

LOST





analysis

Speculation about the future of the government and the competitions of the Assembly of Experts for the future of leadership

Monday, 02/31/1403

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 Political analyst

Finally, after 17 hours passed, the media in Iran confirmed the news of the death of Ebrahim Raisi and his companions, including Hossein Amir Abdollahian

From the words of the leader of the Islamic Republic on Sunday, it was understood that something had happened to the head of state. In his public speech, he said that he talked with the country's officials and gave them recommendations about the administration of the country

This shows that the meeting of the Supreme National Security Council was probably held with the presence of the leader and that this meeting must have been an emergency and the denial of the news of this meeting was not true either

Khamenei also assured the people that in case of any incident, they should be sure that the country will not face any disruption

With the death of Ebrahim Raisi, according to the constitution, an election will be held within fifty days to elect a new president by forming a council

This will cause the challenges within the block of fundamentalists to expand greatly, who are now engaged in the heaviest propaganda disputes against each other even for the chairmanship of the parliament, and obviously, in order to obtain the power cake of the executive branch and countless financial resources and political influence, there will be fierce disputes between them. will take shape

But the main question is what policy the government will adopt for the presidential elections; Will he give in to limiting
?competition or will he take another path

If the government wants to behave like the 1400 elections and eliminate the competitors, the fundamentalists practically do not
have a consensus candidate, and if the Guardian Council wants to disqualify all competitors, even the moderate
.fundamentalists like Ali Larijani, naturally the elections will be held with less participation than the previous round

This is due to the fact that the government is facing an internal challenge after the aftershocks of several months of protests in
1401, and it is faced with continuous trade union protests by teachers, pensioners, workers and gold sellers, and at the same
.time, the constant increase in inflation and currency rates has created a major economic crisis. have given

From the international aspect, the Islamic Republic is exposed to fragile challenges such as the nuclear crisis as well as the
regional crisis, including the conflict with Israel, which, with the increasing possibility of Donald Trump taking office, requires
.a policy of managing and controlling tension with the United States

Considering these aspects, it seems that the government needs a higher participation in the elections and a more efficient
.government and a better image in the international scene

Also, the government realized that the ineffectiveness of the presidential government and its failure to fulfill its promises can
.form a broad political mobilization of disaffected people against the government

These considerations can lead to more openness in election contests, and therefore the Guardian Council may adopt a more
.open policy on the recommendation of the governing institutions

Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf, Mohammad Mokhbar, Ali Larijani, Ali Akbar Salehi, Parviz Fattah, Saeed Jalili and Ishaq
.Jahangiri can be counted among the people who may run for election

Considering the widespread inefficiency of the presidential government, the next government can be more successful if it
.comes to office through more competitive elections

The government realized that Raisi, despite his promises, was unsuccessful in running the country in many areas, and this, of
course, greatly reduced the legitimacy of the system in the elections, which caused the dissatisfaction of the people and the
.large decrease in their participation in the last two elections

With Raeesi's death, the challenges within the fundamentalist block will be greatly expanded, and now even for the
.chairmanship of the parliament, they have started the heaviest propaganda disputes against each other

At the same time, Ghalibaf will not be attracted to the presidency of the parliament in such a situation and will probably go to
.the presidential elections

Lack of leadership and the future of leadership

The lack of a chairman will also affect the Assembly of Experts and the future of the leadership. Raisi was the deputy speaker
in the previous parliament, but his actions showed that compared to others, he had a better chance of succeeding Khamenei.
.Because among the candidates, he was the only one who had the experience of heading two branches

He also had the support of the right-wing and conservative clerics of the parliament and his name appears in the lists of
.candidates for leadership

Based on the audio quote from Vahid Haqqanian, a former member of the leadership body, in 2016 and before his candidacy for the presidential elections, a president had asked him whether it would be positive or negative for him to participate in the presidential elections if he wanted to become a leader. . The publication of this type of material definitely aroused the .sensitivity of political rivals

For example, on March 15, 1401, in an unprecedented move, Mr. Jannati, the head of the Assembly of Experts, dismissed him from the head of the Secretariat of the Assembly of Experts, which is the most important executive office of the Assembly, and .appointed Ayatollah Bushehri in his place

Also, in the elections of the Assembly of Experts last year, the Guardian Council disqualified some of Rishi's relatives, .including Mortazavi Moghadam, the former head of the Supreme Court

The new assembly of experts is supposed to hold a meeting on Tuesday, June 1st, and the absence of the chairman will mean .the absence of the board of the assembly

During this period, the team of the presidential office had done a heavy lobbying for the election of a chairman of the .Assembly of Experts, because considering Jannati's absence in the elections, he had a great chance for himself in this position

His election as the head of the Majlis of Experts could make him the most important candidate for leadership, because none of the members of the new Majlis of Experts, except for the chairman, have a history of being the head of both the executive and .judicial branches, and this is the first time that such a thing has happened. Joins

At the same time, with Raisi's absence from the future leadership contests, the investment of the right-wing clergy of Mashhad and the Stability Front as well as the radical fundamentalist groups to replace him will be wasted, and it is unlikely that they .will be able to find a suitable person to replace Raisi for the future leadership

In general, it can be said that due to the current crisis in the region and the internal challenge of the fundamentalists and the increase in popular discontent, the government seems to have no choice but to open the elections to a limited extent and make .the elections more competitive compared to the previous round

.Otherwise, it is not clear to what extent the accumulation of crises can bring major and fundamental blows to the system

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تحلیل

گمانه‌زنی درباره آینده دولت و رقابت‌های مجلس خبرگان برای آینده رهبری

دوشنبه ۱۴۰۳/۰۲/۳۱

علیرضا نامور حقیقی

تحلیلگر سیاسی

سرانجام پس از گذشت ۱۷ ساعت، رسانه‌ها در ایران خبر کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش از جمله حسین امیرعبداللهیان را تایید کردند.

از سخنان یکشنبه رهبر جمهوری اسلامی نیز چنین برداشت می‌شد که اتفاقی برای رییس دولت پیش آمده است. وی در سخنان عمومی‌اش گفت با مقامات کشور صحبت کرده و به آنها توصیه‌هایی در مورد اداره کشور کرده است.

این نشان می‌دهد که احتمالاً جلسه شورای عالی امنیت ملی با حضور رهبر تشکیل شده و این جلسه حتماً اضطراری بوده و تکذیب خبر برگزاری این جلسه نیز درست نبوده است.

خامنه‌ای همچنین به مردم اطمینان خاطر داد که در صورت وقوع هر واقعه‌ای مطمئن باشند که کشور با هیچ اختلالی روبرو نخواهد شد.

با مرگ ابراهیم رئیسی، طبق قانون اساسی با تشکیل شورایی ظرف پنجاه روز انتخاباتی برای انتخاب رییس‌جمهوری جدید برگزار خواهد شد.

این امر سبب خواهد شد چالش‌های درون بلوک اصولگرایان به شدت گسترش یابد که هم اکنون حتی برای ریاست مجلس نیز به سنگین‌ترین مجادلات تبلیغاتی علیه یکدیگر برخاسته‌اند و بدیهی است برای دستیابی به کیک قدرت قوه اجرایی و منابع مالی و نفوذ سیاسی بی‌شمارش، مجادلات سهمگینی میان آنها شکل خواهد گرفت.

اما پرسش اصلی این است که حاکمیت چه سیاستی برای انتخابات ریاست جمهوری در پیش خواهد گرفت؛ آیا به محدودسازی رقابت‌ها تن خواهد داد و یا مسیر دیگری را در پیش خواهد گرفت؟

اگر حکومت بخواهد مانند انتخابات ۱۴۰۰ رفتار کند و رقبا را حذف کند، عملاً اصولگرایان فاقد کاندیدایی اجماع ساز هستند و اگر شورای نگهبان بخواهد همه رقبا حتی اصولگرایان معتدل مانند علی لاریجانی را رد صلاحیت کند، طبیعتاً انتخابات با مشارکت کمتری از دور قبل برگزار خواهد شد.

این در شرایطی است که حاکمیت هم با چالش داخلی بعد از پس لرزه‌های اعتراضات چند ماهه سال ۱۴۰۱ روبروست، هم در قبال اعتراضات مدام صنفی معلمان، بازنشستگان و کارگران و تلافی‌رسان قرار گرفته و همزمان افزایش مدام نرخ تورم و ارز، بحران اقتصادی بزرگی را شکل داده است.

از جنبه بین‌المللی هم جمهوری اسلامی در معرض چالش‌های شکننده‌ای مانند بحران هسته‌ای و نیز بحران منطقه‌ای از جمله تضاد با اسرائیل قرار دارد که با افزایش احتمال روی کار آمدن دونالد ترامپ نیاز به سیاست مدیریت و کنترل تنش با آمریکا را دارد.

با در نظر گرفتن این جوانب به نظر می‌رسد حکومت نیازمند مشارکت بالاتر در انتخابات و دولت کارآمدتر و تصویر بهتری در صحنه بین‌المللی است.

همچنین حاکمیت متوجه شد که ناکارآمدی دولت رئیسی و ناکامی‌اش در تحقق وعده‌هایش می‌تواند یک بسیج سیاسی گسترده از ناراضیان را علیه حکومت شکل دهد.

این ملاحظات می‌تواند امکان گشایش بیشتری در رقابت‌های انتخاباتی به همراه داشته باشد و لذا ممکن است شورای نگهبان به توصیه نهادهای حاکمیتی سیاست بازتری را اتخاذ کند.

محمد باقر قالیباف، محمد مخبر، علی لاریجانی، علی اکبر صالحی، پرویز فتاح، سعید جلیلی و اسحاق جهانگیری را می‌توان از جمله افرادی برشمرد که ممکن است نامزد انتخابات شوند.

با توجه به ناکارآمدی گسترده دولت رئیسی، دولت بعدی اگر از درون انتخابات رقابتی‌تر سرکار بیاید، می‌تواند موفق‌تر عمل کند.

حاکمیت متوجه شده که رئیسی علی‌رغم وعده‌هایش در اداره کشور در حوزه‌های متعدد، ناموفق بود و همین امر بالطبع مشروعیت نظام را نیز در انتخابات به شدت کاهش داد که نارضایتی مردم و کاهش گسترده مشارکتشان در دو انتخابات گذشته ناشی از این امر بوده است.

با مرگ رئیسی، چالش‌های درون بلوک اصولگرایان به شدت گسترش خواهد یافت که هم اکنون حتی برای ریاست مجلس نیز به سنگین‌ترین مجادلات تبلیغاتی علیه یکدیگر برخاسته‌اند.

درعین حال قالیباف در چنین وضعیتی ریاست مجلس جاذبه‌ای برایش نخواهد داشت و احتمالاً به سمت انتخابات ریاست جمهوری خواهد رفت.

نبود رئیسی و آینده رهبری

فقدان رئیسی بر مجلس خبرگان و آینده رهبری نیز تاثیر گذار خواهد بود. رئیسی در مجلس قبل نایب رییس بود، ولی نوع اقداماتش نشان از این داشت که در مقایسه با دیگران شانس بیشتری برای جانشینی خامنه‌ای برای خود قایل بود. چون در میان کاندیداها فقط او سابقه ریاست دو قوه را داشت.

وی همچنین از حمایت روحانیون راست و محافظه‌کار مجلس نیز برخوردار بود و در لیست‌های کاندیداهای در مظان رهبری نیز نام وی به چشم می‌خورد.

بر مبنای نقل قول صوتی که از وحید حقانیان از اعضای سابق نهاد رهبری مطرح شده، رئیسی در سال ۹۶ و قبل از کاندیداتوری برای انتخابات ریاست جمهوری از وی استمراج کرده بود که اگر بخواهد رهبر شود، حضور در انتخابات ریاست جمهوری برایش مثبت است یا منفی. انتشار این نوع مطالب قطعاً حساسیت رقابتی سیاسی را به شدت برانگیخت.

از جمله در ۱۵ اسفند ۱۴۰۱ در یک اقدام بی‌سابقه آقای جنتی رییس مجلس خبرگان بدون تشکر از رئیسی او را از ریاست دبیرخانه مجلس خبرگان که مهم‌ترین مقام اجرایی مجلس است برکنار کرد و آیت‌الله بوشهری را به جای وی منصوب کرد.

همچنین در انتخابات مجلس خبرگان سال گذشته برخی از نزدیکان رئیسی از جمله مرتضوی مقدم رییس سابق دیوان عالی کشور را شورای نگهبان رد صلاحیت کرد.

قرار است مجلس خبرگان جدید سه شنبه اول خرداد تشکیل جلسه دهد که عدم حضور رئیسی به معنی عدم حضور در هیات ریسه مجلس خواهد بود.

در این مدت تیم دفتر ریاست جمهوری برای انتخاب رئیسی به ریاست مجلس خبرگان لابی سنگینی انجام داده بودند، زیرا با توجه به عدم حضور جنتی در انتخابات، وی شانس زیادی برای خود در این سمت قایل بود.

انتخاب وی در سمت ریاست مجلس خبرگان می‌توانست او را به مهم‌ترین کاندیدای رهبری مبدل سازد، چون هیچ کدام از اعضای مجلس خبرگان جدید به جز رئیسی سابقه حضور در ریاست دو قوه مجریه و قضاییه را ندارند و این برای نخستین بار است که چنین امری به وقوع می‌پیوندد.

در عین حال با غیبت رئیسی از رقابت‌های آینده رهبری، سرمایه‌گذاری روحانیت راست مشهد و جبهه پایداری و نیز گروه‌های اصولگرای رادیکال برای جانشینی او بر باد می‌رود و آنها بعید است بتوانند فرد مناسبی به جای رئیسی برای رهبری آینده پیدا کنند.

در مجموع می‌توان گفت با توجه به بحران کنونی در منطقه و چالش درونی اصولگرایان و افزایش نارضایتی‌های مردمی به نظر می‌رسد حاکمیت راهی جز باز کردن محدود و رقابتی کردن انتخابات نسبت به دور قبل نداشته باشد.

در غیر این صورت، مشخص نیست که انباشت بحران‌ها چه میزان می‌تواند ضربات بزرگ و بنیادی برای سیستم به ارمغان بیاورد.

خبرهای بیشتر

تحلیل دادگاهی برای ادعاهای تحقق نیافته ستاد احیای دریاچه ارومیه

تحلیل سلاح خشونت جنسی علیه کودکان را از کار بیندازید

World

Iran's President Raisi was known for overseeing brutal crackdown on protests

Leader who died in helicopter crash had ordered tighter enforcement of hijab law

Thomson Reuters - Posted: May 20, 2024 6:20 AM EDT | Last Updated: May 20



Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi speaks during a meeting with Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev on the Azerbaijan-Iran border on Sunday. Iranian state media have confirmed Raisi, his foreign minister and other senior officials were killed in a helicopter crash later in the day. (Iran's Presidency/West Asia News Agency/Reuters)

Ebrahim Raisi, who died aged 63, rose through Iran's theocracy from hardline prosecutor to uncompromising president, overseeing a crackdown on protests at home and pushing hard in nuclear talks with world powers as he burnished his credentials to position himself to become the next supreme leader.

Raisi died when a helicopter carrying him back from a visit to the Azerbaijani border crashed in mountainous terrain, killing all aboard, a senior Iranian official said. Foreign Minister Hossein Amirabdollahian was among those killed.

- [Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi killed in helicopter crash, state media reports](#)

Elected president in a closely controlled vote in 2021, Raisi took a tough stance in the nuclear negotiations, seeing a chance to win broad relief from U.S. sanctions in return for only modest curbs on Iran's increasingly advanced technology.

WATCH | *Iran's president killed in helicopter crash:*



Iran's president killed in helicopter crash

▶ 8 days ago 4:25

Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi, the country's foreign minister and several others were killed in a helicopter crash in mountainous terrain near the Azerbaijan border, officials and state media said on Monday. Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei said Iran's First Vice-President Mohammad Mokhber would serve as the country's acting president until elections are held.

Iran's hardliners had been emboldened by the chaotic U.S. military withdrawal from neighbouring Afghanistan and policy swings in Washington.

In 2018, then-U.S. president Donald Trump had reneged on the deal Tehran had made with the six powers and restored harsh U.S. sanctions on Iran, prompting Tehran to progressively violate the agreement's nuclear limits.

- [Trump pulls U.S. out of 'disastrous' Iran nuclear deal, will restore sanctions](#)

Indirect talks between Tehran and U.S. President Joe Biden's administration to revive the deal have stalled.

Raisi's hardline position was also evident in domestic politics. A year after his election, the mid-ranking cleric ordered tighter enforcement of Iran's "hijab and chastity law" restricting women's dress and behaviour.

Within weeks, a young Kurdish Iranian woman, Mahsa Amini, died in custody after being arrested by morality police for allegedly violating that law.

- [Iran's security forces briefly detain Mahsa Amini's father on anniversary of her death](#)

The resulting months of nationwide protests presented one of the gravest challenges to Iran's clerical rulers since the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

'Acts of chaos are unacceptable'

Hundreds of people were killed, according to rights groups, including dozens of security personnel who were part of a fierce crackdown on the demonstrators. "Acts of chaos are unacceptable," the president insisted.

Although a political novice, Raisi had full backing for the nuclear stance and the security crackdown from his patron, the strongly anti-Western Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.



Photos showing the victims of the 1988 massacre of Iranian political prisoners are displayed during a protest against Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi outside of the United Nations on Sept. 21, 2022, in New York City. (Stephanie Keith/Getty Images)

Khamenei, rather than the president, has the final say in all major policies under Iran's dual political system, split between the clerical establishment and the government.

But Raisi's election victory, after heavyweight conservative and moderate rivals were disqualified by a hardline oversight body, brought all branches of power in Iran under the control of hardliners loyal to Khamenei and bolstered Raisi's chances of one day succeeding him as supreme leader.

However, the widespread protests against clerical rule and a failure to turn around Iran's struggling economy — hamstrung by Western sanctions and mismanagement — may have diminished his popularity at home.

Role in sentencing political prisoners to die

As a young prosecutor in Tehran, Raisi sat on a panel that oversaw the execution of hundreds of political prisoners in the capital in 1988, as Iran's eight-year war with Iraq was coming to an end, rights groups say.

Inquisitions known as "death committees" were set up across Iran comprising religious judges, prosecutors and intelligence ministry officials to decide the fate of thousands of detainees in arbitrary trials that lasted just a few minutes, according to a report by Amnesty International.

While the number of people killed across Iran was never confirmed, Amnesty said minimum estimates put it at 5,000.

Asked about allegations that he had played a part in the death sentences, Raisi told reporters in 2021: "If a judge, a prosecutor, has defended the security of the people, he should be praised ... I am proud to have defended human rights in every position I have held so far."

LISTEN | Why some Iranians are celebrating Raisi's death:



As It Happens 6:55

Why some Iranians are celebrating the death of President Ebrahim Raisi

Arash Azizi, a journalist and Middle East historian, says some Iranians are celebrating the death of President Ebrahim Raisi in a helicopter crash due to his role in the regime's bloody crackdown on dissent. Others, Azizi says, are shrugging it off because they feel the real power lies with Iran's supreme leader. Azizi, author of *What Iranians Want*, spoke to *As It Happens* guest host Peter Armstrong about what this means for the country's future.

From cleric to judiciary chief

He rose through the ranks of Iran's Shia Muslim clergy and was appointed by Khamenei to the high-profile job of judiciary chief in 2019. Shortly afterward, he was also elected deputy chair of the Assembly of Experts, the 88-member clerical body responsible for electing the next supreme leader.

"Raisi is a pillar of a system that jails, tortures and kills people for daring to criticize state policies," said Hadi Ghaemi, executive director of New York-based advocacy group the Center for Human Rights in Iran (CHRI). Iran denies torturing prisoners.

Raisi shared with Khamenei a deep suspicion of the West. An anti-corruption populist, he backed Khamenei's self-sufficiency drive in the economy and his strategy of supporting proxy forces across the Middle East.

Threatening Israel

When a [missile attack](#) killed senior Iranian Revolutionary Guard officers in Iran's embassy in Damascus last month, Iran responded with an unprecedented but largely unsuccessful direct aerial bombardment of Israel.

Raisi said that any Israeli retaliation against Iranian territory could result in there being nothing left of the "Zionist regime."



A man lays flowers outside the Iranian embassy in Moscow on Monday to pay tribute to Iran's President Ebrahim Raisi, Foreign Minister Hossein Amirabdollahian and other

victims of a helicopter crash near Iran's border with Azerbaijan. (Maxim Shemetov/Reuters)

Raisi served as deputy head of the judiciary for 10 years before being appointed prosecutor-general in 2014. Five years later, the U.S. imposed sanctions on him for human rights violations, including the 1980s executions.

- [Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi killed in helicopter crash, state media reports](#)
- [Hardline judiciary head Ebrahim Raisi wins Iran presidency following low election turnout](#)

Seeking the presidency, Raisi lost to the pragmatic Hassan Rouhani in a [2017 election](#). His failure was widely attributed to an audio tape dating from 1988 that surfaced in 2016 and purportedly highlighted his role in the 1988 executions.

In the recording, the late Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, then deputy supreme leader, spoke of the killings. Montazeri's son was jailed for releasing the tape.

Raisi was born in 1960 to a religious family in Iran's holy Shia Muslim city of Mashhad. At age five, he lost his father. Still, he followed in his footsteps to become a cleric.

As a young student at a religious seminary in the holy city of Qom, Raisi took part in protests against the Western-backed Shah in the 1979 revolution. Later, his contacts with religious leaders in Qom made him a trusted figure in the judiciary.

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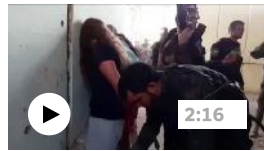
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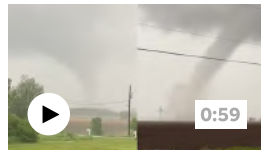
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CBC News: Calgary At 6:00



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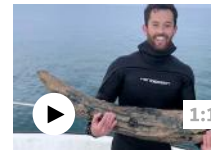
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Mike Crawley
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Israeli tanks seen in centre of Rafah in C

World



Iran's newly elected Assembly of Experts convened its first session on May 21, 2024, while its expected chairman, former President Ebrahim Raisi's seat was empty.

Explainer: How Does Raisi's Death Impact Khamenei's Succession?

