



High Council for Human Rights of
the Islamic Republic of Iran



The Islamic Republic of Iran
Judiciary
Deputy for International
Affairs

Tribunal to Probe Accusations Faced by Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization (AKA: People's Mojahedin Organization)



**The Vice Presidency of the Judiciary for International Affairs
High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

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In the Name of GOD

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

The Islamic Republic of Iran has been among the primary victims of terrorism and a breeding ground for both domestic and foreign terrorist groups since the inception of the Islamic Revolution in 1979. Throughout this period, thousands of innocent individuals have been martyred or severely injured as a result. Terrorist organizations have aimed their attacks at all segments of society, indiscriminately affecting men, women, children, the elderly, and even scientists.

Most notably, the bulk of assassinations, constituting clear instances of crimes against humanity, have been perpetrated by a nefarious terrorist group known as the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, or the so-called People's Mojahedin terrorist organization, within Iran. Since the outset of the Islamic Revolution, this terrorist group initiated a retaliatory campaign by executing explosions in densely populated urban centers, assassinating governmental officials, launching armed assaults, employing firearms and knives against civilians, as well as engaging in kidnappings, torture, and acts of betrayal against the nation. These criminal and terrorist actions, including espionage in favor of Saddam's Baath regime, tragically led to the martyrdom of nearly 17,000 individuals at the hands of this terrorist group's agents.



The primary objective and operational foundation of the *Monafeqeen* terrorist group are notably centered on assassinating and eliminating individuals who oppose or dissociate from their ideology. This intent is distinctly evident in their published documents and statements. However, the most egregious and blatant violation of human rights manifests in the ruthless killing of innocent civilians, primarily through bombing civilian gathering places. In 1981, agents affiliated with this terrorist group endeavored to assassinate numerous high-ranking officials in Iran, including the President, Prime Minister, Chief of the Judiciary, ministers, parliament members, clerics, and a multitude of Iranian citizens.

Subsequent to targeting the nation's leaders in 1981, the *Monafeqeen* terrorists shifted their focus to massacring innocent civilians. Between 1982 and 1988 alone, their criminal and terrorist actions resulted in the martyrdom of over 17,000 documented individuals. Among the manifold transgressions of this terrorist group are acts of treason and espionage, notably collaborating with adversarial governments. During the Baath regime's invasion of Iran, this terrorist group actively transmitted various intelligence, including the locations of citizens' gatherings, facilitating the barrage of missile attacks being conducted against Iran.

Innocent civilians from neighboring nations, notably Iraq and Syria, have also borne witness to the atrocities committed by this terrorist group. Operating in conjunction with the Saddam regime after establishing a base in Iraq, those aligned with the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization perpetrated extensive crimes against various ethnic terrorist groups within the country, notably targeting Shia and Kurdish populations. One harrowing instance, the Anfal campaign (Kurdish genocide) spanning from February to September 1988 across Kirkuk, Diyala, Nineveh, and Salahuddin provinces, resulted in the destruction of a significant number of villages. In collaboration with the *Monafeqeen* terrorists, more than 182,000 defenseless

individuals fell victim to brutal executions, including being buried alive, beheadings, mass shootings, and burning. The Judiciary of Iraq has initiated legal proceedings against the *Monafeqeen* terrorists and has subsequently issued arrest warrants for 118 of its principal operatives. Subsequent to the inception of terrorist undertakings within Syria and Iraq from the year 2011 onwards, this particular terrorist group, in collaboration with other individuals identified as terrorists within Syria, has engaged in large-scale homicides targeting the Syrian people. Concurrently, while providing training for different terrorist cohorts, they have perpetrated widespread crimes within this geographical area.

The leadership of this criminal terrorist organization exhibited merciless behavior not only toward their adversaries, whom they ruthlessly killed but also toward their members. Imposing stringent internal laws, they subjected violators to excruciating punishments, including imprisonment in dungeons, execution, sterilization, severe torture, prolonged separation from spouses, and forcibly separating children from their parents for extended periods. The former leader of this terrorist group, Masoud Rajavi, resorted to extreme measures to maintain control over female members, imposing stringent regulations and subjecting many to forced sterilization. In an act devoid of humanity and morality, he compelled some women to sever ties with their husbands and coerced them into marrying him.

Considering the immunity granted to this terrorist group by certain Western countries and the United States, and the red carpet being rolled out for them to attend government and parliamentary meetings and even material and spiritual support for them, unfortunately, we have been witnessing for some time now that the heads of this dangerous terrorist group, they assume the face of human rights and present themselves as supporters of human rights!

