in a separate report—one of the most regrettable aspects of the unrest imposed on Iran in January 1404 was the intentional damage inflicted on public and private property in various cities, as well as the destruction of urban public facilities and private assets. These actions were carried out with the aim of creating fear and intimidation among ordinary citizens and peaceful protesters, and of increasing the government's public expenditures. This photographic report examines a portion of these acts of destruction and the resulting damages.

Preliminary Statistics and Information on Parts of the Damage to Public Property (Currently being completed by the relevant authorities)

According to preliminary information received, which is still in the process of being completed and finalized, more than 180 ambulances nationwide were attacked by rioters. A large number of these ambulances were completely destroyed, set on fire, and rendered unusable. In addition, in various cities, more

than 180 banks were attacked by rioters, approximately half of which were completely destroyed.

According to statements by officials of the Tehran Fire Department, during just two nights—Thursday and Friday, 8 and 9 January 2026—as a result of riotous actions in the city of Tehran, 26 residential homes belonging to Tehran citizens were set on fire. During these terrorist acts, more than 70 mosques and other religious sites were also attacked, nearly half of which were completely destroyed. Furthermore, 40 banks, 15 commercial complexes, 13 government centers, and 50 fire engines in Tehran were either completely destroyed or sustained very severe damage, rendering them out of service for an extended period. According to these reports, 450 firefighting operations related to the riots and unrest were carried out in Tehran during these two nights alone.

According to announcements by officials of the city of Shiraz in Fars Province in southern Iran, during the riots and unrest over the two nights of Thursday and Friday, 8 and 9 January 2026, two mosques and buildings, four bank branches, two municipal buildings, one building of the Imam Khomeini Relief Committee, 83 bus stations, and hundreds of urban signs and symbols as well as traffic signs were destroyed by rioters.

Based on preliminary reports published in Gilan Province in northern Iran, in addition to the attack on and complete destruction of a religious center in the city of Rasht, a mosque was also attacked by rioters and sustained extensive damage. As a result of these riots, approximately 200 shops were set on fire. Organized attacks on government buildings, medical centers, banks, ATMs, and urban public infrastructure such as bus stations, among others, were also carried out in the city of Rasht during Thursday and Friday, 18 and 19 Dey. One of the most tragic incidents during this period in Rasht was an attack on a medical center, which resulted in the martyrdom of two female nurses at that facility.