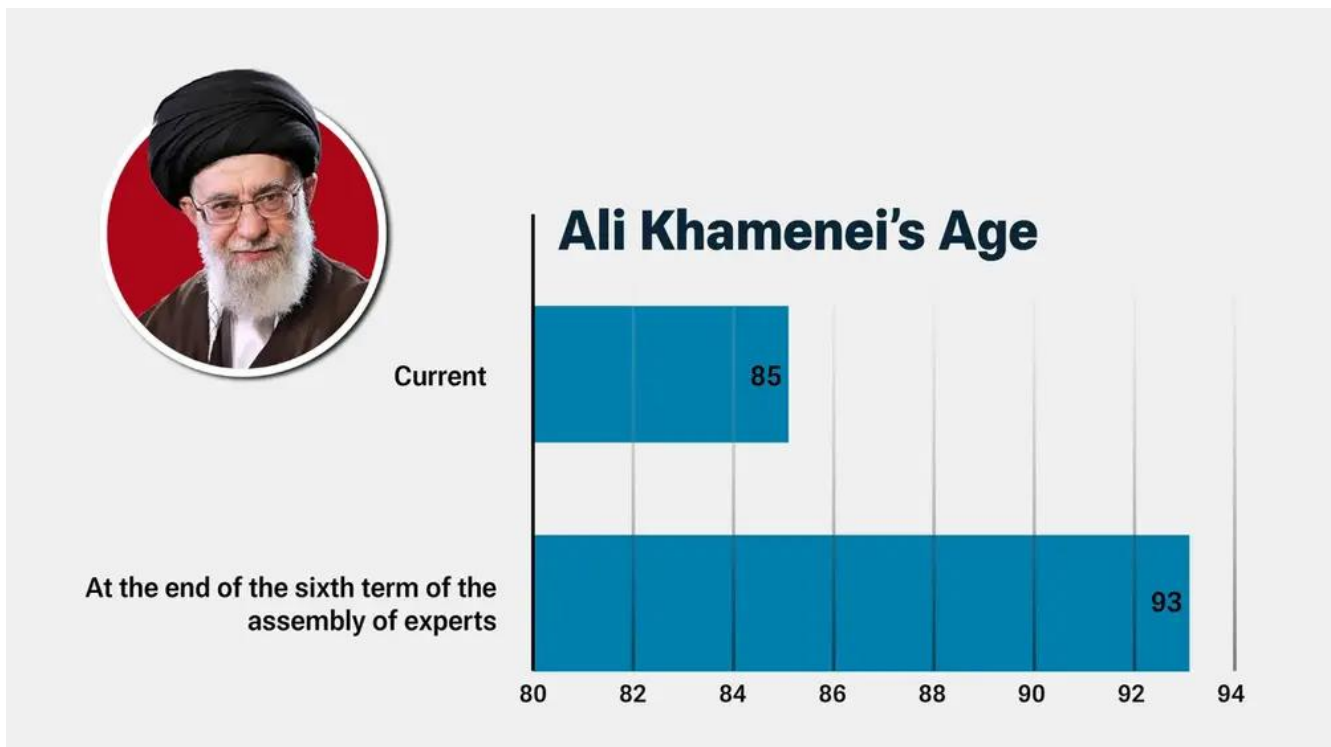
Tuesday, 05/21/2024



Navid Hamzavi
Senior Producer at Iran International TV

Iran's President Ebrahim Raisi, a leading candidate to succeed the Supreme Leader of Iran, was killed in a helicopter crash, the details of which remain unclear.

In the wake of Raisi's death, the recently elected sixth Assembly of Experts for Leadership convened as scheduled on May 21.



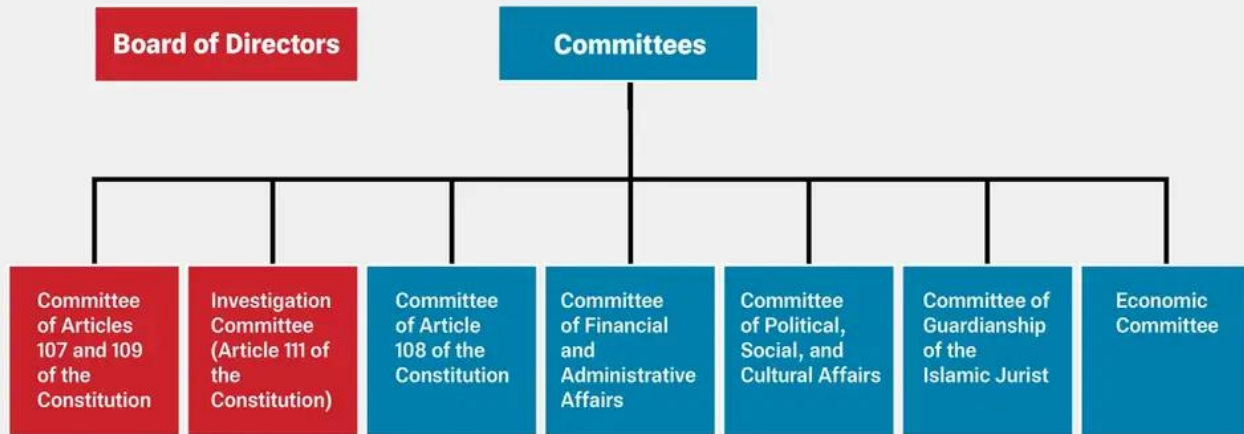
The Assembly of Experts is the only constitutional body in Iran endowed with the authority to appoint and dismiss the Supreme Leader. Each term spans eight years, and given that Khamenei is 85 years old, it is highly probable that this assembly will be tasked with selecting his successor.



The body consists of 88 members, all Islamic scholars. President Ebrahim Raisi and Ali Al-Hashem, elected members of the sixth term, were both killed in a helicopter crash, resulting in two vacancies.

The Assembly of Experts operates like an enigmatic vault. Before 1989, its sessions were completely shrouded in secrecy. However, under Khamenei's leadership, detailed minutes from these sessions have been classified as either confidential or highly confidential.

Structure of the Iran's Assembly of the Experts



The most important components of the structure of the Assembly of Experts are the Board of Directors, the Investigation Committee responsible for overseeing the Leader, and the Committee of Article 107 and 109 of the Constitution, tasked with determining the next leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In practice, the Investigation Committee has never challenged the Supreme Leader.

With no strong rivals, Raisi was in a prime position to become the president of the Assembly of Experts, making his future leadership a distinct possibility.

Raisi and Mojtaba Khamenei, the Supreme Leader's own son, were frequently regarded as the top candidates to succeed Khamenei.



Ebrahim Raisi
Iran's President



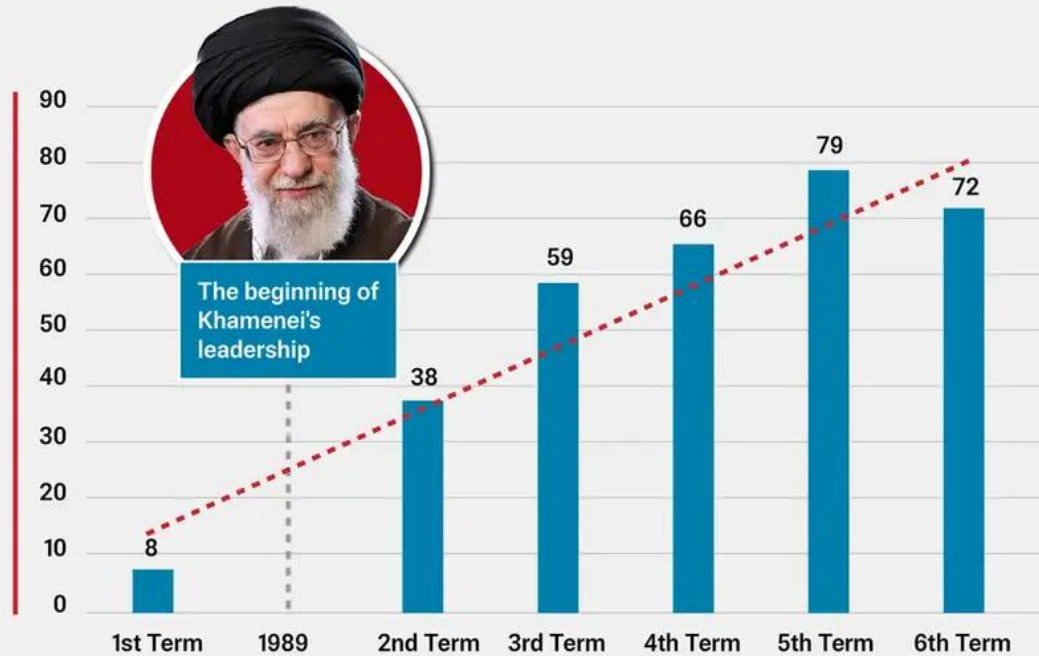
Mojtaba Khamenei
(Son of the Supreme Leader of Iran)

Speculations Around Raisi's Sudden Death

Although not prominently, there have been some speculations surrounding the sudden death of Raisi.

Some argue that he may have been assassinated to clear the path for Khamenei's son to ascend to leadership. This argument aligns with the pattern of candidate disqualifications observed during Khamenei's tenure as Supreme Leader.

The percentage of disqualified candidates in the Assembly of Experts elections



The trend of increasing disqualifications of candidates for the Assembly of Experts has been noticeable since Khamenei assumed leadership in 1989.

The impact of disqualifications has also affected high-ranking officials of the Islamic Republic. Notable individuals whose eligibility to participate in the Assembly, which selects the next leader, was rejected include Hassan Rouhani, the former president and ex-member of the same Assembly, and Hassan Khomeini, the grandson of the founder of the Islamic Republic.

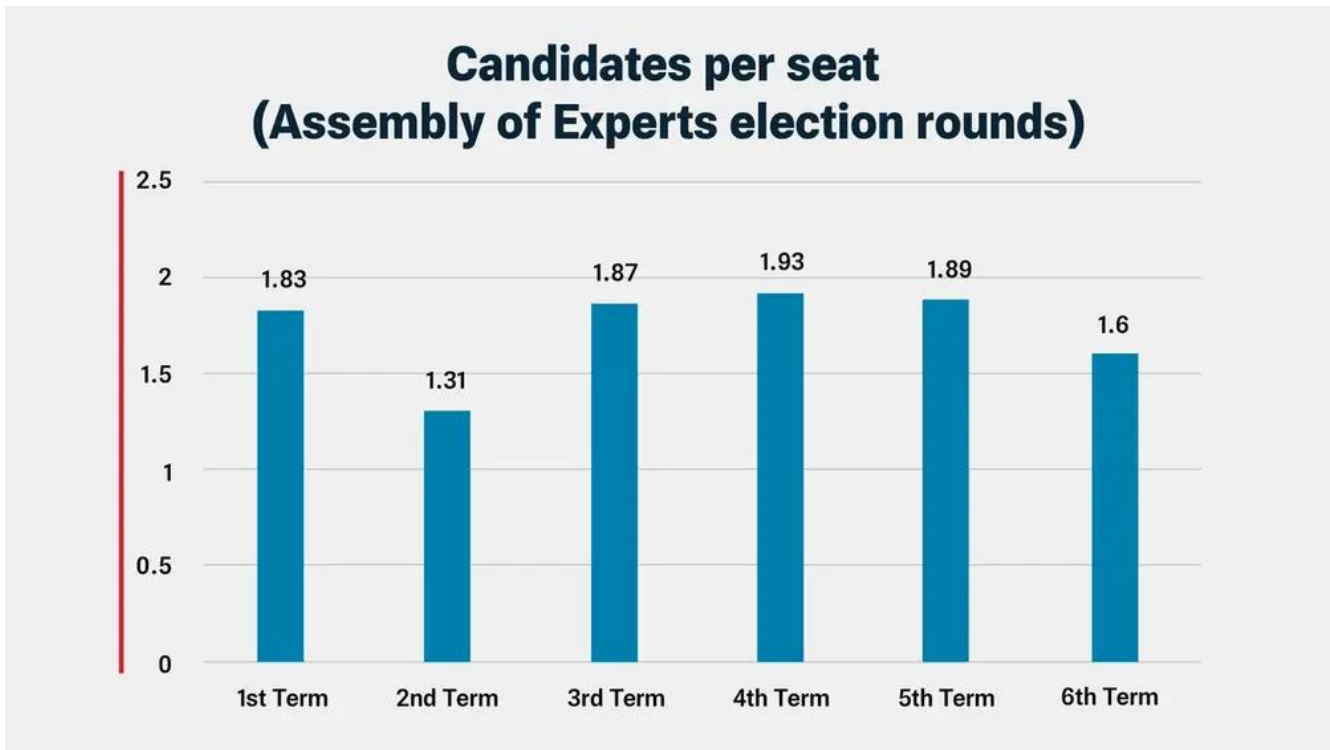
Until 1989, the eligibility of candidates for the Assembly of Experts elections was determined by senior Shia clerics.

After a revision of the Assembly's internal regulations during Khamenei's leadership, the authority to approve candidates became the exclusive domain of the Guardian Council. This 12-member body consists of six members directly appointed by the Supreme Leader and six selected by the head of the judiciary, who is also appointed by the Supreme Leader.

The revision exemplifies Khamenei's perpetual cycle of control in the so-called elections of the Islamic Republic.

Minimal Competition for Assembly's 88 Seats

These disqualifications have turned the Assembly of Experts elections into sham exercises.

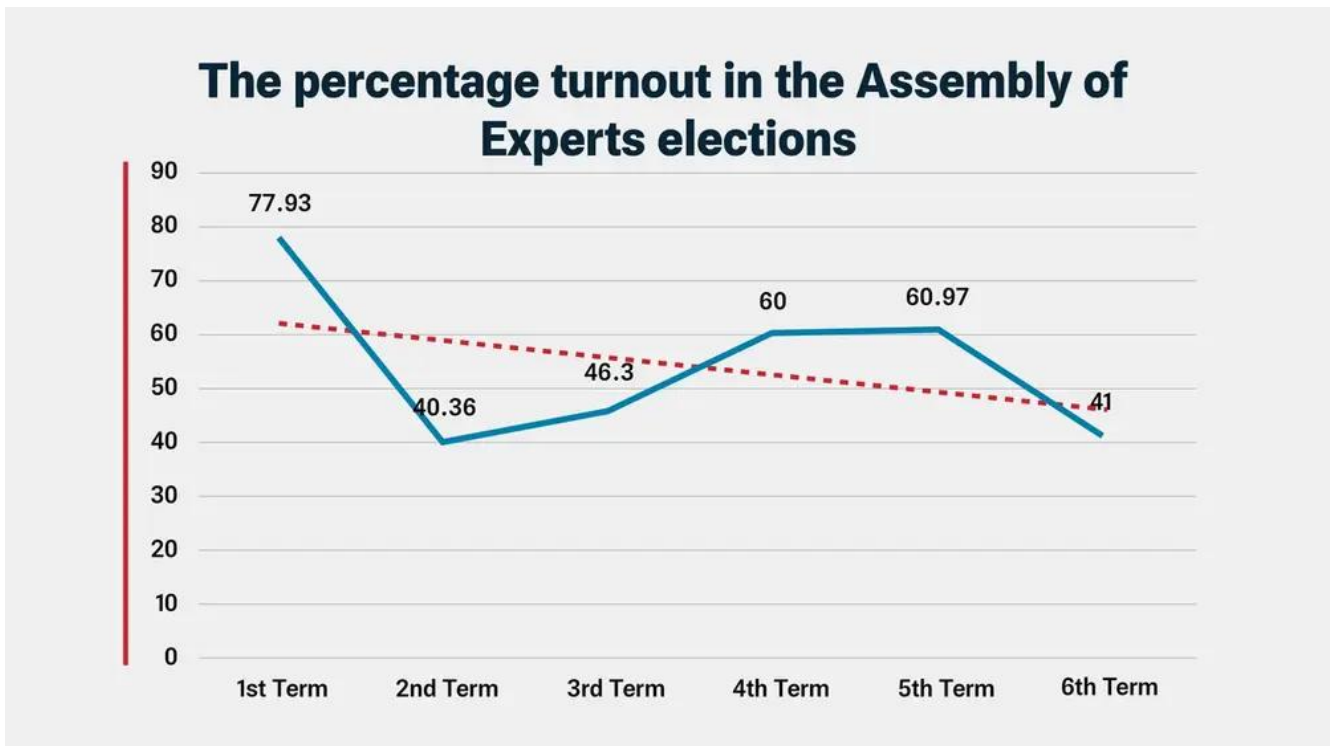


In the most recent round of elections held in March, 144 candidates competed for 88 seats in the Assembly of Experts. On average, there were approximately 1.6 candidates contesting each seat. This indicates that many seats had only one or very few candidates running for them.

In essence, across all rounds of the Assembly of Experts elections, there has never been genuine competition between even two candidates. It is fair then, to say that these elections are the least competitive within the Islamic Republic.

Next chapter of the Islamic Republic's rule

The Assembly of Experts has, in its history, elected a Supreme Leader only once. Following the death of Ruhollah Khomeini, Ali Khamenei was chosen as the next Leader of the Islamic Republic in June 1989.



The commencement of the Assembly of Experts for Leadership, which will most likely select the next Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, began with a message from the current ruler, highlighting the selection of the future leader.

Read by his chief of staff, Khamenei's message stated that "the selection of the leader according to Islamic criteria is the responsibility of [the] Assembly, which is itself elected and chosen by the people".

Participation in the Assembly of Experts elections, according to the Islamic Republic's own statistics, has been decreasing. Furthermore, according to the law, the decision made by the Assembly of Experts to appoint the Supreme Leader is more authoritative and final than the majority opinion of the general population.

Now, a new chapter in the era of the Islamic Republic has begun. With the death of Ebrahim Raisi, one of the main contenders to succeed Khamenei, the country's powerful players will enter a new and likely tense phase of political competition for Iran's future leadership.

More News

Iran Snap Elections: A Race Between Hardliners

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State-Sponsored Mourning Ceremonies in Iran Reinforce Propaganda



A helicopter carrying Iran's President Ebrahim Raisi takes off, near the Iran-Azerbaijan border, May 19, 2024.

Mystery Over Iranian President's Helicopter Crash Continues

Monday, 05/27/2024



Navid Hamzavi

Senior Producer at Iran International TV

More than a week after the death of Iran's President Ebrahim Raisi, new and conflicting details about the incident continue to surface, leaving the circumstances of the helicopter crash shrouded in uncertainty.

On Friday, the **first formal report** by the General Staff of the Armed Forces on the helicopter incident was published. Although this report ruled out the possibility of the chopper being shot down, it did not state the main reason for the crash and mentioned that "more time is needed for a definitive conclusion".

Adding to the perplexity, it has come to light that the President's bodyguard was notably absent from the ill-fated helicopter.

Raisi's chief of staff's account vs preliminary official report

An **interview** with Gholamhossein Esmaeili, Raisi's chief of staff and a member of the president's entourage, has further contributed to the confusion.

In the early hours of May 19th, Iran's President Ebrahim Raisi embarked on a journey, accompanied by his entourage, from Tehran to Tabriz.



Iran President's Entourage Route, May 19th, 2024

Timeline of events on May 19th according to Iran President chief of staff:

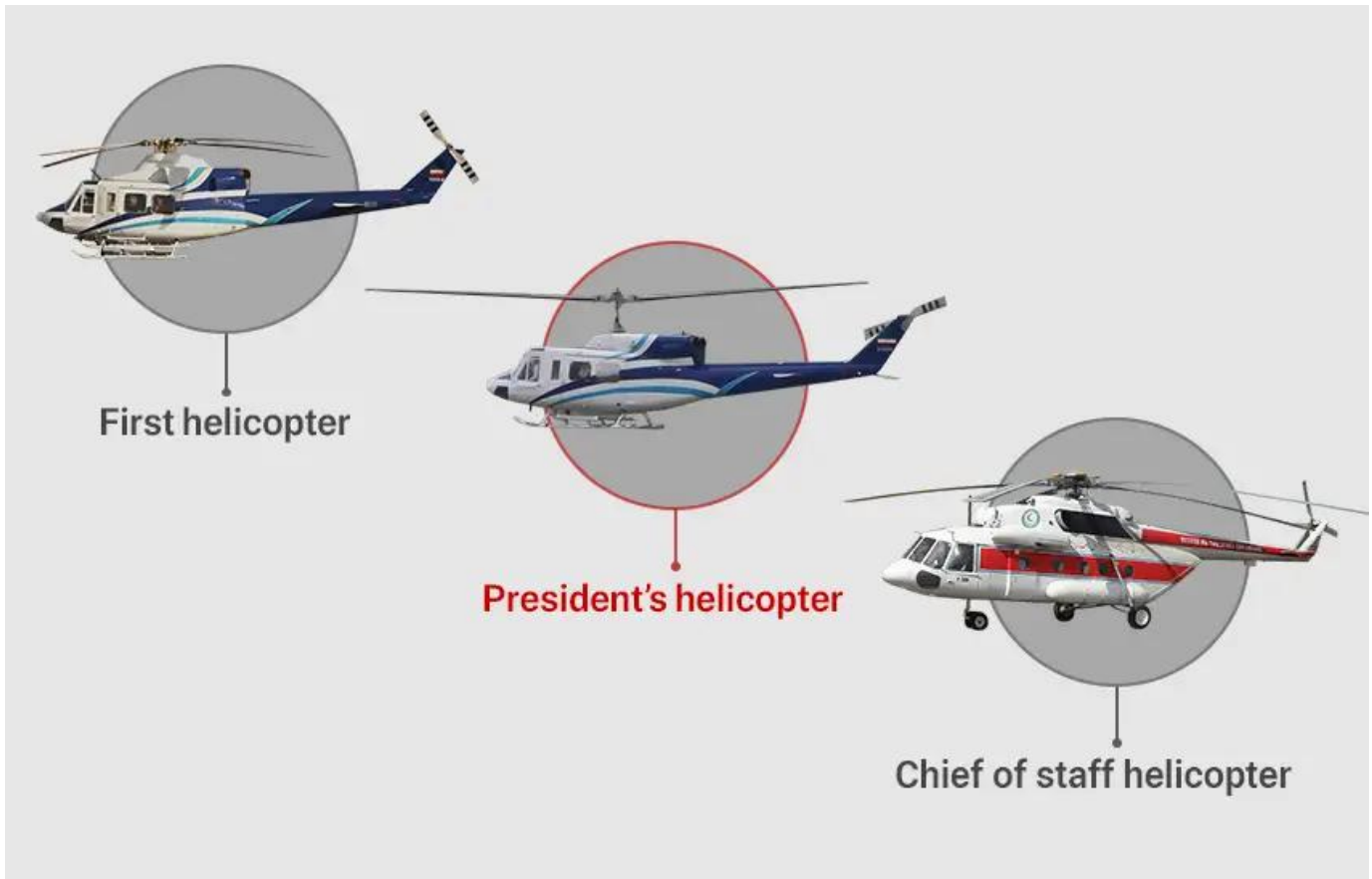
6:00 AM (Tehran Time): Iran's president and his entourage flew from Tehran to Tabriz, located in the East Azerbaijan province of northwestern Iran, by plane.

7:15/30 AM: From Tabriz, three helicopters were utilized for a project visit in Agh Band.

9:00 AM: The second leg of the journey proceeded from Agh Band to Khoda Afarin, near the Giz Galasi Dam, with further plans for travel.

1:00 PM: The final leg was supposed to be from Khoda Afarin towards Tabriz, but the helicopter crash prevented the completion of the journey.

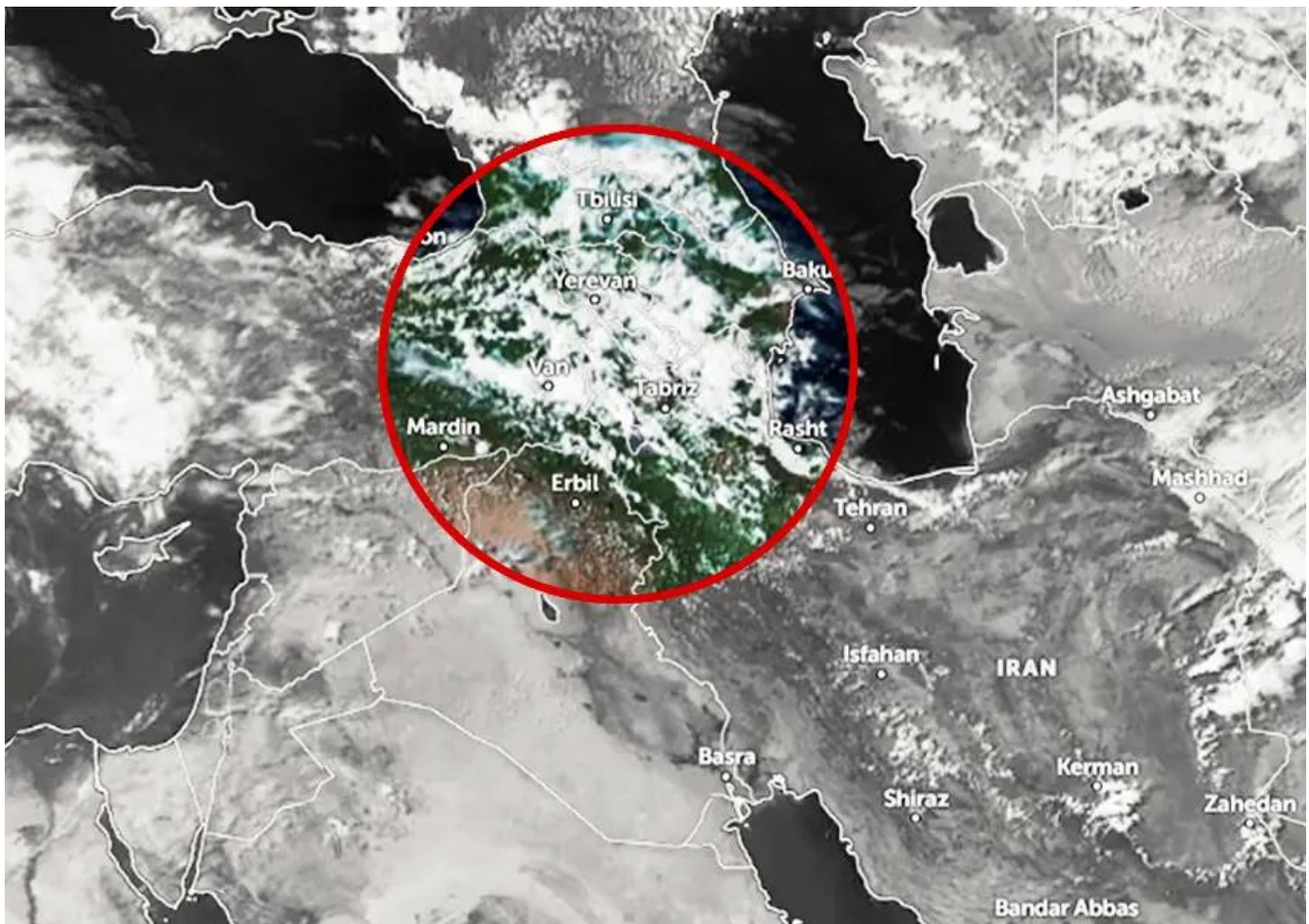
1:35 PM: En route to Tabriz, the helicopters attempted to avoid a "cloud Layer" by increasing their altitude. While the first and third helicopters successfully navigated the clouds, the president's helicopter, flying in the middle, disappeared. It was later discovered to have crashed, resulting in the deaths of all its passengers. Iran President chief of staff stated: "We emerged from the cloud layer very normally, even without any turbulence."



Esmaeili's account highlights two crucial points. The first point is his statement that the "weather was favorable, with no issues".

Noor News, an agency close to the Supreme National Security Council, also **reported** that all necessary safety measures had been implemented to ensure the president's helicopter flight was secure.

The short six-item report by the General Staff of the Armed Forces also did not mention weather conditions at the time of the incident and stated on item six of the report that "no suspicious issues were observed in the communications between the control tower and the flight crew." This raises questions about the suddenness of the incident.



Satellite View of Northeast Iran at the Time of the Crash (Zoom Earth)

Signals from the chopper post-crash

Esmaeili's account also sheds light on his communication with cleric Mohammad Ali Al-Hashem, a passenger aboard the helicopter, post-crash.

Esmaeili **explains** that he attempted to contact the pilot, but Al-Hashem answered the phone instead. He reveals that he queried Al-Hashem about the incident, to which he responded that "he did not understand what has happened".

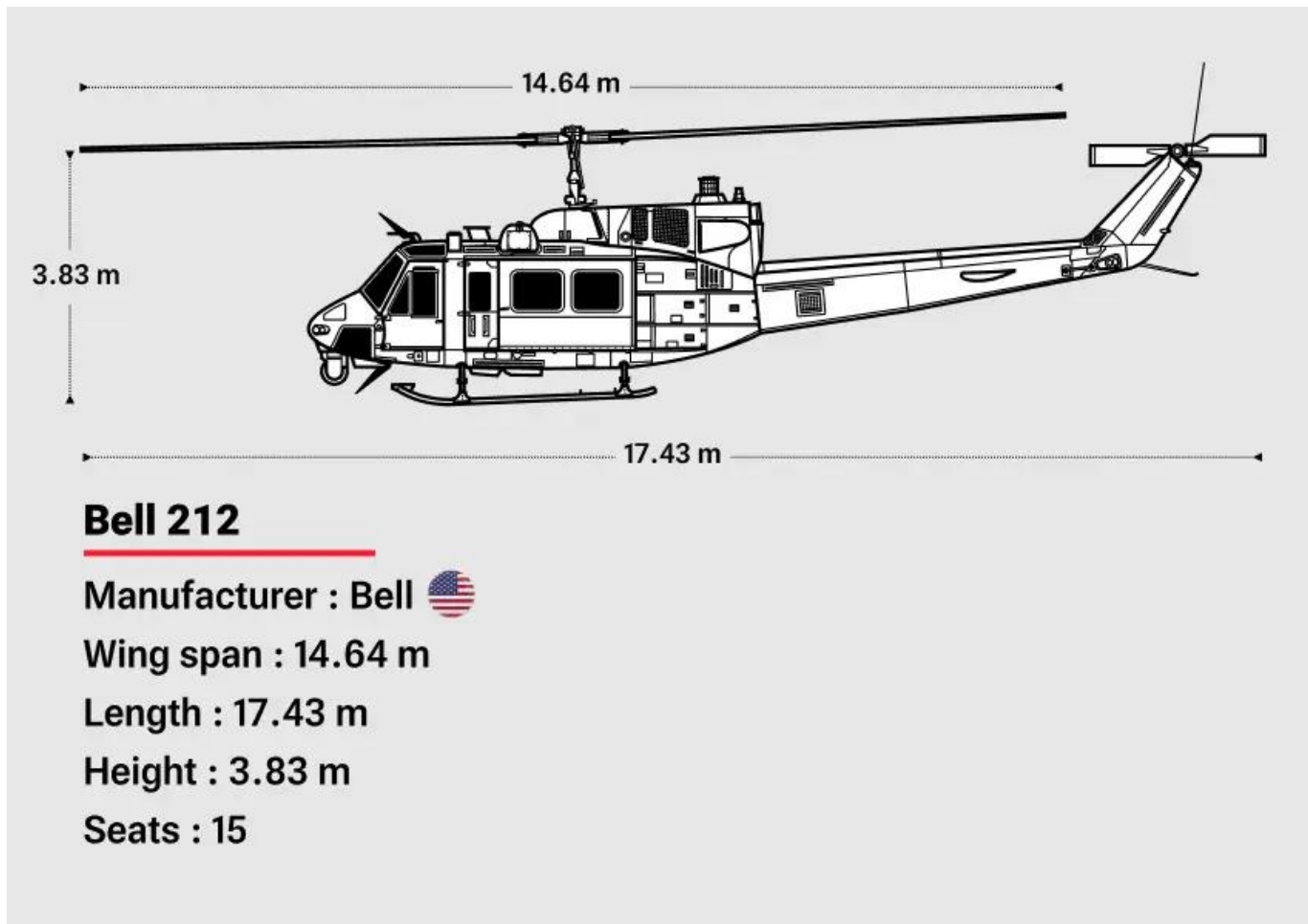
In the interview, he stated that he was in contact with Al-Hashem for three to four hours after the incident. However, the alleged surviving passenger was found dead when rescue teams arrived, although his body was not burned like that of Raisi and others.

While "most likely the transponder system was turned off or that the helicopter did not have one," as stated by the **Turkish transport minister**, the question is if there was a mobile signal for up to three hours after the crash. In that case, why pinpointing the coordinates of the helicopter wreckage took 15 hours?

The mystery of the absent bodyguard

The latest images of Ebrahim Raisi show his bodyguard was almost always at his side. However, the released list of casualties revealed that he was not onboard.

Given that the Bell 212 helicopter can accommodate 15 passengers but only had 8 on board, the question arises: why did Ebrahim Raisi's personal bodyguard continue the journey in a different helicopter?



The helicopter carrying Iran's president

Javad Mehrabi, the bodyguard of Iran's President, continued the journey in one of the other two helicopters accompanying the president.

General Esmail Kosari, a former IRGC commander and current member of parliament, dismissed claims about the status of the president's guards, stating, "Some media outlets are fabricating irrelevant statements."

The second guard was in a separate helicopter as there was no necessity for multiple guards in one aircraft."

However, HamMihan Newspaper in Iran [reported](#) suggestions that some passengers may have been reassigned to another helicopter at the last minute before the flight. A [video report](#) published May 26 by state broadcaster IRIB shows him getting off the President's chopper during a landing.



Javad Mehrabi, Iran's President's Bodyguard, Escaping the President's Helicopter Crash, Continuing the Journey in a Separate Helicopter

What might have caused the helicopter crash?

Pinpointing the exact cause of the May 19 fatal crash is challenging. Such investigations are long and complex processes. But when it comes to the Iranian government, any such report should be taken with a pinch of salt.

The Armed Forces Staff is the same organization that, after 73 hours of denials, finally admitted that "Ukrainian Airlines flight PS752... was hit [with missiles] due to human error and unintentionally..."

The flight was struck by two missiles from the Revolutionary Guards killing all 176 people on board. Iranian officials attributed the plane crash to technical failure for 73 hours. Canada, Ukraine, Sweden, and Britain are seeking damages for the families of the people on board who were killed and believe that Iran did not conduct a fair, transparent, and impartial investigation and prosecution.

Also, [the Ontario Court of Justice ruled](#) in 2023 that the shooting down of Flight PS752 by the Iranian military constitutes "terrorist activity".

Potential causes might include:

- 1- Weather condition: Some in Iran attribute the crash to adverse weather conditions. A member of the helicopter search and rescue team stated in an exclusive [interview](#) with Tasnim News Agency, affiliated with the IRGC, that the "weather factor" can be considered the cause of the crash. However, this contrasts sharply with the account given by the President's chief of staff, who was part of the president's entourage and reported that the "weather was favorable, with no issues."
- 2- Technical Failure: Catastrophic mechanical failures, like the rear rotor mechanism malfunction that occurred in the [King Power Stadium crash](#), are not unprecedented and could have contributed to the Iran helicopter crash.
- 3- Human error: Human error remains a constant specter in aviation mishaps. Errors in altitude reading, for example, could have played a role in this incident.
- 4- Explosive Sabotage: In the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is stated that "the pilot established contact with the pilot of another helicopter approximately one and a half minutes before the helicopter crash". This again reinforces the hypothesis of a sudden and unprecedented incident.

Farzin Nadimi, a Senior Fellow at The Washington Institute, did not rule out the possibility of sabotage in the helicopter crash. He stressed the importance of conducting a thorough investigation and suggested that various types of "small bombs" could have been employed, including remote-controlled or altitude-triggered explosives. Examining the wreckage could yield crucial evidence.

The mysterious death of [Yevgeny Prigozhin](#), who attempted an unsuccessful coup against Russia's Vladimir Putin and perished in a crash involving his private jet, underscores the impact of such incidents on both leaders and adversaries.

More News

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German Think Tank Under Fire for Hosting Former Iranian Official

News

22/05/2024 02:00

POLITICA

Medio Oriente, l'Iran sarà sempre più teocratico

La scomparsa di Raisi e le elezioni del 28 giugno non cambieranno il regime di Teheran, anche se la guida suprema Khamenei ha 85 anni ed è malato

di **Tommaso Alessandro De Filippo**



Nonostante lo stravolgimento determinato dalla morte di esponenti istituzionali come il presidente **Ebrahim Raisi** ed il ministro degli esteri **Hossein Amirabdollahian**, l'Iran non cambierà la sua traiettoria politica. Le prossime **elezioni**, fissate il 28 giugno, non vedranno la vittoria di figure intenzionate a modificare lo status quo basato su repressione ed imperialismo vigente nel paese.

Svariate sono le ragioni: in primis, la non attendibilità dei risultati elettorali. I candidati non conformi alle idee della **guida** suprema **Ali Khamenei** (il vero detentore del potere) sono da sempre esclusi dalle elezioni, compromettendone così anche la credibilità. In secondo luogo, è fondamentale focalizzarsi sull'anima del regime che internamente non vede differenze radicali su perseguimento e difesa dei suoi principi.

Le elezioni del 28 giugno sanciranno la continuità del programma di Khamenei

Risultano inoltre anacronistiche le analisi di chi rilancia l'esistenza di una presunta ala riformista nella galassia degli **ayatollah**, tale da poter determinare un cambiamento nell'approccio del paese alla politica estera. Chiunque ricopra ruoli decisivi negli apparati iraniani o sia dotato di potere politico, sia pure dietro le quinte, nutre ed asseconda le ambizioni imperiali del paese, immaginando per esso un futuro di supremazia in **Medio Oriente** e nel mondo musulmano.

In Iran nessuna fazione degna di nota, a meno che non faccia parte della repressa o esiliata opposizione, concepisce il solo pensiero della conduzione di una **politica internazionale** più mite o dell'allentamento della repressione interna verso i manifestanti. Pertanto, le **elezioni** del 28 giugno sanciranno la continuità del programma di Khamenei ed addirittura potrebbero determinare l'**inasprimento** delle misure repressive.

L'attuale **guida suprema**, oltre ad aver compiuto recentemente 85 anni, è da tempo malata e bisognosa di preparare una successione. Ebrahim **Raisi** da molti veniva considerato il probabile successore designato di **Khamenei**. Tuttavia, la sua **scomparsa** apre una **partita politica incerta** all'interno del regime, il cui unico punto saldo resta il perseguimento di una strategia aggressiva. Khamenei intende consegnare la **teocrazia** ad un successore capace di proseguire nella realizzazione delle ambizioni imperiali. Anche in ragione di ciò, opererà per far **eleggere** ai vertici istituzionali esponenti in linea con il perseguimento degli obiettivi prefissati.

Da anni i cittadini iraniani, soprattutto i giovani, si ribellano all'oppressione della teocrazia

Dinanzi a sé ha un solo ostacolo: l'animo del popolo pronto a sacrificare la propria esistenza per ottenere un futuro diverso, all'insegna di libertà e democrazia. Da anni i cittadini iraniani, soprattutto i **giovani**, si ribellano all'**oppressione della teocrazia** e sopportano azioni di **violenza**, brutali pestaggi da parte della polizia morale, arresti ed in molti casi condanne a morte per inseguire un sogno democratico.

Ad oggi, il loro **eroismo** è riuscito ad **indebolire** il regime iraniano ma non si è dimostrato in grado di rovesciarlo, a causa della mancanza di una guida, sia pure simbolica, e soprattutto di un sostegno esterno. Su questo dossier dovrebbe concentrarsi l'**Occidente**, evitando di restare indifferente alla richiesta di aiuto degli iraniani. Un supporto politico, economico e logistico alle loro rivolte potrebbe risultare decisivo per l'attuazione di un *regime change* a **Teheran**. Lo scenario (del tutto improbabile, al momento) potrebbe favorire la transizione dell'Iran verso una forma di governo democratica, basata sull'**autodeterminazione** popolare e magari la **laicità**. Inoltre, renderebbe più semplice il percorso di stabilizzazione del Medio Oriente. Una serie di ragioni per puntare sul **rovesciamento del regime** e sostenere le azioni di chi dall'interno lotta per cambiare lo status quo. In caso contrario, ritenere che possano essere le istituzioni attualmente al potere a determinare una modifica nella politica nazionale sarebbe solo un'illusione.

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The bodies of Ebrahim Raisi and his companions arrived in Tehran



IRNA

Today, many ceremonies were held in Qom, Tehran and several other cities of Iran to mourn and bury the victims of the Varzghan air crash

hours ago 2

With the transfer of the bodies of Ebrahim Raesi, Hossein Amir Abdulahian and other victims of the Warzaghan air crash to Tehran, the official funeral ceremony of the former president of Iran will be completed tomorrow - Wednesday - with the leader of the Islamic Republic praying over their bodies, and then the body of Ebrahim Raesi will be taken to the city of Mashhad for burial. will be

Today, after the bodies were transferred from Tabriz to Qom, a funeral and mourning ceremony was held in this religious city of Iran, and at the same time, a state mourning ceremony was held in the

capital for the former president and his companions, so that Sed and Sima TV channels are an important part of their programs. were assigned to cover these ceremonies

Ebrahim Raisi, the former president of Iran, was killed two days ago while returning from the opening ceremony of the Qizqalaasi Dam (Girl Dam) in the north of East Azarbaijan province, after the helicopter carrying him and several other senior officials crashed

Tomorrow - Wednesday - has been declared an official holiday in Iran, and as reported, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the leader of the Islamic Republic, will pray over the body of Ebrahim Raisi and his companions tomorrow morning

The bodies of Ebrahim Raisi and his companions arrived in Tehran this evening - Tuesday - after being buried in Tabriz and Qom

The Tasnim news agency, close to the Revolutionary Guards, has announced the preparation of the burial place of Ibrahim Raisi inside the shrine of Ali bin Musa al-Reza - the 8th Imam of the Shiites

At the same time, some senior officials of neighboring countries and diplomats are going to Tehran to participate in the official ceremony, and the news related to the names of the participating and absent leaders in this ceremony has become one of the sidelines of Iran's Tuesday news



IRNA

Iran's parliament members today, while holding a mourning ceremony for Ebrahim Raisi, approved the amendment of the presidential election law as a priority

Iran's parliament approved the priority of the plan to amend some of the presidential election law

Iran's parliament members today, while holding a mourning ceremony for Ebrahim Raisi, approved the priority of the plan to amend some of the presidential election law

Earlier it was reported that city and village council elections will not be held this year at the same time as the presidential elections on July 8

The parliament also added a note to this plan that the duration of the seventh term of the Islamic city and village councils across the country will be three years, which aims to maintain the simultaneous holding of presidential and Islamic council elections

These plans will be sent to the Guardian Council for approval, although holding elections on the 8th of July has reached the final approval of this Council



00:36

Raisi's body and his companions arrived in Tehran

The beginning of the sixth term of the Council of Leadership Experts one day after the death of Ebrahim Raisi

The sixth term of the Assembly of Leadership Experts began its work while an empty seat was considered for Ebrahim Raisi on the board of this assembly

Ebrahim Raisi was the vice-chairman of the previous Assembly of Experts and a member of the new Assembly

In today's meeting, another vacant seat has been reserved for Mohammad Ali Al Hashem, another member of the Assembly of Leadership Experts, who was among the people who died in the helicopter crash of the president

The new council of leadership experts must elect five members of the permanent board at the beginning of its work. Until then, Sunni leaders run this parliament

.Now Mohammad Ali Mohadi Kermani is the Sunni president of this parliament

The reaction of Charlie Hebdo magazine to the death of a boss in a helicopter crash



CHARLIE HEBDO

The reaction of Charlie Hebdo magazine to the death of a boss in a helicopter crash |

Following the different reactions in different parts of the world to the death of Ebrahim Raisi, today the French magazine Charlie Hebdo published a cartoon on its Instagram account in response to Raisi's death.

In this caricature, a woman is depicted with earrings in the shape of a helicopter, and the words "woman, life, freedom, helicopter" are also written above the caricature.

Charlie Hebdo magazine had previously published cartoons about Iranian issues, including the return of the Irshad patrol to the streets.

In another reaction, officials of the state radio and television stations of Tajikistan have been ordered to refrain from broadcasting hymns and music for two days.

Nouruddin Saeed, head of the TV and Radio Committee, called not broadcasting the anthem and music a sign of "the sympathy and condolences of the government and people of Tajikistan to the friendly and co-cultural people of Iran."

Sohrab Zia, a BBC reporter in Tajikistan, says that this decision has been implemented since yesterday and will continue until the end of today.

Yesterday, Tajik President Emomali Rahman also sent a message of condolence to the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Mohammad Mokhbar, the presidential sponsor, and said, "He is with the people of Iran in these sad moments."

[:Read more](#)

[The reaction of world leaders to the death of Iran's president and foreign minister](#) •

Continued suppression and censorship of different reactions to the death of Ebrahim Raisi; "80 websites" received warnings

At the same time as mourning ceremonies are held inside Iran, often with the support of government institutions, FATA police announced the filing of a legal case against the publishers of "offensive examples" about the crash of Ebrahim Raisi's helicopter.

Vahid Majid, the head of FATA police, said that "80 websites" have been identified in this regard, they have been warned and legal cases have been filed for some of them.

Tehran's General and Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office had previously said that it had warned those .who published "false" news about the Ebrahim Raisi helicopter accident

Last day, Fatemeh Heydari, sister of Javad, one of the victims of the 1401 protests, who informs about the families of the petitioners, announced the arrest of Reza Babranjad due to the reaction to the .death of Ebrahim Raisi

Mrs. Heydari wrote in a post on X channel: "The IRGC intelligence raided the house of Mehdi Babranjad's mother who was killed in 1401 and arrested his brother Reza Babranjad for reacting to Raisi's death. When her son was arrested, Reza's mother said: Is your president dead? Aren't our ".children human? Why did you kill them? "Reza's family has no information about his condition

In his Instagram story, Reza Babranjad shared a dance of his brother and wrote: "Pure blood and the pains and sufferings of all mothers and fathers will take their revenge. It may take some time, but there ".is no escaping it



Ebrahim Raisi, head of office: When we called the helicopter pilot's phone, Imam Juma of Tabriz answered |

Erdogan announced the role of the Turkish drone in the search operation for the helicopter of Ibrahim Raisi

Two days after this plane crash, the way it happened and the details related to the search and finding of the wreckage of the helicopter carrying Ebrahim Raisi are still in the news

Today - Tuesday - Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan announced a day of public mourning in that country following the killing of his Iranian counterpart, and announced the role of the Turkish drone in the search operation for Ibrahim Raisi helicopter

Mr. Erdoğan said: "The Akinci drone carried out search and screening activities in the area for seven and a half hours. Akinji returned to our country after successfully completing the task. We know that our defense industry is frequently targeted by certain circles in our country. "On behalf of my country and my people, I thank our defense companies that work selflessly

The official news agency of the Turkish government also wrote that after the crash of Ebrahim Raisi's helicopter, the Ministry of Defense of Turkey assigned a drone and a Cougar helicopter with night vision capability to help

The domestic media in Iran also confirmed these reports and wrote that a Turkish military drone named Akinji found a hot spot that is believed to be the crash site or "hard landing" of Ebrahim Raisi's helicopter just hours after the search began in the skies of Varzeghan

This UAV, whose full name is "Barghdar Akinji", is a relatively large unmanned aerial vehicle with the ability to fly for a long time at a high altitude, the first of which was introduced about 5 years ago

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Ebrahim Raisi Ebrahim Raisi's helicopter crash

The most important news

The bodies of Ebrahim Raisi and his companions arrived in Tehran

hours ago 2

اجساد ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش به تهران رسید



IRNA

امروز در قم، تهران و چند شهر دیگر ایران مراسم‌های متعددی برای سوگواری و تشییع کشته‌شدگان سانحه هوایی ورزقان برگزار شد

۲ ساعت پیش

با انتقال اجساد ابراهیم رئیسی، حسین امیرعبداله‌یان و سایر قربانیان سانحه هوایی ورزقان به تهران، مراسم رسمی تشییع رئیس‌جمهوری سابق ایران فردا - چهارشنبه - با نماز خواندن رهبر جمهوری اسلامی بر اجساد آنها، تکمیل خواهد شد و سپس جسد ابراهیم رئیسی برای تدفین به شهر مشهد منتقل خواهد شد.

امروز پس از انتقال اجساد از تبریز به قم، مراسم تشییع و سوگواری در این شهر مذهبی ایران برگزار شد و همزمان در پایتخت، مراسم دولتی عزاداری برای رئیس‌جمهوری سابق و همراهان او برگزار شد به طوری که شبکه‌های تلویزیونی صدا و سیما بخش مهمی از برنامه‌های خود را به پوشش این مراسم اختصاص دادند.

ابراهیم رئیسی، رئیس‌جمهوری سابق ایران دو روز پیش در حال بازگشت از مراسم افتتاح سد قیزقلعه‌سی (سد قلعه دختر)

در شمال استان آذربایجان شرقی، در پی سقوط بالگرد حامل او و چند مقام ارشد دیگر کشته شد.

فردا - چهارشنبه - در ایران تعطیل رسمی اعلام شده و آن طور که گزارش شده آیت‌الله علی خامنه‌ای، رهبر جمهوری اسلامی، فردا صبح بر جسد ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهان او نماز خواهد خواند.

اجساد ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش، عصر امروز - سه‌شنبه - پس از تشییع در تبریز و قم، به تهران رسید.

خبرگزاری تسنیم، نزدیک به سپاه پاسداران، از آماده شدن محل تدفین ابراهیم رئیسی در داخل محوطه آرامگاه زیارتی علی بن موسی الرضا - امام هشتم شیعیان - خبر داده است.

همزمان، برخی از مقام‌های ارشد کشورهای همسایه و دیپلمات‌ها برای شرکت در مراسم رسمی عازم تهران هستند و اخبار مرتبط به نام رهبران شرکت‌کننده و غایب در این مراسم هم به یکی از حواشی اخبار روز سه‌شنبه ایران تبدیل شده است.



نمایندگان مجلس ایران امروز ضمن برگزاری مراسم سوگواری برای ابراهیم رئیسی، به اولویت طرح اصلاح مواردی از قانون انتخابات ریاست جمهوری را تصویب کردند

مجلس ایران اولویت طرح اصلاح مواردی از قانون انتخابات ریاست جمهوری را تصویب کرد

نمایندگان مجلس ایران امروز ضمن برگزاری مراسم سوگواری برای ابراهیم رئیسی، اولویت طرح اصلاح مواردی از قانون انتخابات ریاست جمهوری را تصویب کردند.

پیش‌تر گزارش شد که امسال همزمان با انتخابات ریاست‌جمهوری هشتم تیر، انتخابات شوراهای شهر و روستا برگزار خواهد شد.

مجلس همچنین تبصره‌ای به این طرح اضافه کرد که مدت زمان دوره هفتم شوراهای اسلامی شهر و روستا در سراسر کشور سه ساله می‌شود، که هدف آن حفظ همزمانی برگزاری انتخابات ریاست‌جمهوری و شوراهای اسلامی است.

این طرح‌ها برای تصویب به شورای نگهبان فرستاده خواهد شد هر چند برگزاری انتخابات در روز هشتم تیر به تأیید نهایی این شورا رسیده است.



00:36

اجساد رئیسی و همراهانش به تهران رسید |

آغاز ششمین دوره مجلس خبرگان رهبری یک روز پس از کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی

ششمین دوره مجلس خبرگان رهبری در حالی کار خود را آغاز کرد که رو به روی هیئت رئیسه این مجلس یک صندلی خالی برای ابراهیم رئیسی در نظر گرفته شد.

ابراهیم رئیسی نایب رئیس مجلس خبرگان پیشین و عضو مجلس جدید بود.

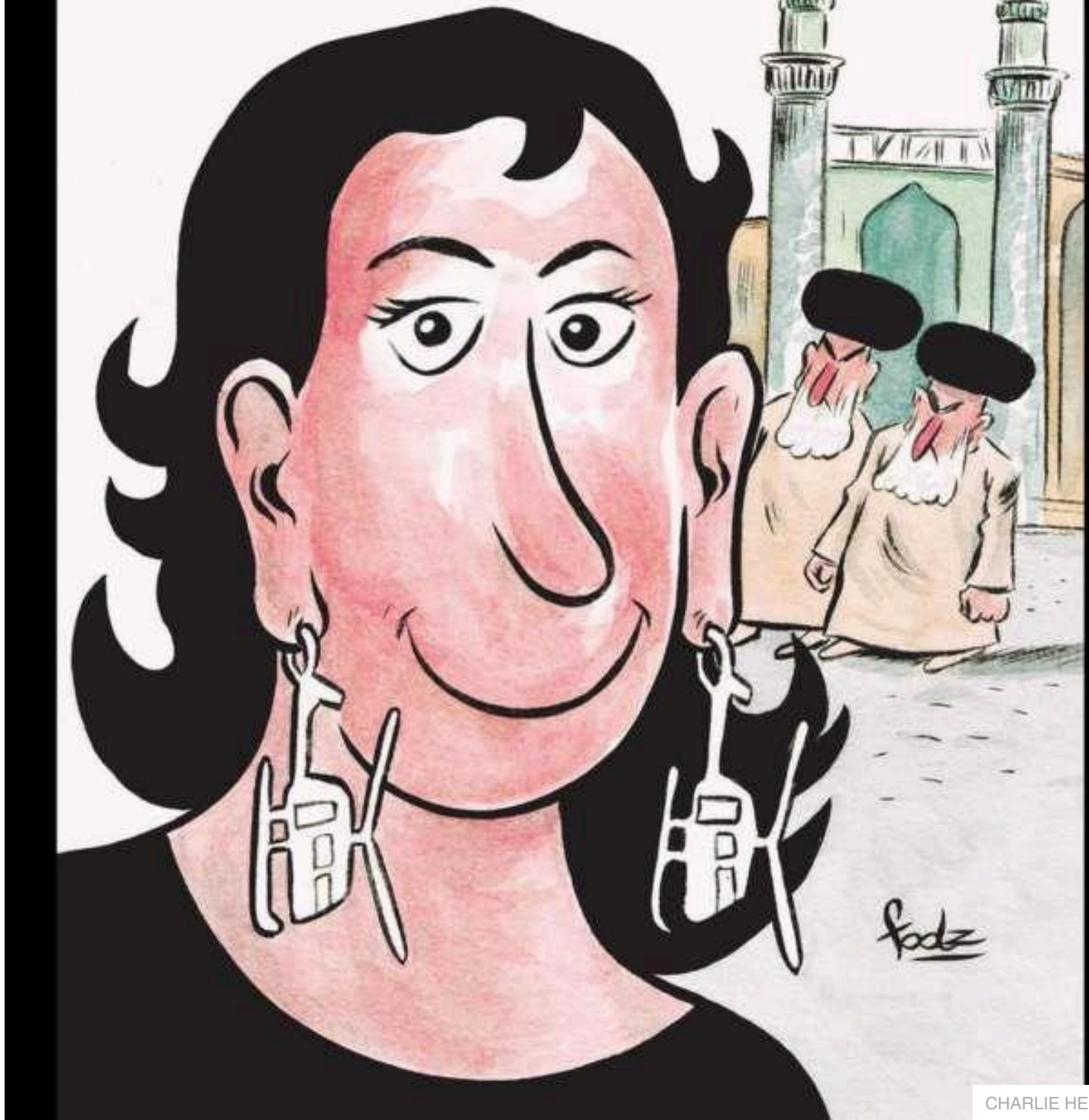
در جلسه امروز، صندلی خالی دیگری هم برای محمدعلی آل‌هاشم عضو دیگر مجلس خبرگان رهبری در نظر گرفته شده است که از جمله افرادی بود که در سانحه سقوط بالگرد رئیس‌جمهور جان باخت.

مجلس جدید خبرگان رهبری در ابتدای کار باید پنج عضو هیأت رئیسه دائم را انتخاب کند. تا پیش از آن روسای سنی این مجلس را اداره می‌کنند.

اکنون محمدعلی موحدی کرمانی ریاست سنی این مجلس را بر عهده دارد.

واکنش مجله شارلی ابدو به کشته شدن رئیسی در سقوط بالگرد

IRAN: FEMME, VIE, LIBERTÉ HÉLICOPTÈRE



CHARLIE HEBDO

واکنش مجله شارلی ابدو به کشته شدن رئیسی در سقوط بالگرد

در ادامه واکنش‌های متفاوت در نقاط مختلف جهان به کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی، امروز نشریه فرانسوی شارلی ابدو در واکنش به مرگ رئیسی، کاریکاتوری در حساب اینستاگرامش منتشر کرد.

در این کاریکاتور، زنی با گوشواره‌هایی به شکل بالگرد به تصویر کشیده شده و عبارت «زن، زندگی، آزادی، هلی‌کوپتر» نیز در بالای کاریکاتور نوشته شده است.

مجله شارلی ابدو، پیش از این هم بارها کاریکاتورهایی درباره مسائل ایران از جمله درباره بازگشت گشت ارشاد به خیابان‌ها منتشر کرده بود.

در واکنشی دیگر، به مسئولان رادیو و تلویزیون‌های دولتی تاجیکستان دستور داده شده است که دو روز از پخش سرود و موسیقی خودداری کنند.

نورالدین سعید، رئیس کمیته تلویزیون و رادیو، پخش نکردن سرود و موسیقی را نشانه «همدردی و تسلیت حکومت و مردم تاجیکستان به مردم دوست و هم‌فرهنگ ایران» خواند.

سهراب ضیا، خبرنگار بی‌بی‌سی در تاجیکستان می‌گوید که این تصمیم از دیروز به اجرا درآمده است و تا پایان امروز ادامه خواهد داشت.

دیروز امام‌علی رحمان، رئیس‌جمهور تاجیکستان هم پیام تسلیتی به رهبر جمهوری اسلامی ایران و محمد مخبر کفیل ریاست جمهوری فرستاد و گفت «در این لحظه‌های غم‌انگیز در کنار مردم ایران است.»

بیشتر بخوانید:

• واکنش رهبران جهان به مرگ رئیس‌جمهور و وزیر خارجه ایران

ادامه سرکوب و سانسور واکنش‌های متفاوت به مرگ ابراهیم رئیسی؛ «۸۰» وبسایت تذکر دریافت کردند

همزمان با برگزاری مراسم‌های سوگواری در داخل ایران که اغلب با حمایت نهادهای حکومتی در پلیس فتا از تشکیل پرونده قضائی برای منتشرکنندگان «مصادیق توهین‌آمیز» درباره سقوط بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی خبر داد.

وحید مجید، رئیس پلیس فتا گفت که «۸۰ وبسایت» در این زمینه شناسایی شده‌اند که به آنها تذکر داده شده و برای برخی پرونده قضائی تشکیل شده است.

دادستانی عمومی و انقلاب تهران پیش‌تر گفته بود به کسانی که در باره سانحه بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی اخبار «کذب» منتشر کرده‌اند، تذکر داده است.

روز گذشته هم فاطمه حیدری، خواهر جواد از کشته‌شدگان اعتراضات ۱۴۰۱ که درباره خانواده‌های دادخواه اطلاع‌رسانی می‌کند، از بازداشت رضا ببرزاد به دلیل واکنش به مرگ ابراهیم رئیسی خبر داد.

خانم حیدری در پستی در شبکه ایکس نوشته است: «اطلاعات سپاه حمله کرده به خانه مادر مهدی ببرنژاد از کشته شدگان سال ۱۴۰۱ و برادرش رضا ببرنژاد را به دلیل واکنش به مرگ رئیسی بازداشت کردند. مادر رضا هنگام بازداشت پسرش می‌گفته: رئیس جمهورتان مرده؟ مگر بچه‌ها ما آدم نبودند؟ چرا آنها را کشتید؟ خانواده رضا هیچ اطلاعی از وضعیت او ندارند.»

رضا ببرنژاد در استوری اینستاگرام خود رقصی از برادرش را شریک کرده و نوشته است: «خون پاک و درد و رنج‌های همه مادران و پدران دادخواه خودش تقاصش را می‌گیرد. شاید طول بکشد ولی هیچ گریزی از آن نیست.»



رئیس دفتر ابراهیم رئیسی: به تلفن خلبان بالگرد که زنگ زدیم، امام جمعه تبریز جواب داد

اردوغان از نقش پهپاد ترکیه در عملیات جستجوی بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی خبر داد

دو روز پس از این سانحه هوایی، نحوه وقوع آن و حواشی مربوط به تجسس و پیدا کردن لاشه بالگرد حامل ابراهیم رئیسی همچنان در صدر اخبار قرار دارد.

امروز - سه شنبه - رجب طیب اردوغان، رئیس جمهور ترکیه با اعلام یک روز عزای عمومی در آن کشور به دنبال کشته شدن همتای ایرانی‌اش، از نقش پهپاد ترکیه در عملیات جستجو بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی خبر داد.

آقای اردوغان گفت: «پهپاد آکینجی به مدت هفت ساعت و نیم فعالیت‌های جستجو و غربالگری را در منطقه انجام داد. آکینجی پس از انجام موفقیت‌آمیز وظیفه به کشورمان بازگشت. می‌دانیم که صنایع دفاعی ما مکرراً مورد هدف محافل

خاصی در کشورمان قرار می‌گیرد. من از طرف کشورم و ملت من از شرکت‌های دفاعی خود که فداکارانه کار می‌کنند تشکر می‌کنم.»

خبرگزاری رسمی دولت ترکیه هم نوشت پس از سقوط بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی، وزارت دفاع ترکیه یک پهپاد و یک بالگرد از نوع کوگار با قابلیت دید در شب را برای کمک اختصاص داد.

رسانه‌های داخلی در ایران هم با تایید این گزارش‌ها نوشتند یک پهپاد نظامی ترکیه به نام آکینجی، تنها ساعاتی پس از آغاز جستجو در آسمان ورزقان توانسته یک نقطه حرارتی که گمان می‌رود محل سقوط یا «فرود سخت» بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی باشد را پیدا کند.

این پهپاد که نام کامل آن «بیرقدار آکینجی» است، یک پرنده بدون سرنشین نسبتاً بزرگ با توانایی پرواز طولانی در ارتفاع بالاست که حدود ۵ سال پیش نخستین فرود آن معرفی شد.

موضوعات مرتبط

جامعه ایران	قوه قضائیه ایران	روابط خارجی ایران	مجلس ایران	امور نظامی ایران	رسانه های ایران
ایران	قاسم سلیمانی	سقوط بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی	ابراهیم رئیسی		

مهمترین خبرها

اجساد ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش به تهران رسید

۲ ساعت پیش

پس از پنج هفته، جلسات استماع شهود دادگاه ترامپ در پرونده حق‌السکوت به پایان رسید

۴ ساعت پیش

🕒 زنده برگزاری مراسم‌های سوگواری در قم و تهران همزمان با انتقال اجساد ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهان به پایتخت

۱ خرداد ۱۴۰۳ - ۲۱ مه ۲۰۲۴

گزارش و تحلیل



Ebrahim Raisi, Iranian president who was killed in an air crash on May 19, 2024

Raisi: The Poorly Educated Cleric Who Blundered Into Failed Presidency

Monday, 05/20/2024

Iran International

Ebrahim Raisi, effectively appointed by Iran's Supreme Leader as president in June 2021, was killed in a helicopter crash on May 19, exactly 63 years and five months after his birth in northeastern Iran.

This is the story of a young member of the Death Committee that ordered the execution of around 5,000 political prisoners serving their prison terms in 1988. He loyally served the clerical regime for 45 years and finally was elected President after Ali Khamenei's men barred most serious rivals from running as candidates.

"The greatest crime in the Islamic Republic since the beginning of the revolution was committed by you. In the future, you will be remembered among the criminals of history." These were the words that Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, the dismissed deputy of the Islamic Republic's first Supreme Leader, Ruhollah Khomeini, said to a group of five that later became known as the Death Committee on August 15, 1988. One of them was the 28-year-old deputy prosecutor of Tehran, Ebrahim Raisi. The eighth president of the Islamic Republic was killed in an aviation accident taking many secrets to the grave with him. Ebrahim Raisi was born in December 1959 in Mashhad and completed his primary education at Javadiyeh Elementary School in this city, after which he enrolled in a seminary and never received a standard education.



Raisi in childhood

He entered the seminary in Qom in 1975 and began his clerical studies at Boroujerdi School, supervised by Morteza Pasandideh, the elder brother of Ruhollah Khomeini. In fact, when the Islamic Republic was established in 1979, Raisi was 19 years old and four years into his clerical studies. At 20 years old, with only five years of clerical study, he was appointed as a deputy prosecutor in Karaj. Islamic law needed clerical prosecutors and judges whose main education was knowing the Sharia.

In 1982, at the age of 22, he became the prosecutor of Hamedan and married Jamileh Alamolhoda, daughter of Ahmad Alamolhoda, the current Friday prayer Imam of Mashhad. At 25, in 1984, Raisi was appointed deputy head of the Revolutionary Court and, in 1988, as deputy prosecutor of Tehran, he joined the Death Committee, which directed the execution of thousands between August and September 1988.



Raisi as a young revolutionary

After Khomeini's death, from 1989 to 1993, he served as Tehran's first prosecutor under Ali Khamenei's leadership. From 1993 to 2003, he was the head of the General Inspection Organization. From 2003 to 2013, under the judiciary chiefs Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi and Sadeq Larijani, he served as the first deputy head of the judiciary. For a short period from 2014 to 2015, he was the Attorney General of Iran. From 2015 to 2019, Ali Khamenei appointed him as the custodian of Astan Quds Razavi, an important and wealthy Shiite shrine. During this period, rumors about his potential succession to Khamenei intensified, fueled by images of his meetings with IRGC commanders and a special envoy from Putin.

Raisi attempted to change his appearance, wearing a cloak instead of his traditional robe, and engaged with people in Khorasan, hoping to win the 2017 presidential election. However, he was defeated by Hassan Rouhani, receiving about 16 million votes compared to Rouhani's 24 million. Following Sadeq Larijani's controversial departure from the judiciary, Raisi, after failing to secure the presidency, was appointed head of the judiciary by Ali Khamenei.



Raisi with IRGC commanders during his tenure at the Judiciary

Images of senior IRGC commanders meeting with Ebrahim Raisi at Astan Quds fueled speculation about his potential succession after Khamenei. During his tenure, he conducted high-profile trials, such as that of Akbar Tabari, the former deputy of Sadeq Larijani, building an anti-corruption image while sidelining Larijani, who was considered a potential successor to Khamenei. During this time, he held another significant position. From June 2012 to September 2021, he was the prosecutor of the Special Clerical Court, an institution established by Ruhollah Khomeini and operating outside the judiciary, directly overseen by the Supreme Leader, dealing with clerical infringements.

In 2021, Raisi entered the presidential race again, winning one of the lowest-turnout elections in the history of the Islamic Republic. His presidency was marked by severe economic recession and inflation, as sanctions imposed by former US President Donald Trump and worsening mismanagement and corruption ravaged the economy.

His weak and often blundering speeches cast a shadow over his aspirations for succession. Three years into his presidency, economic indicators reached unprecedented lows.

The most intense wave of protests, strikes, and the revolutionary uprising of 2022 occurred during his tenure.

On May 19, 2024, at the age of 63, Ebrahim Raisi died without realizing his ultimate dream of becoming the Supreme Leader.

He will be remembered by Iranians for his many blunders that revealed his lack of education, and his role in the Death Committee -- overseeing the deaths of thousands of innocent lives.

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Old Guard Cleric Takes Over Iran's Succession Body Under Looming Uncertainty

Anger and Disbelief at US 'Official' Condolences for Raisi

Former US VP Mike Pence Says 'World a Safer Place Without Raisi'

After Raisi's Death, Analysts Discuss What Could Happen Next in Iran



Ebrahim Raisi, Iranian president who was killed in an air crash on May 19, 2024

Outrage Over Official Condolences for Iran's Dead President

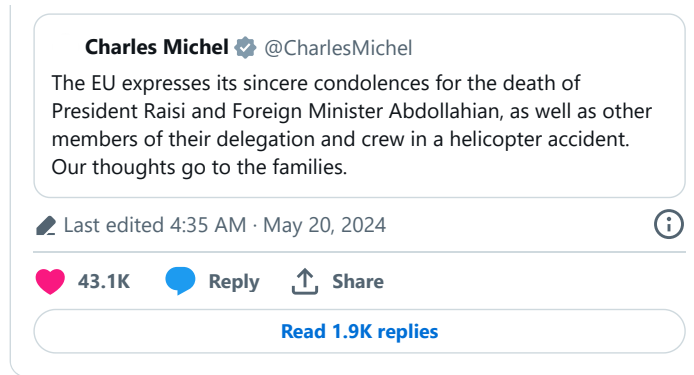
Monday, 05/20/2024

Iran International Newsroom

The death of Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi has triggered a mix of official condolences contrasted with backlash from critics around the globe who see the condolences as approval of Raisi's legacy as the 'Butcher of Tehran'.

Many European leaders and officials have voiced strong dissent against the European Council's condolences. Geert Wilders, a well-known far-right leader from the Netherlands, vehemently rejected EU sentiments of sorrow, declaring them unrepresentative of their views and launching the hashtag "not in my name" on the social network X.





Wilders further criticized the current Iranian regime, expressing hope for a secular future for Iran free from what he describes as an "oppressive and barbaric Islamic mullah regime."

President of the European Council, Charles Michel had released a statement saying "the EU expresses its sincere condolences for the death of President Raisi and Foreign Minister Abdollahian, as well as other members of their delegation and crew in a helicopter accident. Our thoughts go to the families."

Wilders' statements rejecting the condolences have resonated across social media, garnering support from other European politicians like Charlie Weimers, Benjamin Haddad, David Lega, Nathalie Goulet, and Theo Francken, all of whom have publicly criticized the act of consoling Raisi's death.



Critics argue that extending condolences to such a regime implicitly legitimizes its actions, which include suppression of dissent, support for terrorism, and ongoing human rights violations. At the age of 25 in 1984, **Raisi** became the deputy head of the Revolutionary Court, and by 1988, as deputy prosecutor of Tehran, he was part of the Death Committee, which oversaw the mass **execution** of thousands between August and September of that year.

French Parliament representative Benjamin Haddad openly questioned the appropriateness of mourning a regime that "hangs its freedom-loving young people, attacks its neighbors, produces drones that kill Ukrainian civilians, and supports terrorism."

Hannah Neumann, a member of the European Parliament and a critic of the Islamic Republic, told the people of Iran that Michel issued the condolence message in his personal capacity, not on behalf of Europe.



I want all the people in [#Iran](#) to know, that [@CharlesMichel](#) is speaking here as a private person not as [@eucopresident](#) and for sure not on behalf of Europeans.

Charles Michel  [@CharlesMichel](#)

The EU expresses its sincere condolences for the death of President Raisi and Foreign Minister Abdollahian, as well as other members of their delegation and crew in a helicopter accident. Our thoughts go to the families.

5:29 AM · May 20, 2024



2K



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Amidst the international reactions, figures like Sergio Mattarella, the President of Italy, and Xi Jinping, President of China, also shared their condolences, with Xi calling the loss "a great tragedy for the people of Iran" and claiming "the people of China have lost a good friend." The sentiment faced criticism on Chinese social networks, with some users calling the crash "the best gift for Iranian women," reflecting the deep divisions in public opinion regarding Raisi's rule.

The response from media outlets has been equally sharp, with the Australian Financial Review branding Raisi as an "executioner," referring to his alleged role in mass executions and crackdowns during his time in power, well over 500 last year alone in a record wave of executions.

Iran's neighbors have been more sympathetic to the news. Pakistan declared a national day of mourning, a move that drew varied responses domestically and internationally. Similarly, leaders from Syria and Lebanon announced official mourning periods, underscoring the divisive nature of Raisi's influence.

Prominent leaders like Turkey's Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Azerbaijan's Ilham Aliyev have also paid their respects.

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(/)

Analisi. I rivali di Raisi fanno ancora più paura



Giorgio Ferrari

lunedì 20 maggio 2024

☰ 🔊 Ascolta ▶

Era molte cose insieme, Ebrahim Raisi. Era il delfino della guida suprema Ali Khamenei, era lo sfegatato allievo dell’ayatollah Khomeini, era il giovane giustiziere che alla guida della famigerata “Commissione della Morte” aveva mandato a morire sulla forca trentamila oppositori politici, era il vicepresidente dell’Assemblea degli Illuminati, il sinedrio degli ottantotto esperti cui spetta la nomina della prossima Guida Suprema. E soprattutto era l’esponente più in vista del claustrofobico cerchio magico del potere. Rispetto all’ottantacinquenne Khamenei e alla esausta gerontocrazia iraniana Raisi era un giovanotto. Sessantatré anni, conservatore, ultrareligioso, impermeabile alla modernità, un pilastro della teocrazia inventata dall’ayatollah Khomeini, Raisi era considerato il delfino della Guida Suprema. Se escludiamo Mojtaba, il secondogenito di Khamenei, rivali veri e propri nella corsa al potere assoluto non ne aveva.

Ne aveva molti invece nella folta pattuglia dei Guardiani della Rivoluzione, cupa e

sanguinaria espressione della gioventù iraniana (oltre centoventimila adepti), spocchie

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 questa che viene bastonata, violentata, scaricata sui marciapiedi in nome di una
 pura moralità pubblica. Sono loro i veri avversari del regime e sarebbero stati loro, i
 pasdaran e i guardiani ormai organizzati in una milizia divenuta negli anni un

contropotere difficile da contrastare, gli avversari più temibili per Raisi.

«Sono un difensore dei diritti umani e della sicurezza del popolo», sanciva sfrontato Raisi, avvolto nella tunica da chierico, sul capo il nero turbante che attesta la discendenza diretta dal Profeta. Suo padre era un'umile pedina del basso clero sciita che lo Scià aveva messo al bando. Prima ancora di annientare i residui della dinastia Pahlevi, sotto l'occhio benevolo di Khomeini Raisi aveva fatto pulizia dei possibili oppositori interni. Una lunga purga di modello staliniano, destinata a sfrondare i tralci più pericolosi della rivoluzione, i visionari, gli idealisti, i radicali. L'Iran dell'ayatollah che faceva precipitare una nazione giovane e moderna nel medioevo prossimo venturo apprezzava uomini come lui, gli Javert, i Vyšinskij che accompagnano il potere con la frusta implacabile delle loro sentenze.

Perfino Mahmud Ahmadinejad, l'ex sindaco di Teheran poi battagliero presidente della repubblica islamica, il duro che l'America chiamava The Beast, la bestia, al confronto con la felpata e sottile strategia politica di Raisi appare un reperto del passato. Raisi, che respingeva ogni approccio con l'Occidente e soprattutto con il Grande Satana americano, era perfetto per l'oligarchia guardiana che teneva strette le maglie sull'economia e la vita pubblica: l'Iran doveva rimanere un sistema chiuso, in grado di dialogare solo con i propri simili, con le autocrazie, come quella russa e cinese, con i malfidenti wahabiti di Riad, mai con Washington.

Ora si tratta di capire chi lo sostituirà. E anche – ma pare sia questione al momento tenuta sotto traccia – come e perché al confine con l'Azerbaijan sia precipitato proprio il suo di elicottero e non gli altri due che lo seguivano. Nel pozzo dei misteri iraniani c'è posto anche per la muta domanda: cui prodest? La risposta ancora non c'è, perché i beneficiari, anche fuori le mura del fortilizio sciita, sono davvero molti.

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WORLD NEWS

Iran's president and foreign minister die in helicopter crash at moment of high tensions in Mideast

The Associated Press' news director for the Gulf and Iran, Jon Gambrell, explains tensions facing Iran after a helicopter crash killed its president. (AP video shot by Bassam Hatoum)

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BY **JON GAMBRELL**

Updated 9:29 AM GMT-4, May 20, 2024

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Iranian [President Ebrahim Raisi](#) and the country's foreign minister were found dead Monday hours after their helicopter crashed in fog, leaving the Islamic Republic without two key leaders as extraordinary tensions grip the wider Middle East.

Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, who has the final say in the Shiite theocracy, quickly named a little-known vice president as caretaker and insisted the government was in control, but the deaths mark yet another blow to a country beset by pressures both at home and abroad.

Apparent helicopter crash carrying Iran's president, foreign minister

A Turkish drone suggested the crash site was on the side of a mountain in northwest Iran.



Iran has offered no cause for the crash nor suggested sabotage brought down the helicopter, which fell in mountainous terrain in a sudden, intense fog.

In Tehran, Iran's capital, businesses were open and children attended school Monday. However, there was a noticeable presence of both uniformed and plainclothes security forces downtown.

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The crash comes as the [Israel-Hamas war](#) roils the region. Iran-backed Hamas led the attack that started the conflict, and Hezbollah, also supported by Tehran, has fired rockets at Israel. Last month, Iran launched its own an [unprecedented drone-and-missile attack](#) on Israel.

What to know:

- **The crash:** Follow AP's [live coverage of the helicopter crash](#) in which Iran's president and foreign minister were found dead.
- **Ebrahim Raisi:** [Iran's hard-line president](#) has long been seen as a protégé to Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.
- **Hossein Amirabdollahian:** The foreign minister represented the [hard-line shift](#) after the collapse of Tehran's nuclear deal with world powers.
- **International reaction:** Countries including [Russia, Iraq and Qatar have made formal statements of concern](#) about Raisi's fate.



In this photo provided by Moj News Agency, rescue teams are seen near the site of the incident of the helicopter carrying Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi in Varzaghan in northwestern Iran, Sunday, May 19, 2024. (Azin Haghighi, Moj News Agency via AP)



In this photo provided by Islamic Republic News Agency, IRNA, the helicopter carrying Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi takes off at the Iranian border with Azerbaijan after President Raisi and his Azeri counterpart Ilham Aliyev inaugurated dam of Qiz Qalasi, or Castel of Girl in Azeri, Iran, Sunday, May 19, 2024. (Ali Hamed Haghdoost/IRNA via AP)

A [hard-liner who formerly led the country's judiciary](#), Raisi was viewed as a protege of Khamenei. During his tenure, relations have also continued to deteriorate with the West as Iran enriched uranium closer than ever to weapons-grade levels and supplied bomb-carrying drones to [Russia for its war in Ukraine](#).

His government has also faced years of [mass protests](#) over the ailing economy and women's rights — making the moment that much more sensitive.

The crash killed all eight people aboard a Bell helicopter, which Iran purchased in the early 2000s, according to the state-run IRNA news agency reported. Among the dead were Iranian [Foreign Minister Hossein Amirabdollahian](#), the governor of Iran's East Azerbaijan province, a senior cleric from Tabriz, a Revolutionary Guard official, and three crew members, IRNA said.

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Iran has flown Bell helicopters extensively since the shah's era. But aircraft in Iran face a shortage of parts, in part because of Western sanctions, and often fly without safety checks. Against that backdrop, former Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif sought to blame the United States for the crash in an interview Monday.

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Who is Ebrahim Raisi, Iran's president whose helicopter suffered a 'hard landing' in foggy weather?



Helicopter crash that killed Iran's president and others could reverberate across the Middle East

“One of the main culprits of yesterday’s tragedy is the United States, which ... embargoed the sale of aircraft and aviation parts to Iran and does not allow the people of Iran to enjoy good aviation facilities,” Zarif said. “These will be recorded in the list of U.S. crimes against the Iranian people.”

State TV gave no immediate cause for [the crash that occurred](#) in Iran’s East Azerbaijan province. Footage released by IRNA early Monday showed what the agency described as the crash site, across a steep valley in a green mountain range.

The U.S. has yet to comment publicly on Raisi’s death. Ali Bagheri Kani, a nuclear negotiator for Iran, will serve as the country’s acting foreign minister, state TV said.

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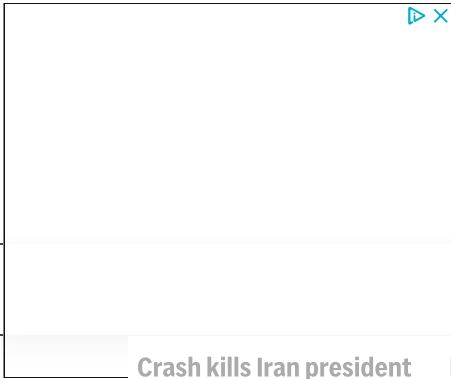


Condolences [poured in](#) from neighbors and allies after Iran confirmed there were no survivors from the crash. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi said in a post on the social media platform X that his country “stands with Iran in this time of sorrow.” Russian President Vladimir Putin, in a statement released by the Kremlin, described Raisi “as a true friend of Russia.”

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, China’s Xi Jinping and Syrian President Bashar Assad also offered condolences. Azerbaijan’s president, Ilham Aliyev, said he and his government were “deeply shocked.” Raisi, 63, was returning Sunday from Iran’s border with Azerbaijan, where he inaugurated a dam with Aliyev when the crash happened.

The death also stunned Iranians, and Khamenei declared five days of public mourning. But many have been ground down by the collapse of the country’s rial currency and worries about regional conflicts spinning out of control with Israel or even with Pakistan, which Iran exchanged fire with this year as well.

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Khamenei stressed the business of Iran's government would continue no matter what — but Raisi's death raised the specter of what will happen after the 85-year-old supreme leader either resigns or dies. Final say in all matters of state rest with his office and only two men have held the position since the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

Raisi had been discussed as one possible contender for the role. The only other person so far suggested has been Khamenei's 55-year-old son, Mojtaba. However, some have raised concerns over the position going to a family member, particularly after the revolution overthrew the hereditary Pahlavi monarchy of the shah.

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For now, Khamenei has named the first vice president, Mohammad Mokhber, as caretaker, in line with the constitution, which says a new presidential election should be called within 50 days.

Mokhber had already begun receiving calls from officials and foreign governments in Raisi's absence, state media reported.

An emergency meeting of Iran's Cabinet was held as state media made the announcement Monday morning. The Cabinet issued a statement afterward pledging it

would follow Raisi's path and that "with the help of God and the people, there will be no problem with management of the country."

Raisi [won Iran's 2021 presidential election](#), a vote that saw the lowest turnout in the Islamic Republic's history. He was sanctioned by the U.S. in part over his involvement in the mass execution of thousands of political prisoners in 1988 at the end of the bloody Iran-Iraq war.

Under Raisi, Iran now enriches uranium at nearly weapons-grade levels and hampers international inspections. Iran has armed Russia in its war on Ukraine, as well as launched a massive drone-and-missile attack on Israel amid its war against Hamas in the Gaza Strip. It also has continued arming proxy groups in the Mideast, like Yemen's Houthi rebels and Lebanon's Hezbollah.

Meanwhile, mass protests in the country have raged for years. The most recent involved the 2022 death of [Mahsa Amini](#), a woman who had been earlier detained over her allegedly loose headscarf, or hijab. The monthslong security crackdown that followed the demonstrations killed more than 500 people and saw over 22,000 detained.

In March, a United Nations investigative panel found that Iran was responsible for the "physical violence" that led to Amini's death.

Raisi is the second Iranian president to die in office. In 1981, a bomb blast killed President Mohammad Ali Rajai in the chaotic days after the country's Islamic Revolution.

Associated Press writer Nasser Karimi in Tehran, Iran, contributed to this report.

JON GAMBRELL

Gambrell is the news director for the Gulf and Iran for The Associated Press. He has reported from each of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, Iran and other locations across the world since joining the AP in 2006.

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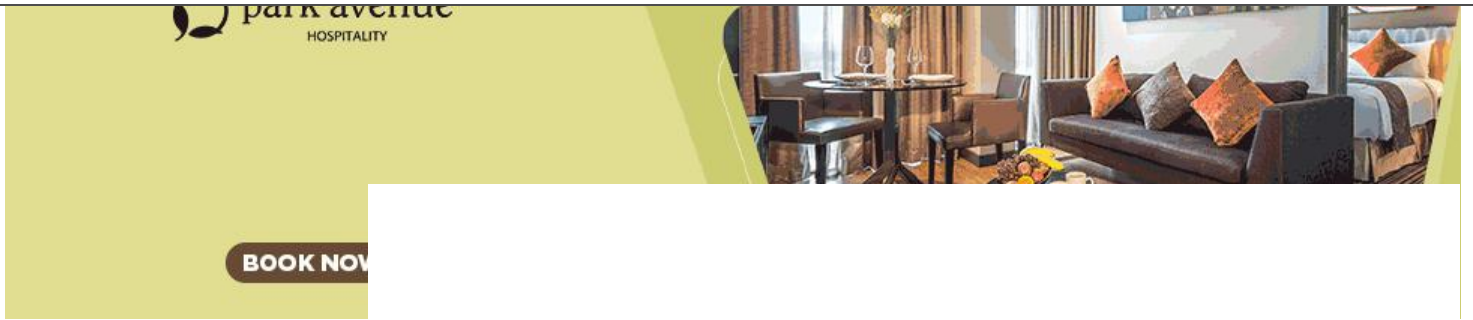
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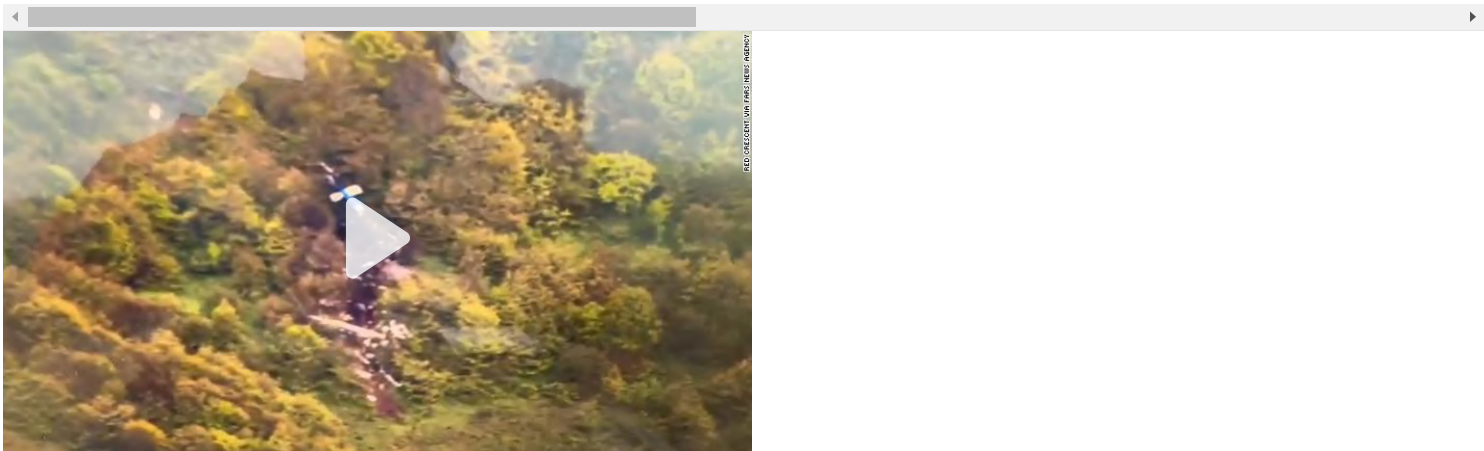
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Drone video shows apparent crash site of Iranian president's helicopter 01:04

LIVE UPDATES

Iran's President Raisi killed in helicopter crash

By Kathleen Magramo, Deva Lee, Rhea Mogul, Jerome Taylor, Antoinette Radford and Rob Picheta, CNN

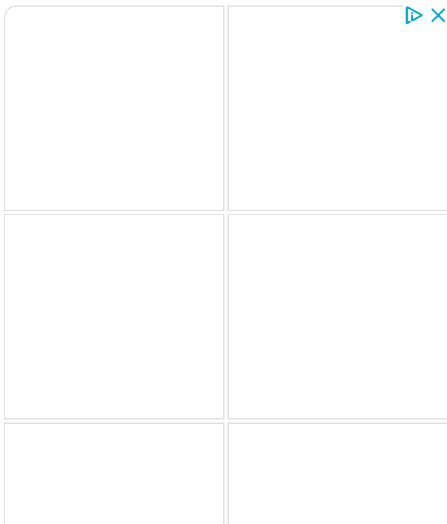
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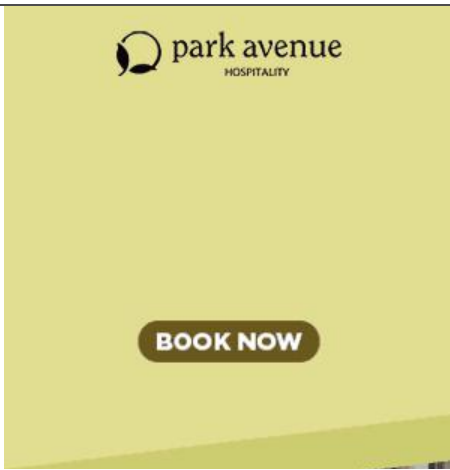
- Iran's President Ebrahim Raisi **has died** in a helicopter crash at age 63, the government confirmed. The country's foreign minister and seven others were killed after the crash in a remote, mountainous area of Iran's northwest.
- Raisi was the second-most powerful person in the Islamic Republic after Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. Iran's **First Vice President** Mohammad Mokhber is now acting president, and **top negotiator Ali Bagheri Kani** has been appointed acting foreign minister.
- The president's death comes at a **fraught moment in the Middle East**, just weeks after **Iran launched a drone and missile attack** on Israel in response to a deadly strike on its diplomatic compound in Damascus.
- Hardliner Raisi became president in a historically uncompetitive election in 2021. He has overseen **intensified repression of dissent** in a nation convulsed by youth-led protests against clerical rule.



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Body of President Raisi to be moved to city of Mashhad on Tuesday

From CNN's Adam Pourahmadi

The body of Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi and the other victims of Sunday's helicopter crash will be transferred on Tuesday from Tabriz to the northeastern city of Mashhad, where Raisi was born, according to Fars news.

A large public ceremony is scheduled to take place at a prayer hall in Tabriz at 4 p.m. local time on Monday, Fars news reported.

At 9 a.m. local time on Tuesday, a large procession will accompany the bodies of Raisi and the other victims from Tabriz Martyr's Square to the city's airport. From there, the bodies will be moved to Mashhad, according to Fars.

Raisi was born in Mashhad in 1960. He ran the powerful charity known as Astan-e Quds-e Razavi, which manages the huge Imam Reza shrine, a major Islamic holy site in the city.



1 hr 6 min ago

Iran's president has died. Here's what we know about what comes next

From CNN Staff



Iran's President Ebrahim Raisi at Saadabad Cultural & Historical Complex in Tehran, Iran, on April 29, 2023. Sakineh Salimi/Borna News/Aksonline ATPImages/Getty Images

Iran's President Ebrahim Raisi was confirmed dead by state media on Monday morning, after a helicopter he was traveling in alongside Foreign Minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian, and seven others crashed in foggy conditions in the country's remote northwest on Sunday.

Here's what to know now:

Acting president: In the wake of Raisi's death, Vice President Mohammad Mokhber has been **appointed as acting president**.

Acting foreign minister: Ali Bagheri Kani, who has led Iranian delegations through indirect negotiations with the United States over nuclear issues and prisoner exchanges, has been **appointed acting foreign minister** after the death of **Amir-Abdollahian**, state news agency IRNA reported.

New elections: The Iranian constitution mandates that the three heads of the branches of government, including the vice president, speaker of the parliament, and head of the judiciary, must arrange for an election and elect a new leader within 50 days of assuming the role of acting President. Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei said in a message to state news agencies that Mokhber was responsible for organizing **elections for a new president** within that time.

Public mourning: Ayatollah Khamenei has announced **five days of public mourning** after the crash, and expressed his condolences. **All cultural and arts activities** have been canceled in Iran for the next seven days.

Global reaction: The loss of Raisi — a conservative hardliner and protege of Ayatollah Khamenei — is expected to sow further uncertainty in a country already buckling under significant economic and political strain, with tensions with nearby Israel at a dangerous high. His death has already triggered international reaction with **Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, India and the UAE** leader expressing their condolences for his death. Lebanon has **declared three days of mourning**.

Militias respond: Iran-backed militant groups **Hamas, the Houthis, and Hezbollah** have sent condolences to Tehran over the death of Raisi.

near the village of Uzi, in Iran's East Azerbaijan Province on Sunday, May 19. The helicopter was on its way to Tabriz, returning from a ceremony to open a dam on Iran's border with Azerbaijan. Eight other people were on board.



Correction: A previous version on this graphic misstated the date of the incident.

Sources: CNN, Iranian news agencies IRNA and Tasnim
Graphic: Henrik Pettersson, CNN



4 hr 5 min ago

Iran cancels all cultural and arts activities for seven days

From Negar Mahmoodi

All cultural and arts activities in Iran will be suspended for seven days following the death of President Ebrahim Raisi, the Ministry of Culture announced on Monday.

Raisi died in a helicopter crash at age 63.

The country's foreign minister and seven others were also killed after the crash in a remote, mountainous area of Iran's northwest.



1 hr 7 min ago

Judiciary branches

From Alireza Hajhosseini



Iran's First Vice President Mohammad Mokhber speaks during Iran's government cabinet in Tehran, Iran, on May 20. Iran's Presidency/WANA/Reuters

Iran's acting president Mohammad Mokhber held an "extraordinary meeting" on Monday with the heads of the legislative and judicial branches following the announcement of President Ebrahim Raisi's death, according to Iranian state media.

Mokhber spoke with Iranian Parliament Speaker Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf and Hujjat al-Islam Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i, the head of Iran's Judiciary, according to Iran's semi-official Tasnim News.

The three expressed their condolences and reaffirmed the three branches of government will continue its duties to the nation "without any interruption," Tasnim reported.



4 hr 25 min ago

Iran appoints top negotiator Ali Bagheri Kani as acting foreign minister, state media reports

From CNN's Mostafa Salem



Iran's Chief Nuclear Negotiator Ali Bagheri Kani leaves the Palais Coburg in Vienna, Austria, on August 4, 2022. Lisa Leutner/Reuters

Ali Bagheri Kani, who has led Iranian delegations through indirect negotiations with the United States over nuclear issues and prisoner exchanges, has been appointed acting foreign minister after the death of **Hossein Amir-Abdollahian**, state news agency IRNA reported.

Amir-Abdollahian was among the nine people killed in a helicopter crash in Iran's remote northwestern mountainous region on Sunday, along with Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi.

"Following the martyrdom of Hussein Amir Abdollahian, the Foreign Minister of our country, with the approval of the Cabinet Board, Ali Bagheri, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Foreign Affairs, was appointed as the acting minister of the ministry," state news agency IRNA said.



5 hr 10 min ago

Iran's supreme leader announces five days of mourning for those killed in helicopter crash

From CNN's Alireza Hajthosseini

Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei announced five days of public mourning after a helicopter crash killed President Ebrahim Raisi, the country's foreign minister, and seven others.

In a message carried by Iran's state news agencies, Khamenei expressed his condolences over the deaths and confirmed Iran's first Vice President Mohammad Mokhber is now managing the executive branch.

"He is obliged to arrange with the heads of the legislative and judicial branches to elect a new president within a maximum of fifty days."

5 hr 4 min ago

Putin says Raisi was "a true friend of Russia"

From CNN's Seb Shukla and Anna Chernova



Russian President Vladimir Putin, left, shakes hands with Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi during a meeting in Moscow, Russia, on December 7, 2023. Sergei Bobylev/Sputnik/Reuters

Russian President Vladimir Putin described Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi as an "outstanding politician" and said his death was an "irreparable loss," according to a [statement](#) from the Kremlin.

"As a true friend of Russia, he made an invaluable personal contribution to the development of good neighborly relations between our countries and made great efforts to bring them to the level of strategic partnership," Putin said.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov described Raisi and Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian as "true, reliable friends of our country" and added that it was "deeply saddened" by their deaths.

"Their role in strengthening mutually beneficial Russian-Iranian cooperation and trusting partnership is invaluable. We sincerely condole with the families and friends of the victims, as well as with all the friendly people of Iran," Lavrov said.

has provided Russia with shared drones that have been used to fire on Ukraine.



5 hr 24 min ago

"A great loss for the Iranian nation," says spokesperson for Iran's Guardian Council

From CNN's Alex Stambaugh



People pray for the well-being of Iran's President Ebrahim Raisi following the crash of a helicopter carrying him, in Tehran, Iran, on May 19. Majid Asgaripour/WANA/Reuters

The spokesperson for Iran's Guardian Council – a powerful 12-member council in charge of overseeing elections and legislation – has called the death of President Ebrahim Raisi "a great loss for the Iranian nation."

Spokesman Hadi Tahan Nazif said that while Iran is facing a tragedy with the death of its president, Iran's constitution has foreseen the necessary measures for this situation.

"Just as the leader of the Islamic Republic stated, the affairs of the country will not be disrupted," Nazif told Iranian state news agency Press TV.

Iranian constitution mandates that the three heads of the branches of government, including the vice president, speaker of the parliament, and head of the judiciary, must arrange for an election and elect a new leader within 50 days of assuming the role of acting President.

3 hr 5 min ago

It will “not be very difficult” to fill the gap after Raisi’s death, analyst says

From CNN staff



Meir Javedanfar walks near his home in Tel Aviv on April 21, 2006. Gil Cohen Magen/Reuters/File

It will “not be very difficult” to fill the gap after Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi’s death, a Tel Aviv-based analyst told CNN.

“President Raisi was not a very successful president in terms of the economy,” Meir Javedanfar, director of Middle East Economic and Political Analysis Company, told CNN.

“In Iran, the president's hands are usually tied because although they have a lot of responsibility, the authority to carry out things really remains in the hands of the supreme leader.”

He added that Raisi “was not somebody with a background in security,” nor someone “with a background in Iran's bureaucracy.”

“He was a chief for the judiciary. He cut his teeth in the judiciary system of the Islamic Republic. And he was not a man of vision. He was not a charismatic politician who came to change things,” Javedanfar said.

“The economy which he was supposed to manage actually got worse under President Raisi.”



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Mondo

Trovato il relitto dell'elicottero di Raisi, la Mezzaluna rossa: tutti morti i passeggeri

Il velivolo sarebbe precipitato pare per le cattive condizioni meteo in una zona impervia nell'Azerbaijan orientale

TEHERAN, 20 maggio 2024, 08:40

Redazione ANSA

Condividi



La tv di Stato iraniano ha dato la notizia ufficiale della morte del presidente Ebrahim Raisi, definendolo "martire del servizio" e precisando che saranno resi noti il luogo e l'ora della cerimonia funebre.

La Mezzaluna rossa iraniana afferma che tutti i passeggeri dell'elicottero del presidente Ebrahim Raisi sono morti, come riporta l'agenzia di stampa russa Tass.

Le autorità iraniane stanno identificando i corpi carbonizzati dei passeggeri. Tra le vittime ci sono le guardie del corpo del presidente, il generale Mehdi

Mousavi, un membro della base Ansar al-Mahdi delle Guardie rivoluzionarie, il pilota, il copilota e il tecnico di volo.

A bordo dell'elicottero c'erano anche il ministro degli Esteri Hossein Amirabdollahian, il governatore della provincia dell'Azerbaigian orientale Malek Rahmati e il leader della preghiera del venerdì di Tabriz Mohammadali Al-Hashem.

Il "relitto" è stato trovato sulla strada per il villaggio iraniano di Khoilar-Kalam, afferma il capo della Mezzaluna rossa locale Pir Hossein Koolivand. Le squadre di ricerca hanno trovato parti dell'ala e della pala del velivolo su una collina e si sono mosse verso il posto.

L'agenzia di stampa statale turca Anadolu e quella iraniana Fars affermano che **un drone Akinci fornito da Ankara ha rilevato una "fonte di calore" in una zona dell'Azerbaigian orientale** e che sul posto sono state immediatamente inviate le squadre di soccorso. La Mezzaluna rossa iraniana ha inviato nella zona 73 squadre di soccorso, compresi cani da rilevamento, che hanno operato in condizioni meteorologiche difficili, con pioggia e nebbia che riducono la visibilità.

Il luogo dell'incidente sarebbe a circa 100 chilometri da Tabriz, vicino a un villaggio chiamato Tavid, in una remota zona montuosa dell'Azerbaigian. Anche il presidente russo, **Vladimir Putin**, ha ordinato l'invio di due aerei, un elicottero e 50 uomini dalla Russia per cercare l'elicottero.

Con un messaggio diretto agli amici, ma soprattutto ai nemici a partire da Israele, l'Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, guida suprema del paese, ha assicurato che non ci saranno vuoti di potere. E il governo iraniano ha annunciato che continuerà ad operare "senza interruzioni" dopo la morte del presidente Raisi.

"Il presidente del popolo iraniano, laborioso e instancabile..., ha sacrificato la sua vita per la nazione", si legge in un comunicato del governo. "Assicuriamo alla nazione leale che, con l'aiuto di Dio e il sostegno del popolo, non ci sarà la minima interruzione nell'amministrazione del Paese", aggiunge la nota.

Per approfondire

 Agenzia ANSA

I leader mondiali coinvolti in incidenti aerei - Notizie - Ansa.it

Dal premier portoghese nel 1980 a quello polacco nel 2010 (ANSA)



Il convoglio presidenziale di tre elicotteri era partito dall'Azerbaigian dopo una visita di Raisi all'omologo Iham Aliyev, con cui aveva inaugurato una diga. Le prime notizie, arrivate dai media iraniani, hanno riferito di un "incidente",

ma senza chiarire se l'elicottero coinvolto fosse quello di Raisi. Il seguito è stato un susseguirsi caotico di aggiornamenti, spesso contraddittori.

"Raisi non è ferito, è ripartito a bordo di un'auto", la prima versione dell'agenzia iraniana Mehr, che poi ha cancellato la notizia. Il primo resoconto ufficiale è arrivato dal ministro dell'interno Ahmad Vahidi, che ha confermato lo schianto ("il duro atterraggio") dell'elicottero con Raisi, il ministro degli Esteri, il governatore della provincia e il principale imam della regione, "a causa delle cattive condizioni meteorologiche". E soprattutto ha fatto capire che l'allarme era reale, tanto più che la nebbia ostacolava l'arrivo dei soccorritori sul posto. Nel frattempo, gli altri due elicotteri del convoglio sono arrivati a destinazione.

Per approfondire

 Agenzia ANSA

Raisi, delfino di Khamenei e ariete anti-Israele - Notizie - Ansa.it

Ex capo dei giudici, fece impiccare migliaia di dissidenti (ANSA)



L'Ue, su richiesta di Teheran, ha attivato il sistema satellitare Copernicus. Altri Paesi, come Arabia Saudita, Russia e Turchia, hanno offerto assistenza. Anche la Casa Bianca ha seguito l'evoluzione della crisi, mentre da Roma Giorgia Meloni ha convocato per una riunione con i ministri competenti e l'intelligence. Alcuni membri del governo iraniano si sono spostati a Tabriz, la città dove Raisi sarebbe dovuto arrivare, per seguire più da vicino l'evolversi della situazione.

Video

Iran, incidente in elicottero per Raisi: giallo sul presidente



Folle di fedeli, immortalate dalla televisione, hanno recitato preghiere nel sacro Santuario dell'Imam Reza nella città di Mashhad, città natale di Raisi. Con il passare delle ore si sono ridotte le speranze. Un funzionario iraniano in condizioni di anonimato ha detto alla Reuters che "le informazioni provenienti dal luogo dell'incidente sono molto preoccupanti", e che la vita di Raisi e del ministro Amirabdollahian "è a rischio".

Media israeliani, che naturalmente seguono con grande interesse la vicenda dell'acerrimo nemico, hanno citato fonti diplomatiche in Occidente, secondo cui Raisi non sarebbe sopravvissuto. **A un certo punto si è riaperto un filo di speranza: il vicepresidente esecutivo iraniano Mohsen Mansouri ha parlato di un contatto con uno dei passeggeri e un membro dell'equipaggio del velivolo precipitato, affermando: "Sembra che l'incidente non sia stato molto grave".** Poi, però si è tornati di nuovo nell'incertezza, tra annunci e smentite del ritrovamento dell'elicottero.

Eletto presidente della Repubblica islamica nel 2021, l'ultraconservatore 63enne Raisi ha preso le redini di un Paese in preda ad una profonda crisi sociale e ad un'economia messa a dura prova dalle sanzioni statunitensi contro Teheran per il suo contestato programma nucleare. Delfino della Guida suprema e in pole position per la successione, si è dimostrato un intransigente nemico di Israele e degli Stati Uniti, arrivando al massimo livello di scontro con lo Stato ebraico, culminato con il primo attacco iraniano condotto in territorio nemico, sullo sfondo della guerra a Gaza. Con la sua morte, nonostante le rassicurazioni di Khamenei sulla tenuta del sistema, si aprirebbe una fase di turbolenza nel Paese che potrà condizionare i già fragilissimi equilibri del Medio Oriente.

Per approfondire

 Agenzia ANSA

In caso di morte la presidenza dell'Iran va al vice - Notizie - Ansa.it

In caso di morte improvvisa del presidente, la Costituzione iraniana prevede che il primo vicepresidente - che ora è Mohammad Mokhber - assuma l'incarico di presidente, con l'approvazione del leader supremo. (ANSA)



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خلاصه

- ابراهیم رئیسی، رئیس‌جمهور ایران، در سقوط یک چرخبال کشته شد
- وزیر خارجه، یک استاندار و یک امام جمعه هم به همراه آقای رئیسی کشته شدند
- در ایران پنج روز عزای عمومی اعلام شده است
- قرار است در ۵۰ روز آینده، رئیس‌جمهور جدید انتخاب شود
- رهبران کشورهای مختلف به دولت ایران تسلیت گفته‌اند

🕒 ۱۰ دقیقه پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۳:۳۶

واکنش کشورهای همسایه ایران به کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی



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واکنش کشورهای همسایه ایران به کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی

جواد همدانی از اسلام‌آباد و شهناز کامل‌زاده از دوشنبه گزارش می‌دهد:

تماشا در X

📍
۹:۱۰ قبل از ظهر ۲۰۰ مه ۲۰۲۴

📧 هم‌رسانی
↗️
💬 پاسخ
۸
❤️

خواندن بیشتر در X

🕒 ۱۲ دقیقه پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۳:۳۴

واکنش‌ها به «کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش» در شبکه‌های

اجتماع



🕒 زنده

ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش در سقوط چرخبال کشته شدند

📍
۹:۳۲ قبل از ظهر ۲۰۰ مه ۲۰۲۴

📧 هم‌رسانی
↗️
💬 پاسخ
۶
❤️

خواندن ۱ پاسخ

🕒 ۱ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۳:۳۴

سیاستمداران افغانستان جان‌باختن ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش را تسلیت گفتند

برخی از رهبران احزاب و چهره‌های سیاسی افغانستان، در بیانیه‌های جداگانه جان‌باختن ابراهیم رئیسی، رئیس‌جمهور ایران و هیات همراهش را تسلیت گفتند.

طالبان و جبهات نظامی مخالف این گروه در پیام‌های جداگانه با مردم ایران ابراز همدردی کردند.

بیشتر بخوانید

🕒 ۲ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۱:۲۴

خانواده‌های قربانیان جمهوری اسلامی: رئیسی با مرگش از محاکمه گریخت

در پی کشته‌شدن رئیس‌جمهور ایران و همراهانش، خانواده‌های دادخواه قربانیان جمهوری اسلامی در پیام‌هایی از ابراهیم رئیسی به‌عنوان «یکی از مهم‌ترین ناقضان حقوق بشر» در این کشور نام بردند.

آنان تاکید کردند که رئیسی با مرگش از محاکمه گریخت.

بیشتر بخوانید

🕒 ۲ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۰:۵۳

عراق عزای عمومی یک‌روزه اعلام کرد

دولت عراق در واکنش به خبر مرگ ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش، یک روز عزای عمومی در این کشور اعلام کرد.

پیش از این، سوریه و لبنان هر کدام سه روز و پاکستان برای یک روز عزای عمومی اعلام کرده بودند.

🕒 ۲ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۰:۴۸

لحظه اعلام خبر مرگ رئیسی در زیارت امام رضا

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🕒 ۳ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۰:۲۲

یک مقام جمهوری اسلامی: اجساد همه سرنشینان چرخبال سوخته است

محمدحسن نامی، رئیس سازمان مدیریت بحران در ایران اعلام کرد اجساد همه سرنشینان چرخبال حامل ابراهیم رئیسی سوخته است.

آقای نامی گفت همه اجساد کاملاً قابل شناسایی بودند و برای همین نیازی به انجام آزمایش دی‌ان‌ای نیست.

بیشتر بخوانید

🕒 ۳ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۰:۱۳

احمد مسعود: مردم افغانستان در چنین شرایط دشوار در کنار ملت بزرگ ایران قرار دارد

احمد مسعود، رهبر جبهه مقاومت ملی افغانستان می‌گوید «مردم افغانستان در چنین شرایط دشوار و غم‌انگیز در کنار دولت و ملت بزرگ ایران قرار دارد.»

مسعود در پیامی در واکنش به جان‌باختن رئیس‌جمهور ایران و همراهانش، با مردم و دولت ایران ابراز همدردی کرد.

🕒 ۴ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۹:۳۹

جزئیات مرگ رئیس‌جمهور ایران در گزارشی از نصیر بهزاد، خبرنگار افغانستان اینترنشنال



افغانستان اینترنشنال
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جزئیات مرگ رئیس‌جمهور ایران در گزارشی از نصیر بهزاد، خبرنگار افغانستان اینترنشنال:

تماشا در X



۲:۴۸ قبل از ظهر ۲۰۲۴ مه

هم‌رسانی

↑ پاسخ

۶۵



خواندن ۲ پاسخ

۴ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۹:۳۷

کشته شدگان مقام‌های جمهوری اسلامی در سقوط چرخبال در آذربایجان شرقی کی‌ها بودند؟

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کشته شدگان مقام‌های جمهوری اسلامی در سقوط چرخبال در آذربایجان شرقی کی‌ها بودند؟

تماشا در X

۲:۵۹ قبل از ظهر ۲۰ مه ۲۰۲۴

۲۲ ❤️ ۲۲ 💬 پاسخ ↑ هم‌رسانی

خواندن ۲ پاسخ

۴ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۹:۳۶

واکنش‌ها به مرگ ابراهیم رئیسی

🕒 ۴ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۹:۲۱

سوریه سه روز عزای عمومی اعلام کرد

دولت سوریه برای مرگ ابراهیم رئیسی و حسین امیرعبداللہیان، سه روز عزای عمومی در این کشور اعلام کرد.

سوریه گفت پرچم‌هایش در سراسر کشور، سفارتخانه‌ها و نمایندگی‌های دیپلماتیک در خارج به صورت نیمه افراشته در خواهد آمد.

بیشتر بخوانید

🕒 ۴ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۹:۱۲

علی باقری‌کنی، سرپرست وزارت امور خارجه ایران شد

در پی مرگ حسین امیرعبداللہیان در سانحه سقوط چرخبال، علی باقری‌کنی با تصویب هیات دولت جمهوری اسلامی، سرپرست وزارت امور خارجه ایران شد.

علی باقری‌کنی پیش از این، معاون سیاسی وزارت امور خارجه بود.

🕒 ۴ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۹:۰۸

اجساد ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش در حال انتقال به تبریز است

یک مقام استانداری آذربایجان شرقی اعلام کرد مراسم تشییع ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش روز سه‌شنبه، اول جوزا، در تبریز برگزار می‌شود.

حسین حقیقیان گفت اجساد کشته‌شدگان چرخبال سانحه دیده در منطقه ورزقان در حال اعزام به تبریز است تا به پزشکی قانونی منتقل شوند.

🕒 ۵ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۸:۴۶

رئیس‌الوزرای طالبان می‌گویند از جان باختن ابراهیم رئیسی عمیقاً غمگین و متأثر است

محمد حسن آخند، رئیس‌الوزرای طالبان با صدور اعلامیه‌ای کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی، رئیس‌جمهور ایران و همراهانش در سانحه سقوط چرخبال را تسلیت گفت.

ملا حسن آخند گفته حکومت طالبان «بخاطر این رویداد المناک عمیقاً غمگین و متأثر است.»

[بیشتر بخوانید](#)

🕒 ۵ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۸:۳۱

خامنه‌ای پنج روز عزای عمومی اعلام کرد

علی خامنه‌ای، رهبر جمهوری اسلامی با انتشار پیامی، پنج روز عزای عمومی در ایران اعلام کرد.

آقای خامنه‌ای در بخشی از این پیام گفت محمد مخبر طبق اصل ۱۳۱ قانون اساسی در مقام مدیریت قوه مجریه قرار می‌گیرد.

[بیشتر بخوانید](#)

🕒 ۵ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۸:۲۴

جواد ظریف: امریکا یکی از مقصران اصلی سقوط چرخبال ابراهیم رئیسی است

وزیر امور خارجه سابق جمهوری اسلامی می‌گوید امریکا یکی از مقصران کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهان او در سانحه سقوط چرخبال است.

جواد ظریف توضیح داد که: «علی‌رغم دستور دیوان بین‌المللی دادگستری، امریکا فروش قطعات هواپیما و هوانوردی را به ایران تحریم کرده است.»

[بیشتر بخوانید](#)

🕒 ۵ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۸:۱۷

وزیر خارجه پیشین ایران: امریکا در مرگ رئیسی مقصر است

🕒 ۵ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۸:۱۵

انتقال جسد ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش از محل سقوط چرخبال

🕒 ۵ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۸:۰۹

سینماها و تئاترهای ایران تا اطلاع ثانوی تعطیل شدند

بر اساس اطلاعیه‌های رسمی، سینماهای سراسر ایران از روز دوشنبه تا «اطلاع ثانوی» تعطیل هستند.

نمایش تمامی تئاترهای کمدی و غیرکمدی نیز از امروز تا مدتی نامعلوم لغو خواهد شد.

🕒 ۵ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۸:۰۶

پوتین: ابراهیم رئیسی دوست واقعی روسیه بود

ولادیمیر پوتین، رئیس‌جمهور روسیه خطاب به علی خامنه‌ای مرگ ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش را تسلیت گفت.

او رئیسی را «سیاستمداری برجسته» خواند که از «احترام بالایی نزد هموطنان خود و اقتدار قابل توجهی در خارج از کشور» برخوردار بود.

بیشتر بخوانید

🕒 ۶ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۷:۴۱

پاکستان در پی کشته شدن رئیس‌جمهور ایران عزای عمومی اعلام کرد

شهباز شریف، نخست‌وزیر پاکستان در پی کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی، رئیس‌جمهور ایران، یک روز عزای عمومی اعلام کرد.

نخست‌وزیر پاکستان همچنان دستور داد که پرچم این کشور به‌عنوان بخشی از مراسم عزاداری برای یک روز در سراسر کشور نیمه‌برافراشته شود.

بیشتر بخوانید

🕒 ۶ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۷:۴۰

مقام اسرائیلی: تل‌آویو در مرگ رئیسی دخالتی نداشته است

یک مقام اسرائیلی به خبرگزاری رویترز گفت که اسرائیل در سقوط چرخبال ابراهیم رئیسی که منجر به مرگ او و هیات همراهش شد، دخالتی نداشته است.

🕒 ۶ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۶:۴۸

پیام‌های تسلیت حزب‌الله و حشد شعبی برای مرگ ابراهیم رئیسی

حزب‌الله لبنان و حشد شعبی عراق در پیام‌هایی جداگانه، مرگ ابراهیم رئیسی را تسلیت گفتند.

حشدالشعبی همراه با پیام تسلیت تصویری مشترک از رئیسی همراه با قاسم سلیمانی و ابومهدی المهندس منتشر کرد.

🕒 ۷ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۶:۴۰

اصرار رسانه‌های دولتی ایران بر پیدا شدن چرخبال رئیسی با پهپاد ایرانی برغم نقش پهپاد ترکیه

در حالی که رسانه‌های دولتی ایران در خبرهای خود بر پیدا شدن محل سقوط چرخبال رئیسی و همراهانش با پهپادهای ایران تاکید می‌کنند، خبرگزاری آناتولی ترکیه گزارش داد که «لاشه چرخبال رئیس‌جمهور ایران در مختصات مشخص شده توسط پهپاد آکینجی یافته شد.»

🕒 ۷ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۶:۲۹

سخنگوی شورای نگهبان ایران: از دیروز موارد لازم به معاون اول رئیس‌جمهور گفته شده است

سخنگوی شورای نگهبان ایران گفت که «از دیروز» موارد لازم به محمد مخبر، معاون اول رئیسی گفته شد و «اداره امور توسط او انجام می‌شود».

طحان نظیف افزود که موضوع فرایند حداکثر ۵۰ روزه برای برگزاری انتخابات تمهیداتی لازم را خواهد داشت.

۷ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۵:۵۶

رئیس هلال احمر: اجساد سرنشینان چرخبال حامل رئیسی و همراهان در حال انتقال است

رئیس جمعیت هلال احمر اعلام کرد اجساد سرنشینان چرخبال حامل ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش در حال انتقال هستند و عملیات جست‌وجو به پایان رسیده است.

پیرحسین کولیوند در تماس با شبکه خبر گفت اجساد در حال انتقال به تبریز است.

۸ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۵:۴۳

مقام ایرانی: انتخابات ریاست جمهوری باید در ۵۰ روز آینده برگزار شود

رئیس کمیسیون امور داخلی و شوراها در ایران گفت انتخابات ریاست جمهوری چهاردهم طبق قانون باید در پنجاه روز آینده برگزار شود. محمد صالح جوکار گفت بعد از انتخاب رئیس‌جمهور او کابینه جدید را برای اخذ رای اعتماد به مجلس معرفی می‌کند.

۸ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۵:۱۳

با کشته شدن رئیسی، معاون اول او مسئولیت‌هایش را به عهده می‌گیرد

طبق قانون اساسی جمهوری اسلامی ایران، معاون اول رئیس‌جمهور در صورت مرگ او با موافقت رهبر حکومت مسئولیت‌های او را به عهده می‌گیرد. محمد مخبر معاون اول رئیسی است.

۸ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۴:۵۱

عبدالله عبدالله کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش در سقوط بالگرد را تسلیت گفت

عبدالله عبدالله، رئیس پیشین شورای عالی مصالحه ملی در یادداشتی در حساب کاربری خود در اکس، کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی رئیس‌جمهور ایران و همراهانش در سقوط بالگرد را به مردم و دولت ایران تسلیت گفت. او نوشت: «مراتب غمشریکی عمیق خویش را تقدیم می‌دارم.»

۹ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۴:۳۶

هیات دولت ایران در پی کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش جلسه فوری تشکیل داد

هیات دولت جمهوری اسلامی ایران در پی کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش جلسه فوری تشکیل داد. ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش در سقوط بالگرد در آذربایجان شرقی کشته شدند.

🕒 ۹ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۴:۱۶

خبرگزاری تسنیم: ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش در سقوط بالگرد کشته شدند

خبرگزاری تسنیم، وابسته به سپاه از کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی رئیس‌جمهور ایران و همراهانش در سقوط بالگرد خبر داد.

علاوه بر ابراهیم رئیسی، حسین امیرعبداللہیان وزیر خارجه جمهوری اسلامی و چند تن دیگر در بالگرد بودند.

🕒 ۹ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۴:۰۵

فرمانده سپاه عاشورا در ایران: در بالگرد حامل رئیسی برخی از جسد‌ها سوخته‌اند

فرمانده سپاه عاشورا در ایران اعلام کرد برخی از جسد‌ها در پی سقوط بالگرد رئیسی سوخته‌اند و قابل‌شناسایی نیستند. برخی رسانه‌ها هم تصاویری از لاشه بالگرد حامل رئیسی و جسد‌هایی در اطراف آن را منتشر کرده‌اند.

بیشتر بخوانید

🕒 ۹ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۳:۵۴

خبرگزاری مهر: ابراهیم رئیسی در سقوط بالگرد کشته شد

خبرگزاری مهر کشته شدن ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش را در سقوط بالگرد تایید کرد. «شبکه امامت»، رسانه وابسته به شورای سیاستگذاری ائمه جمعه در ایران نیز کشته شدن رئیسی و همراهانش از جمله محمدعلی آل‌هاشم، نماینده خامنه‌ای را تایید کرده است.

🕒 ۱۰ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۳:۲۶

تصاویر اولیه از لاشه بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی

هلال احمر ایران و خبرگزاری‌های دولتی در این کشور تصاویر اولیه از لحظه پیدا شدن لاشه بالگرد حامل ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش را پخش کردند.

همزمان سایت رجانیوز گزارش داده که تلاش‌ها برای کشف علل حیات سرنشینان بالگرد ادامه دارد.

🕒 ۱۰ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۹:۰۳

رئیس جمعیت هلال احمر ایران: آثاری از زنده بودن سرنشینان بالگرد مشاهده نشده است

حسین کولیوند، رئیس جمعیت هلال احمر ایران از رسیدن نیروهای امدادی به محل بقایای بالگرد رئیسی و همراهانش خبر داد.

رئیس جمعیت هلال احمر گفته با کشف محل بالگرد سانحه دیده آثاری از زنده بودن سرنشینان بالگرد مشاهده نشده است.

🕒 ۱۰ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۰:۰۳

امدادگران: کابین بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی سوخته و سرنشینان «جان ندارند»

ویدیوهای منتشر شده در رسانه‌ها پرواز پهپادهای امدادی را نشان می‌دهند که امدادگران می‌گویند بالگرد حامل رئیسی سوخته است. امدادگران می‌گویند بدن سرنشینان سرد است و «جان ندارند».

🕒 ۱۱ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۴:۰۲

رویترز: بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی به طور کامل سوخته است

خبرگزاری رویترز به نقل از یک مقام نوشت: بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی در سانحه به طور کامل سوخته است.

به گزارش رسانه‌های دولتی ایران، تاکنون آثاری از زنده بودن سرنشینان بالگرد به دست نیامده است.

🕒 ۱۱ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۳۸:۰۲

رئیس هلال احمر ایران پیدا شدن محل سقوط بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی را تأیید کرد

پیرحسین کولیوند، رئیس جمعیت هلال احمر ایران پیدا شدن محل سقوط بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی، رئیس‌جمهور این کشور را تأیید کرد.

پیرحسین کولیوند گفت: «شرایط خوب نیست.»

خبرگزاری تسنیم، تصاویری از لحظه پیدا شدن بالگرد رئیسی را منتشر کرده است.

۱۱ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۲:۱۴

خبرگزاری ایرنا: محل سقوط بالگرد رئیسی پیدا شد

خبرگزاری جمهوری اسلامی (ایرنا) از پیدا شدن محل سقوط بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی، رئیس‌جمهور ایران خبر داد.

خبرگزاری ایرنا نوشت: « نیروهای امدادی در حال نزدیک شدن به محل سانحه هستند.»

بیشتر بخوانید

۱۲ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۱:۴۴

رسانه‌های جمهوری اسلامی: لاشه بالگرد حامل رئیسی در مختصات پهپاد ترکیه‌ای یافت نشد

به گزارش خبرگزاری فارس، تیم‌های امدادی نشانه‌ای از بالگرد رئیسی را در مختصات اعلامی پهپاد ترکیه‌ای مشاهده نکردند. روزنامه ایران هم نوشت: نیروهای امدادی به مختصات اعلام شده پهپاد ترکیه‌ای رسیدند، اما تاکنون گزارشی از مشاهده لاشه بالگرد وجود ندارد.

۱۲ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۱:۰۸

خبرگزاری آناتولی: پهپاد ترکیه احتمالاً محل سقوط بالگرد رئیسی را پیدا کرده است

خبرگزاری آناتولی با انتشار تصاویری در حساب کاربری خود در شبکه اجتماعی اکس، از تشخیص محل احتمالی سقوط بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی توسط پهپاد آکینجی ترکیه خبر داد. طبق این گزارش، اطلاعات جمع‌آوری شده توسط پهپاد آکینجی به طرف ایرانی ارسال شده است.

۱۳ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۰:۴۴

مقام ایرانی: یک منبع حرارتی که احتمالاً لاشه بالگرد رئیسی است، شناسایی شده است

فرمانده سپاه عاشورا در ایران اعلام کرد یک منبع حرارتی که احتمالاً لاشه بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی است، شناسایی شده است.

خبرگزاری تسنیم هم گزارش داد که «آکینجی» هواپیمای بدون سرنشین ترکیه منبع گرمایی را شناسایی کرده که گمان می‌رود مربوط به بالگرد باشد.

بیشتر بخوانید

🔴 ۱۳ ساعت پیش . ۳۱ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۰۰:۳۲

هلال احمر ایران: بوی سوخت موتورها با بوی سوخت بالگرد رئیسی اشتباه شد

رئیس هلال احمر ایران خبر داد که بوی سوخت حس شده، بوی سوخت خود موتورها بوده است. پیرحسین کولیوند گفت: «همکاران ما بوی سوخت موتورها را با بوی سوخت بالگرد اشتباه گرفتند.» او پیشتر گفته بود در حال اعزام نیرو به مکانی است که بوی سوخت در آن حس شده است.

🔴 ۱۴ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۲۳:۲۸

هلال احمر ایران: به دلیل شرایط سخت محیطی، عملیات جستجوی بالگرد رئیسی با کندی مواجه است

ستاد ملی مدیریت شرایط اضطراری هلال احمر ایران اعلام کرد شرایط جوی منطقه حادثه بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی مه گرفته و بارانی است. این نهاد گفته عملیات جستجو با وجود شرایط سخت و کاهش دید در منطقه و همچنین مخاطرات محیطی با کندی مواجه است.

بیشتر بخوانید

🔴 ۱۴ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۲۳:۰۹

پوتین به سفیر جمهوری اسلامی: به خامنه‌ای بگویید نگرانیم و هر کمکی لازم باشد انجام می‌دهیم

به گزارش رسانه‌های ایران، ولادیمیر پوتین در جلسه‌ای با کاظم جلالی سفیر ایران در مسکو گفت: «ما از وقوع حادثه برای بالگرد رئیس‌جمهور ایران بسیار ناراحت شدیم. حتما پیام من را به خامنه‌ای منتقل کنید.» او افزود: هر کاری برای کمک لازم باشد انجام می‌دهیم.

بیشتر بخوانید

🔴 ۱۵ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۲۲:۳۲

رهبر اکثریت سنای امریکا: در حادثه بالگرد رئیسی، مدرکی در ارتباط با خرابکاری وجود ندارد

چاک شومر، رهبر اکثریت سنای امریکا گفت مقام‌های امنیتی به او گفته‌اند «هیچ مدرکی دال بر خرابکاری» در سقوط بالگرد رئیسی وجود ندارد.

او افزود: بالگرد در هوای بسیار بد و مه‌آلودی در شمال غرب ایران سقوط کرد، «بنابراین به نظر یک تصادف است.»

بیشتر بخوانید

📌 ۱۵ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۲۲:۰۵

خبرگزاری تسنیم: عملیات نجات با سختی در حال انجام است

خبرگزاری تسنیم نوشت که منطقه سانحه برای بالگرد رئیس جمهور ایران به علت دارا بودن ارتفاعات و کوه‌های زیاد، امکان هیچ‌گونه ارتباط مخابراتی، رادیویی، تلفنی و موبایلی وجود نداشته و عملیات با سختی در حال انجام است.

📌 ۱۶ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۲۰:۴۸

هلال احمر: مه‌گرفتنی، باران و تاریکی شب جست‌وجو را سخت کرده

پیرحسین کولیوند، رییس جمعیت هلال احمر جمهوری اسلامی اعلام کرد «مه‌گرفتنی، باران و تاریکی شب کار جست‌وجو را سخت کرده است.» او افزود با وجود شرایط دشوار، عملیات تجسس همچنان ادامه دارد.

📌 ۱۷ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۲۰:۰۸

امارات متحده عربی: آماده کمک به عملیات یافتن بالگرد هستیم

وزارت امور خارجه امارات متحده عربی در واکنش به سانحه هوایی برای رئیسی اعلام کرد ابوظبی در کنار تهران ایستاده است. امارات متحده عربی همچنین از آمادگی خود برای کمک به عملیات یافتن بالگرد حامل رئیسی و همراهانش خبر داد.

📌 ۱۷ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۲۰:۰۷

مشارکت ترکیه در عملیات جست‌وجوی بالگرد رئیسی

وزارت دفاع ترکیه اعلام کرد یک فروند پهپاد آکینجی و یک فروند بالگرد از نوع کوگار با قابلیت دید در شب، برای کمک به عملیات جست‌وجوی بالگرد رئیسی در آذربایجان شرقی اختصاص داده شده است. این اقدام به درخواست جمهوری اسلامی انجام گرفت.

بیشتر بخوانید

📌 ۱۷ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۲۰:۰۶

هلال احمر: هنوز خبری از بالگرد و سرنشینان آن نیست

ستاد ملی مدیریت شرایط اضطراری هلال احمر ایران اعلام کرد هنوز خبری از بالگرد سانحه دیده و سرنشینان آن نیست.

این ستاد افزود عملیات جست‌وجو با وجود برودت هوا همچنان ادامه دارد و تعداد تیم‌های امدادی حاضر در منطقه به ۶۵ تیم افزایش یافته است.

۱۸ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۹:۲۸

یک مقام نظامی: محل دقیق سانحه شناسایی شده و در حال عزیمت به منطقه هستیم

فرمانده سپاه پاسداران در آذربایجان شرقی ایران اعلام کرد: «دقایقی قبل سیگنالی از بالگرد و تلفن همراه یکی از خدمه در محل سانحه دریافت شد.»

او افزود نیروهای نظامی در حال عزیمت به محل سقوط چرخبال ساقط شده رئیسی هستند.

بیشتر بخوانید

۱۸ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۸:۵۹

هلال احمر: محل سقوط بالگرد حامل رئیسی شناسایی شده است

بابک محمودی، رئیس سازمان امداد و نجات هلال احمر گفت محل سقوط بالگرد حامل رئیسی شناسایی شده است.

او افزود: «دقایقی پیش تیم‌های عملیاتی اعزام شده به محل پس از ساعت‌ها جست‌وجو، محل احتمالی بالگرد سانحه دیده رئیس‌جمهور و هیات همراه را شناسایی کردند.»

بیشتر بخوانید

۱۹ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۸:۲۲

معاون اجرایی رئیسی: به نظر می‌رسد که حادثه سختی نبوده است

محسن منصوری، معاون اجرایی رئیسی گفت: «با دو نفر از همراهان رئیس‌جمهور در چند نوبت ارتباط برقرار کرده‌ایم و به نظر می‌رسد که حادثه سختی نبوده است.»

منصوری به همراه بهرام عین‌اللهی، وزیر بهداشت جمهوری اسلامی ایران برای بررسی شرایط به منطقه اعزام شده‌اند.

۱۹ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۸:۲۰

اتحادیه اروپا به درخواست تهران برای یافتن موقعیت بالگرد رئیسی کمک می‌کند

یانتس لنارچیچ، کمیسر مدیریت بحران اتحادیه اروپا اعلام کرد این اتحادیه به درخواست تهران، سامانه نقشه برداری سرویس مدیریت اضطراری کوپرنیک را برای پیدا کردن بالگرد حامل ابراهیم رئیسی فعال کرده است.

🕒 ۱۹ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۸:۱۷

ریاض: در این شرایط دشوار در کنار تهران ایستاده ایم

وزارت امور خارجه عربستان سعودی با انتشار بیانیه ای اعلام کرد ریاض اخبار مربوط به سانحه هوایی برای رئیسی را با «نگرانی شدید» دنبال می کند.

در این بیانیه آمده ریاض «در این شرایط دشوار» در کنار تهران ایستاده و آماده ارائه «هرگونه کمک مورد نیاز» است.

🕒 ۱۹ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۸:۱۶

روسیه: امیدواریم رئیسی و همراهانش زنده باشد

ماریا زاخارووا، سخنگوی وزارت امور خارجه روسیه گفت مسکو آماده است در عملیات جست و جوی بالگرد مفقود شده رئیسی و همچنین مشخص شدن علل این حادثه، با تهران همکاری کند.

زاخارووا افزود: «ما صمیمانه امیدواریم که سرنشینان بالگرد زنده باشند و جان و سلامتی آن ها در خطر نباشد.»

🕒 ۲۰ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۷:۲۸

وزیر داخله ایران: با توجه به مه شدید و باران، هنوز بالگرد ابراهیم رئیسی پیدا نشده است

احمد وحیدی، وزیر داخله ایران گفت: «با توجه به مه شدید، باران، جنگل و دره در منطقه، هنوز توفیقی حاصل نشده و بالگرد رئیسی پیدا نشده است.»

🕒 ۲۰ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۷:۱۹

رهبر ایران درباره سلامت ابراهیم رئیسی ابراز امیدواری کرد

علی خامنه ای، رهبر جمهوری اسلامی ابراز امیدواری کرد که رئیس جمهور ایران و همراهانش از حادثه سقوط چرخبال حامل شان جان سالم بدر ببرند.

او گفت: «همه برای سلامت این جمع خدمت گزار دعا کنند. ملت ایران نگران و دلوپس نباشند، هیچ اختلالی در کار کشور به وجود نمی آید.»

🕒 ۲۰ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۷:۰۱

طالبان: وضعیت رئیس‌جمهور ایران را با «بیم و امید» دنبال می‌کنیم

وزارت خارجه طالبان در بیانیه‌ای گفت که «گزارش‌های پیرامون سرنوشت هلیکوپتر ابراهیم رئیسی، رئیس‌جمهوری اسلامی ایران، آقای حسین امیر عبداللہیان، وزیر امور خارجه و تعدادی همراهان شان را با بیم و امید دنبال می‌نماید.»

این وزارت نوشت: «امیدواریم اتفاقی ناخوشایندی صورت نگرفته باشد.»

🕒 ۲۰ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۶:۵۱

سخنگوی حکومت ایران: تاکنون هیچ خبر جدیدی درباره رئیسی نیست

به گزارش خبرگزاری تسنیم، بهادری جهرمی، سخنگوی حکومت ایران گفت که با توجه به مختصات محل حادثه و شرایط جوی، تا این لحظه هیچ خبر جدیدی درباره وضعیت رئیسی جمهور ایران و همراهانش وجود ندارد.

🕒 ۲۱ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۶:۰۵

تسنیم: تیم‌های امدادی به محل سانحه نزدیک‌تر شدند

خبرنگار تسنیم، نزدیک به سپاه پاسداران ایران گزارش داد که تیم‌های اعزامی هلال احمر، امدادی، کوهنوردان و گروه‌های مردمی کمتر از نیم ساعت آینده به محل مختصات احتمالی سانحه بالگرد رئیس‌جمهور ایران می‌رسند.

🕒 ۲۲ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۵:۴۶

یک مقام ایرانی در گفت‌وگو با رویترز: جان رئیسی و امیرعبداللہیان در خطر است

یک مقام حکومت جمهوری اسلامی در مصاحبه با خبرگزاری رویترز، گزارش‌ها از محل سانحه را «بسیار نگران‌کننده» خواند و افزود جان رئیس‌جمهور و وزیر خارجه ایران «در خطر» قرار دارد.

او که می‌خواست هویتش فاش نشود، در عین حال تاکید کرد: «ما هنوز امیدوار هستیم.»

🕒 ۲۲ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۵:۱۴

امریکا: اخبار مربوط به سانحه برای بالگرد حامل رئیسی را به دقت دنبال می‌کنیم

سخنگوی وزارت امور خارجه امریکا اعلام کرد واشنگتن گزارش‌های مربوط به سانحه برای بالگرد حامل رئیسی و امیرعبداللہیان را به دقت دنبال می‌کند.

🕒 ۲۲ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۵:۱۳

صفحه اینستاگرام رئیسی: برای سلامتی او «نذر ختم صلوات» کنید

صفحه اینستاگرام ابراهیم رئیسی، رئیس جمهور ایران از مردم خواست برای سلامتی او و همراهانش «نذر ختم صلوات» کنند.

🕒 ۲۲ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۴:۵۸

نخستین تصاویر از حرکت امدادگران برای رسیدن به محل سانحه هلیکوپتر ابراهیم رئیسی

🕒 ۲۳ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۴:۴۱

وزیر داخله ایران درباره عملیات جستجوی ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش توضیح می‌دهد

🕒 ۲۳ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۴:۳۲

سخنگوی اورژانس ایران: هشت آمبولانس از تبریز به محل سانحه هلیکوپتر رئیس جمهور رفت

مجتبی خالدي، سخنگوی اورژانس اعلام کرد هشت آمبولانس از تبریز راهی محل سانحه هلیکوپتر رئیس جمهور ایران شده است.

آقای خالدي گفت: «بالگرد اورژانس هوایی عازم منطقه شد که متأسفانه به دلیل مه شدید، ادامه عملیات هوایی ممکن نبود.»

🕒 ۲۳ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۴:۱۴

خبر فوری ایرنا: ۲۰ تیم امدادی برای یافتن رئیس جمهور به محل سانحه رسیدند اما جستجو زمان بر خواهد بود

خبرگزاری جمهوری اسلامی گزارش داد ۲۰ تیم امدادی و پهپادی به محل وقوع سانحه رسیده اند و جست و جو برای یافتن ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهان او آغاز شده است.

ایرنا افزود: «به دلیل صعب‌العبور بودن منطقه، عملیات جست‌وجو و نجات زمان‌بر خواهد بود.»

🔴 ۲۳ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۴:۱۱

خبرگزاری ایسنا به نقل از منابع غیررسمی گزارش داد که برخی از همراهان رئیسی جان باخته‌اند

خبرگزاری دانشجویان ایران (ایسنا) گزارش داد که «برخی از منابع غیررسمی از شهادت برخی همراهان رئیس‌جمهور خبر می‌دهند.»

براساس گزارش ایسنا «منابع رسمی تاکنون هیچ اظهار نظر مشخصی در این مورد نداشته‌اند.»

🔴 ۲۳ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۴:۱۰

معاون استانداری آذربایجان شرقی: از سه بالگرد حامل رئیسی و همراهانش، یک بالگرد سقوط کرد

علی ذاکری، معاون استانداری آذربایجان شرقی گفت از سه بالگرد حامل ابراهیم رئیسی و همراهانش، یک بالگرد سقوط کرده است.

آقای ذاکری افزود: «از جزئیات حادثه اطلاعی ندارم.»

امام جمعه تبریز، استاندار آذربایجان شرقی، وزیر خارجه ایران و برخی دیگر در بالگرد همراه رئیسی بودند.

🔴 ۲۳ ساعت پیش . ۳۰ ثور ۱۴۰۳ ساعت ۱۴:۰۹

گزارش‌های ضد و نقیض رسانه‌های داخلی ایران درباره «سانحه» هلی‌کوپتر حامل ابراهیم رئیسی

رسانه‌های ایران گزارش‌های ضد و نقیضی درباره بالگرد حامل رئیس‌جمهور ایران منتشر کرده‌اند.

تسنیم نوشت بالگرد حامل ابراهیم رئیسی در آذربایجان شرقی «دچار سانحه شده» اما خبرگزاری فارس نوشت هلی‌کوپتر به دلیل مه‌آلود بودن هوا بر زمین نشست و کاروان رئیسی به صورت زمینی راهی تبریز شد.

بیشتر بخوانید



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Ebrahim Raisi

Ebrahim Raisolsadati (Persian: ابراهيم رئيس الساداتي; 14 December 1960 – 19 May 2024),^[11] commonly known as **Ebrahim Raisi** (Persian: ابراهيم رئيسی [ɛbrɒːˈhiːm-e ræʔiːˈsiː]), was an Iranian politician who served as the eighth president of Iran from 2021 until his death in 2024.^{[12][13]} A Principlist and a Muslim jurist, he became president after the 2021 election.

In his early career, Raisi served in several positions in Iran's judicial system, including as Deputy Prosecutor and Prosecutor of Tehran. For his role on the so-called death committee during the 1988 executions of Iranian political prisoners, he became known as the "Butcher of Tehran". He was sanctioned by the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control in accordance with Executive Order 13876. He was accused of crimes against humanity by international human rights organizations and United Nations special rapporteurs.

He was later Deputy Chief Justice (2004–2014), Attorney General (2014–2016), and Chief Justice (2019–2021). He was Custodian and Chairman of Astan Quds Razavi, a bonyad, from 2016 until 2019. He was a member of Assembly of Experts from South Khorasan Province, being elected for the first time in the 2006 election. He was the son-in-law of Mashhad Friday prayer leader and Grand Imam of Imam Reza shrine, Ahmad Alamolhoda.

Raisi ran for president in 2017 as the candidate of the conservative Popular Front of Islamic Revolution Forces, losing to moderate incumbent president Hassan Rouhani, 57% to 38.3%. Raisi successfully ran for president a second time in 2021 with 62.9% of the votes, succeeding Hassan Rouhani. According to many observers, the 2021 Iranian presidential election was rigged in favour of Raisi, who was considered an ally of Ali Khamenei. Raisi was often seen as a frontrunner to succeed Khamenei as Supreme Leader, but he died in the 2024 Varzaqan helicopter crash. Considered a hardliner in Iranian politics, Raisi's presidency saw deadlock in negotiations with the U.S. over the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and large-scale protests throughout the country in late 2022, triggered by the death of Mahsa Amini on 16 September. During Raisi's term, Iran intensified uranium enrichment, hindered international inspections, and supported Russia in its

Hujjat al-Islam^{[1][2]}

Sayyid

Ebrahim Raisi

ابراهيم رئيسی



Raisi on 19 May 2024

8th President of Iran

In office

3 August 2021 – 19 May 2024

Supreme Leader

Ali Khamenei

First Vice President

Mohammad Mokhber

Preceded by

Hassan Rouhani

Succeeded by

Mohammad Mokhber (acting)

7th Chief Justice of Iran

In office

7 March 2019 – 1 July 2021

Appointed by

Ali Khamenei

First Deputy

Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i

Preceded by

Sadeq Larijani

Succeeded by

Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i

Member of Expediency Discernment Council

invasion of Ukraine. Additionally, Iran launched a missile and drone attack on Israel during the Gaza conflict and continued arming proxy groups like Hezbollah and the Houthi movement.

Early life and education

Ebrahim Raisi was born on 14 December 1960 to a clerical family in the Noghan district of Mashhad. His father, Seyed Haji, died when he was 5.^{[5][14][15]} Ancestrally, Raisi was among Husayn ibn Ali (Hussaini) Sayyids, and he was connected to Ali ibn Husayn Zayn al-Abidin Sayyids.^[16]

Raisi passed his primary-education in "Javadiyeh school"; then started studying in the Hawza (Islamic seminary). In 1975, he went to "Ayatollah Boroujerdi School" in order to continue his education in Qom Seminary. He has claimed to have received a doctorate degree in private law from Motahari University; however, this has been disputed.^[6]

Clerical credentials

Raisi began his studies at the Qom Seminary at the age of 15.^{[5][17]} He then decided to study in the Navvab school for a short time. After that, he went to Ayatollah Sayyed Muhammad Mousavi Nezhad school, where he studied while also teaching other students. In 1976, he went to Qom to continue his studies at the Ayatollah Borujerdi school. He was a student of Seyyed Hossein Borujerdi, Morteza Motahhari, Abolghasem Khazali, Hossein Noori Hamedani, Ali Meshkini and Morteza Pasandideh.^{[18][19]} Raisi also passed his "KharejeFeqh" (external-Fiqh) to Seyyed Ali Khamenei and Mojtaba Tehrani.^[20] According to Alex Vatanka of the Middle East Institute, Raisi's "exact religious qualification" is a "sore point". "For a while" prior to investigation by the Iranian media, he "referred to himself" as "Ayatollah" on his personal website. However, according to Vatanka, the media "publicized his lack of formal religious education" and credentials, after which Raisi ceased claiming to hold the aforementioned rank. After this investigation and criticism he "refer[ed] to himself as *hojat-ol-eslam*", a clerical rank immediately beneath that of Ayatollah.^[21] Raisi subsequently again declared himself an Ayatollah shortly before the 2021 presidential election.^[22] The decree by Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei appointing him as President, refers to him as a *hojat-ol-eslam*.^[23]

Judicial career

Early years

In office	
14 August 2017 – 7 March 2019	
Appointed by	<u>Ali Khamenei</u>
Chairman	<u>Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi</u> <u>Sadeq Larijani</u>
Prosecutor-General of Iran	
In office	
23 August 2014 – 1 April 2016	
Appointed by	<u>Sadeq Larijani</u>
Preceded by	<u>Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i</u>
Succeeded by	<u>Mohammad Jafar Montazeri</u>
Member of the Assembly of Experts	
In office	
24 May 2016 – 19 May 2024	
Constituency	<u>South Khorasan Province</u>
Majority	325,139 (80.0%) ^[3]
In office	
20 February 2007 – 21 May 2016	
Constituency	<u>South Khorasan Province</u>
Majority	200,906 (68.6%)
2nd First Deputy Chief Justice of Iran	
In office	
27 July 2004 – 23 August 2014	
Chief Justice	<u>Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi</u> <u>Sadeq Larijani</u>
Preceded by	<u>Mohammad-Hadi Marvi</u> ^[4]
Succeeded by	<u>Gholam-Hossein Mohseni-Eje'i</u>
Chairman of General Inspection Office	
In office	
22 August 1994 – 9 August 2004	
Appointed by	<u>Mohammad Yazdi</u>
Preceded by	<u>Mostafa Mohaghegh Damad</u>
Succeeded by	<u>Mohammad Niazi</u>
Personal details	
Born	<u>Sayyid Ebrahim Raisolsadati</u> 14 December 1960

In 1981, he was appointed the prosecutor of Karaj. Later on, he was also appointed Prosecutor of Hamadan and served both positions together. He was simultaneously active in two cities more than 300 km away from each other.^[24] After four months, he was appointed Prosecutor of Hamadan Province.^[5]

Tehran deputy prosecutor

He was appointed Deputy prosecutor of Tehran in 1985 and moved to the capital.^[25] After three years and in early 1988, he was placed in the attention of Ruhollah Khomeini and received special provisions (independent from judiciary) from him to address legal issues in some provinces like Lorestan, Semnan and Kermanshah.

1988 executions

Hussein-Ali Montazeri named Raisi as one of the four persons involved in the 1988 executions of Iranian political prisoners.^[26] Other persons were Morteza Eshraghi (Prosecutor of Tehran), Hossein-Ali Nayeri (Judge) and Mostafa Pourmohammadi (MOI representative in Evin). Names of first two persons are mentioned in Khomeini's order. Pourmohammadi has denied his role but Raisi did not comment publicly on the matter.^{[27][28]} Due to the involvement of this prosecution committee in thousands of executions, it has been informally called the 'death committee'.^{[29][30][31][32]} His role earned Raisi the reputation of being a "hanging judge".^{[33][34]}

The 1988 executions of Iranian political prisoners were a series of state-sponsored executions of political prisoners across Iran, starting on 19 July 1988 and lasting for approximately five months.^{[35][36][37][38][39][40]} The majority of those killed were supporters of the People's Mujahedin of Iran, although supporters of other leftist factions, including the Fedaian and the Tudeh Party of Iran (Communist Party), were executed as well.^{[41][42]} According to Amnesty International, "thousands of political dissidents were systematically subjected to enforced disappearance in Iranian detention facilities across the country and extrajudicially executed pursuant to an order issued by the Supreme Leader of Iran and implemented across prisons in the country. Many of those killed during this time were subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the process."^[43]

The killings have been described as a political purge without precedent in modern Iranian history, both in terms of scope and coverup.^[44] However, the exact number of prisoners executed remains a point of contention. Amnesty International, after interviewing dozens of relatives, puts the number in thousands;^[45] and then-Supreme Leader Ruhollah Khomeini's deputy, Hussein-Ali Montazeri put the number between 2,800 and 3,800 in his memoirs,^[46] but an alternative estimation suggests that the number exceeded 30,000.^[47] Because of the large number, prisoners were loaded into forklift trucks in groups of six and hanged from cranes in half-hour intervals.^[48] Amnesty describes the state's refusal to provide families with the location of the mass graves of their loved ones as 'ongoing crimes against humanity'.^[49]

Senior positions

	<u>Mashhad, Imperial State of Iran</u>
Died	19 May 2024 (aged 63) near <u>Varzaqan, Iran</u>
Cause of death	<u>Helicopter crash</u>
Political party	<u>Combatant Clergy Association</u> ^[5]
Other political affiliations	<u>Islamic Republican Party</u> (until 1987) ^[5]
Spouse	<u>Jamileh Alamolhoda</u> (m. 1983)
Children	2
Relatives	<u>Ahmad Alamolhoda</u> (father-in-law)
Alma mater	<u>Shahid Motahari University</u> ^[5] <u>Qom Seminary</u> ^[5] (both disputed) ^[6]
Signature	
Website	<u>Government website</u> (http://president.ir/en/) <u>Personal website (Persian)</u> (http://raisi.ir/)
Nickname	<i><u>Butcher of Tehran</u></i> ^{[7][8][9][10]}



Raisi in the 1980s

After Khomeini's death and election of Ali Khamenei as the new Supreme Leader, Raisi was appointed Tehran prosecutor by newly appointed Chief-Justice Mohammad Yazdi. He held the office for five years from 1989 to 1994. In 1994, he was appointed head of General Inspection Office.

From 2004 until 2014, Raisi served as First Deputy Chief Justice of Iran, being appointed by Chief Justice Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi. He kept his position in Sadeq Larijani's first term as Chief Justice. He was later appointed Attorney-General of Iran in 2014, a position that he held until 2016, when he resigned to become Chairman of Astan Quds Razavi.^[50] He was also served as Special Clerical Court prosecutor by the order of the Supreme Leader, Seyyed Ali Khamenei from 2012 to 2021.^[51]

Other positions

Raisi was a member of the board of trustees of Execution of Imam Khomeini's Order for ten years by order of Seyyed Ali Khamenei. He was also a member of the "Supreme Selection Board". He was the founder of "Fatemeh Al-Zahra Seminary" (in Tehran) and the first secretary of the headquarters for reviving the enjoining good and forbidding wrong in the country.^{[52][53]} He was appointed the prosecutor of Hamedan province, and was active there for three years since 1982 to 1984.^[54]

His other executive and oversight responsibilities include the positions such as: membership in the "Supreme Council of Cyberspace", "the Monetary and Credit Council", and "the Anti-Corruption Headquarters".^[55]

Astan Quds chairmanship

He became chairman of Astan Quds Razavi on 7 March 2016 after the death of his predecessor Abbas Vaez-Tabasi,^{[56][57]} a position which he stayed in until 2019.^[58] He was the second person to serve this office from 1979. Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei enumerated serving the pilgrims of the holy shrine, especially poor people and also serve nearby, especially the poor and dispossessed as two important responsibilities of Raisi in his appointment order.^[59]

2017 presidential election

Raisi was named as one of the Popular Front of Islamic Revolution Forces (JAMNA)'s presidential candidates in February 2017.^{[60][61]} His candidacy was also supported by the Front of Islamic Revolution Stability.^{[62][63]} He officially announced his nomination in a statement published on 6 April, and called it his "religious and revolutionary responsibility to run", citing the need for a "fundamental change in the executive management of the country" and a government that "fights poverty and corruption."^[64] He registered on 14 April 2017 at Ministry of Interior with saying it's time to perform citizenship rights, not only writing act.^[65]



Raisi speaking at a presidential campaign rally, 2017

On 15 May 2017, conservative candidate Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf withdrew his candidacy in favor of Raisi.^[66] It was speculated that Ghalibaf would be Raisi's first vice president if he was elected.^[67] They also joined in a campaign rally in Tehran with each other.

After election results were announced, Raisi received 15,786,449 out of 42,382,390 (38.30% of the votes). He lost to incumbent president Rouhani and ranked second. He did not congratulate Rouhani on his re-election as the president,^[68] and asked the Guardian Council to look into "violations of the law" before and during the elections, with 100 pages of attached documentation.^[69]

Presidency (2021–2024)

2021 presidential election

In 2021, Raisi ran again for the presidency and won the election.^{[70][71]} The election had a 48.8% turnout, and 63% went to Raisi.^[72] Out of 28.9 million votes, around 3.7 million votes were not counted, likely because they were blank or otherwise invalid protest votes.^[73] According to many observers, the 2021 Iranian presidential election was rigged in favour of Raisi.^{[74][75][76]}

Almost 600 candidates, 40 of which were female, registered in the election, of which 7 men were approved a month before the election by the 12 jurists and theologians on the *Guardian Council* (an unelected body that has the final decision on candidate validity based on the strength of 'the candidates' qualifications'). Three of those seven candidates were subsequently pulled out before polling day. Before he withdrew, reformist candidate Mohsen Mehralizadeh hinted that the vote would be a foregone conclusion, saying during a candidates TV debate that the ruling clerics had aligned "sun, moon and the heavens to make one particular person the president," according to *The Economist*. Former president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, among those barred from running, said in a video message that he would not vote, declaring: "I do not want to have a part in this sin."^[77]

Tenure

Raisi was appointed the president of Iran on 3 August 2021, through a decree issued by the Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei. During his inauguration speech, Raisi stated that his government would seek to lift the sanctions on Iran imposed by the United States, but added that it would not let foreigners dictate how its economy is run.^[23] He was sworn-in before the Islamic Consultative Assembly on 5 August during a ceremony attended by around 260 officials, both from Iran and other countries. In his speech, he stated that Iran was actually responsible for stabilising the Middle East, that he would resist foreign pressure on Iran but widen its external relations, especially with Iran's neighbours, promised to support any diplomatic move to lift the American sanctions and assured that Iran's nuclear programme was only meant for peaceful purposes. He also promised that he would try to improve the quality of life for Iranians and defend human rights.^[78]

Raisi appointed Muhammad Mukhbar, the head of the Execution of Imam Khomeini's Order foundation, as the First Vice President of Iran on 8 August. Gholam-Hossein Esmaeili, a former spokesman for the judiciary, was also appointed Raisi's chief of staff.^[79] On 11 August, Raisi appointed former Minister of Petroleum and Minister of Commerce Masoud Mir Kazemi as a Vice President and head of the Plan and Budget Organization.^[80] He also presented nominations for his cabinet before the Islamic Consultative Assembly on the same day.^[81]

Raisi's nomination of Ahmad Vahidi as Minister of Interior among his cabinet nominations was quickly strongly condemned by both Argentina and Israel, with the former having requested his arrest through a red notice of Interpol for his alleged involvement in the 1994 AMIA bombing in Buenos Aires. The Argentine foreign ministry stated that Vahidi's designation was an "affront to the Argentine justice and the victims of the terrorist attack".^[82]

On 20 August, Raisi appointed former Minister of Culture Mohammad Hosseini as Vice President for Parliamentary Affairs.^[83] 18 out of 19 of his cabinet picks were approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly on 25 August, except **Hossein Baghgoi**, whom Raisi had chosen as the Minister of Education. Many of the ministerial choices are sanctioned by the United States and several are veterans of the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces.^[84]

Raisi meanwhile appointed former IRGC commander-in-chief Mohsen Rezaee as the Vice President for Economic Affairs on 25 August. He also appointed him as the Secretary of the Supreme Council for Economic Coordination, as well as the Secretary of the Iranian government's Economic Committee.^[85] On 26 August, Iran had a renewed diplomatic clash with Argentina, when the latter condemned the appointment of Rezaee. Rezaee is also



Raisi casting his ballot in the 2021 presidential election



Raisi wearing a mask during the COVID-19 pandemic, 2022



Raisi and other leaders at the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit on 16 September 2022

wanted by Argentina for alleged involvement in the AMIA bombing. Argentina "energetically" condemned his designation and added that "Iran must cooperate with the investigation" and added again that Rezaee's designation was another "affront to the Argentine justice".^{[86][87]}

On 1 September, Raisi appointed former president of Al-Zahra University Ensieh Khazali as Vice President for Women and Family Affairs and Mohammad Dehghan as Vice President for Legal Affairs.^[88] On 4 September, he stated that Iran would resume talks over its nuclear programme, which have been stalled since his election victory, but not under pressure from Western countries.^[89]

On 5 September, Raisi appointed Meysam Latifi, former dean of Islamic education and management at Imam Sadiq University, as a Vice President and Head of the Administrative and Recruitment Affairs Organization,^[90] while Sowlat Mortazavi was appointed Vice President for Executive Affairs and Head of the Presidential Administration.^[91] In addition, former Head of Management and Planning Organization Farhad Rahbar was appointed the President's Assistant for Economic Affairs.^[92] Amir-Hossein Ghazizadeh Hashemi was appointed a Vice President and the Head of the Foundation of Martyrs and Veterans Affairs on 12 September.^[93]

Importation of COVID-19 vaccine meanwhile surged since Raisi took office, with over 30 million doses being imported during the Iranian month of Shahrivar, more than the vaccine imports since February 2021, while 13.4 million were imported during the month of Mordad in which Raisi was sworn in. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced importation of 60 million more vaccines on 19 September.^[94] In a pre-recorded speech before the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly on 21 September, Raisi stated that Iran wanted to resume talks over its nuclear programme. He also stated that the hegemony of the United States was being rejected across the world and criticised its sanctions on Iran as unjust.^[95]

On 17 September, protests erupted after the death of Mahsa Amini, and unrest spread all over the country.^[96] President Raisi promised to set up a commission to investigate the murder, but this did not affect the protests, as law-enforcement agencies are allegedly retreating from small cities due to uncontrollable rioting.^[97]

Foreign policy

After the fall of Kabul to the Taliban, Raisi stated on 16 August that the withdrawal of American forces from Afghanistan offered a chance for stabilising the country, which Iran would support. He also called on all parties to form an inclusive government.^[98] On 4 September, he urged that elections be held to elect a new Afghan government as soon as possible.^[99] On 18 September, he stated that Iran will not allow establishment of any terrorist group, including the Islamic State, along its border with Afghanistan and use it for attacks on other nations. In addition, he called on Taliban to form an inclusive government.^[100]

In April 2022, Raisi warned that Israel will be targeted by his country's armed forces if it makes "the slightest move" against Iran.^[101] During an interview in September of that year, he denounced the Abraham Accords and called Israel a "false regime".^[102] Raisi has threatened major Israeli cities, including Tel Aviv and Haifa, and stated that the only solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is the establishment of a Palestinian state "from the river to the sea".^[103]

Raisi has questioned whether the Holocaust happened.^[102] During a September 19, 2022, interview on CBS's *60 Minutes*, Raisi sparked significant backlash by suggesting that while there are some signs the Holocaust happened, further research is needed to investigate it. This statement was widely condemned as Holocaust denial.^[103]

Raisi said that his government's priority in the meeting with Syrian President Bashar al-Assad was to strengthen strategic ties between Iran and Syria.^[104]



Khamenei, Assad and Raisi, May 2022



Raisi with Russian president Vladimir Putin and Turkish president Recep Tayyip Erdoğan at the Iran–Russia–Turkey summit in Tehran, July 2022

He criticized the Saudi-led blockade of Yemen and called for a ceasefire.^[105]

In March 2022, according to *Foreign Policy*, Raisi pledged alliance in favor of Russia when the Russian invasion of Ukraine started.^[106]

Negotiations with the U.S. over the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) have continued to be stalled under Raisi, with him accusing the Americans of "delaying and dragging their feet".^[107]

Between 14–17 February 2023, Raisi visited China and met Chinese leader Xi Jinping. During the meeting, the two countries signed 20 cooperation agreements and agreed to boost relations.^[108] Following the talks, Saudi Arabia and Iran agreed to restore diplomatic ties cut in 2016 on 10 March after a deal brokered between the two countries by China following secret talks in Beijing.^[109]

Raisi praised Hamas' October 7 attacks on Israel, stating that these actions will lead to the demise of Israel.^[110] He condemned Israel's actions in the Gaza Strip during the Israel–Hamas war and accused Israel of committing genocide against Palestinians in Gaza "with the support of the United States and certain European countries."^[111] In January 2024, he predicted that the Israel-Hamas war would result in "Israel's destruction."^[103]

Raisi canceled a trip to Geneva in December 2023 due to accusations against him regarding his role in the torture and murder of prisoners in 1988, for which he could face arrest.^{[112][113]}

Political views

Raisi was widely considered to be a hardliner in Iranian politics.^{[74][76]} He strongly supported sex segregation. He said in a 2014 interview about a planned segregation in Tehran Municipality that "I think this is a good move because the majority of women do a better job in a totally relaxed atmosphere and fit are required."^[114] He was a supporter of Islamization of universities, revision of the Internet and censorship of Western culture.^{[115][116][117]} Raisi claimed that economic sanctions were an opportunity.^[118] Raisi said: "We will have guidance patrols, but for managers." He also said: "If the government does well, the people will do well."^[119] He stated that the amputation of thieves' hands, which is based on a very strict interpretation of Sharia,^[120] is one of "our honours" and that such punishments will not be limited to now and will be continued in the future.^{[121][122]} He stated that he should be honoured and esteemed for his role in the 1988 Iranian mass executions of political prisoners.^[123]

Raisi was one of nine Iranian officials listed in November 2019 subjected to sanctions by the United States Department of State due to alleged human rights abuses.^[124] He was sanctioned by the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control^{[125][126]} in accordance with Executive Order 13876. He was accused of crimes against humanity by international human rights organizations and United Nations special rapporteurs.^[127] A formal request had been made to arrest Raisi for crimes against humanity, if he attended the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Scotland.^[128]

Economy

In 2017, Raisi reported "I see the activation of a resistance economy as the only way to end poverty and deprivation in the country."^[129] He supports development of the agricultural sector over commercial retail, which "will eventually benefit foreign brands."^[130]

In 2017, he promised to triple the monthly state benefits, currently Rls.450,000 per citizen, in order to tackle corruption and create six million jobs.^[131] He said (about sanctions against Iran): "Sanctions should be seen as an opportunity for economic empowerment, and we should strengthen ourselves instead of falling short."^[132]



Raisi with Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, September 2022



Raisi with Chinese president Xi Jinping in Beijing, during Raisi's state visit to China, February 2023

Raisi said in regards to the issue of lifting sanctions: "every government that takes office (to be elected), should lift the oppressive sanctions, and it must be pursued seriously; and the neutralization of sanctions should be on the agenda and we should not condition the economy; Neither the corona nor the flood nor the sanctions should have an impact."^[133]

Women's rights

In state-led media, Raisi said that "no one has the right to violate the freedom and rights of girls and women" and "it is incomplete to talk about culture and economy without the role of women". He emphasized that "women's rights are God-given, and the government should not only not lose this right, but it should also create the conditions for it to flourish" and "in many spaces, women's role-playing is empty and women's talent, creativity, initiative and innovation can be used a lot".^{[134][135]}

Raisi signed orders creating stricter hijab restrictions for women in Iran.^[136]

Intellectuals and artists

Raisi stated: "The intellectual of the society understands before the others and watches the threats of the society, and soon warns the society with his poetry and art and saves the society from falling asleep like a muezzin." According to him, supporting the people of culture and art should not be verbal and should lead to action.^[137] He said: "Teachers are the true intellectuals of society and must observe and warn of harm; teachers are the identifiers and civilizers of society."^[138]

Homosexuality

Raisi has made discriminatory remarks about homosexuality, calling same-sex relations "savagery". The Center for Human Rights in Iran asserts that this type of rhetoric exacerbates prejudice and violence against LGBTQ+ individuals in the country.^[139]

Potential successor as Supreme Leader

Raisi had been described as "a favorite and possible successor" to Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, by several sources.^{[21][140][141]} In 2019, Saeid Golkar of Al Jazeera called Raisi "the most likely successor of Ayatollah Ali Khamenei" as Supreme Leader of Iran.^[142] In 2020, Dexter Filkins described him as "frequently mentioned" as a successor to Khamenei.^[143]

In 2024, *Time* magazine reported that both Ebrahim Raisi and Mojtaba Khamenei, Khamenei's son, were frontrunners for the position. Raisi's death in a helicopter crash in May 2024 cut short his potential candidacy.^[144]

Death



Raisi with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi during the 15th BRICS summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, 24 August 2023

On 19 May 2024, Raisi, foreign minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian, and several other officials were killed when Raisi's helicopter crashed near the town of Julfa on the border with Azerbaijan.^{[145][146]} Iran's semi-official news agency, Mehr News, described them as having been "martyred in the crash."^[147] Raisi is the second president of Iran to have died in office, following Mohammad-Ali Rajai, who died in a 1981 bombing.^[148]

Electoral history

Year	Election	Votes	%	Rank	Notes
2006	<u>Assembly of Experts</u>	200,906	68.6%	1st	Won ^[3]
2016	<u>Assembly of Experts</u>	▲ 325,139	▲ 80.0%	1st	Won ^[149]
2017	<u>President</u>	15,835,794	38.28%	2nd	Lost ^[150]
2021	<u>President</u>	▲ 18,021,945	▲ 62.90%	1st	Won ^[151]
2024	<u>Assembly of Experts</u>	▼ 275,463	▲ 82.57%	1st	Won



Raisi with Ilham Aliyev at the border with Azerbaijan on 19 May 2024, hours before his death

Personal life

Raisi was married to Jamileh Alamolhoda, daughter of Mashhad Friday Prayers Imam, Ahmad Alamolhoda.^[152] She is an associate professor at Tehran's Shahid Beheshti University and president of the university's Institute of Fundamental Studies of Science and Technology.^[153] They had two daughters and two grandchildren.^[154] One of their daughters studied at Sharif University and the other at Tehran University.^{[154][155]}

Works

Among Raisi's works are as follows: The books of "Lectures on the rules of jurisprudence" including 3 volumes (in judicial, economic and religious sections); Erse-Bi-Wares (Inheritance without heirs); Conflict of principle and appearance in jurisprudence and law.^{[156][157]}

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