In the official documents published by the government and security institutions affiliated with the Western countries, the terrorist nature of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization has been acknowledged many times, and these institutions have sanctioned them. For example, in the report published by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation in 2004, while pointing out that this terrorist organization is on the list of terrorist groups, it is stated that the so-called National Council of Resistance (the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization) uses terrorism as a tool to confront the Iranian government. In July 2010, the report of the U.S. District Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia also stated that this terrorist organization trained some of its female soldiers in suicide operations. Canada listed this terrorist group as a terrorist group until 2012. Until 2009, the European Union included the name of this nefarious terrorist group in the list of terrorist groups every year, and before that, many documents and statements were published by the authorities of various European countries, acknowledging that this terrorist organization is a terrorist organization.

Furthermore, revealing the terrorist organization's deceitful stance on human rights, the leader of this terrorist group made a chilling statement on November 2, 2014, instructing supporters not only to target officials of the Islamic Republic and their adversaries but also to apprehend and execute members attempting to flee the terrorist organization. This callous directive starkly contradicts any claims of advocating for human rights. A recent document dated February 4, 2022, further underscores the anti-humanitarian ethos of this terrorist group, highlighting the former leader's collaboration with SAVAK, the intelligence and security apparatus under the Shah's regime. The document reveals the former commander's role as an agent of SAVAK, involved in identifying, targeting, and eliminating individuals opposed to the Shah's regime, demonstrating a complete

absence of compassion even towards his own terrorist organization's members.

The European Parliament's resolution of July 13, 2023, titled "Recommendations to amend the European Parliament's provisions on transparency, honesty, accountability, and the fight against corruption," unveils the deceptive practices of this terrorist group, particularly in exploiting political figures and misrepresenting affiliations. The resolution explicitly exposes the *Monafeqeen* terrorists as a terrorist organization accused of intimidation, torture, and murder of members within the Iranian diaspora. It delineates the terrorist group's use of aggressive and deceitful methods to engage with European Parliament representatives, including concealing their true association. The resolution highlights manipulative tactics such as falsely attributing European Parliament members' names to letters they did not endorse or as co-hosts of conferences they never supported. Additionally, the terrorist group employed 45 fabricated titles to mislead European Parliament members, actions explicitly detailed within the resolution.

Moreover, it remains pertinent to note that the *Monafeqeen* terrorists persist in maintaining their terrorist activities, as evidenced by recent arrests of certain members engaged in terrorist acts, thereby subjecting them to legal proceedings.

Commencement of Judicial Probe into *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization & Principal Active Members

On 9 July 2023, the Tehran Prosecutor's Office, situated in the Iranian capital, forwarded a comprehensive 729-page indictment, comprising 6757 pages of written evidence alongside 1000 hours of audio and video documentation, to the Tehran Justice Department. This dossier was allocated to Criminal Court 1 of Tehran, where a panel of three judges, consisting of a presiding judge and two advisors, was assigned to preside over the case. Subsequently, the inaugural court session, conducted in adherence to legal protocols, convened **publicly** on 3 December 2023.



Ninth Court Session to Probe into *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization & Active Members

The ninth judicial session concerning the case of the *Monafeqeen* terrorist group and its principal members convened on 31 January 2024. Present at this hearing were legal representatives, families of victims, investigating judges, and the prosecutor's delegate.

The court's president elaborated on the intricate details of the *Monafeqeen* terrorist activities, after which the prosecutor's representative proceeded to articulate excerpts from the indictment. Key highlights encompassing the prosecutor's representative are as follows:

Indictment by Prosecutor's Office against Terrorists: Charges & Legal Basis for Prosecution of Defendants

The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, identified as the first defendant, stands accused of:

1. Engaging in the perpetration of *ifsad-e-fil arz* (corruption on Earth) within the community, in collaboration with stewards and perpetrators of criminal and extensive activities carried out by their organized members. Said activities manifest in the commission of crimes against the internal and external security of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including but not limited to arson and widespread destruction, extensive transgressions against the physical integrity of the populace, as attested by the depositions of seventeen thousand individuals residing in Iran. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization stands accused of causing severe disruption to the public order of the country, instigating insecurity, and inflicting significant harm upon the physical integrity of both individuals and public and private property. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization is further charged with orchestrating an armed uprising against the duly established

legitimate Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This uprising is marked by a meticulous division of labor among various components of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, organized as a system, elucidating requisite general policies. These policies encompass an armed and violent approach to achieving the objectives of the said terrorist organization, establishment of a platform for the recruitment and training of members, strategic planning of armed actions against the citizens of the Islamic Republic, and provision of financial resources to facilitate criminal activities. Such activities include but are not limited to, the preparation and procurement of weapons, explosive devices, and equipment necessary for the perpetration of crimes outlined in the instant case, spanning the temporal continuum from 1978 to the present, both within and outside the borders of Iran, encompassing locations such as Iraq, France, and Albania.

2. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization stands charged with the offense of causing *baghi*, herein defined as the organization and affiliation with an armed rebel group against the State, within the community. This transgression has been committed in collaboration with associate rebels since the year 1978 to the present, spanning both domestic and international jurisdictions, including but not limited to Iraq, France, and Albania.

3. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization is charged with the commission of *moharebeh*, characterized by the act of taking up arms with the intent to terrorize the public within the community. This transgression has been perpetrated through individuals identified as perpetrators of the crime of *moharebeh*. The accused has facilitated the creation of conditions conducive to the execution of armed actions against the citizens of the Islamic Republic of Iran, providing financial support for these criminal activities and supplying weapons, explosive devices, and requisite equipment to commit acts of terrorism. The said terrorist organization's actions have been

undertaken with the intent to endanger lives, instill fear, and foster an environment of insecurity within the community.

4. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization is charged with actively contributing to the establishment and governance of a terrorist and anti-security group or sect, identified as the “People’s Mojahedin Organization of Iran,” colloquially known as “*Monafeqeen*.” This complicity involves collaboration with other officials, specifically principal members of the terrorist group, from the year 1978 until the present, within the sovereign borders of Iran and beyond, incorporating locations such as Iraq, France, and Albania. The overarching objective of this concerted effort is to disrupt Iran’s national security through diverse means deliberately.

5. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization is charged with engaging in effective intelligence collaboration, specifically organized espionage, with the foreign and hostile government of the Iraqi Baath regime within the community. This collaboration, undertaken in concert with other officials, namely the principal members of the terrorist organization, has been executed with the purpose of inflicting harm and detriment to national security, particularly during the eight years of the war imposed upon Iran.

6. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization faces charges for its collaboration with a hostile foreign government, specifically the Baath regime of Iraq, during the period spanning from 1986 to 1989. This collaboration, in conjunction with other stewards identified as principal members of the terrorist organization, involves active participation in the establishment of the notorious Ashraf Camp in Iraq.

7. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization stands accused of inciting individuals to engage in chaos, disorder, and the disruption of public order within the community. This incitement, perpetrated alongside other stewards identified as members of the terrorist organization,

has been carried out with the intent of destabilizing the security of the nation and public tranquility.

8. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization is indicted for conspiring and colluding against the internal and external security of the country, as well as against the lives and property of its inhabitants. This collusion, undertaken in concert with other stewards recognized as members of the terrorist organization, encompasses terrorist operations and organized measures aimed at fomenting street riots. Such actions involve collusion and solicitation of individuals to exploit civil protests, as well as the provision of training to its members on executing acts of terror.

9. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization is charged with multiple and organized kidnappings, accompanied by acts of torture and physical as well as psychological harassment within the community. These offenses have been perpetrated in collaboration with the instigators and executors of said crimes.

10. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization faces charges related to various forms of destruction and deliberate incitement to damage individuals and public property within the community. These transgressions have been carried out via the stewards and perpetrators of such acts.

11. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization is charged with perpetrating armed robberies and engaging in the looting of both public and private property within the community. These criminal activities have been orchestrated alongside the stewards and perpetrators thereof.

12. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization is charged with orchestrating organized terrorist actions resulting in the assault and murder of individuals within the community. These reprehensible

have been carried out with the involvement of supervisors and perpetrators of the said terrorist organization.

13. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization is charged with the hijacking of aircraft, an offense attributed to its members.

14. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization faces charges of engaging in propagandistic activities and disseminating falsehoods within society through its members, with the intention of agitating the public psyche and undermining the Establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

15. The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization is charged with financing terrorism through its principal members, with the intent of organizing their members, namely elements and agents of the aforementioned terrorist organization, to perpetrate crimes against the internal and external security of the country.

The second¹ and third² defendants stand accused of:

1. The two aforementioned individuals are charged with the commission of *ifsad-e-fil arz*, denoting the perpetration of corruption on Earth through their leadership, command, planning, design, and direction of extensive and criminal actions conducted by their cohesive and organized terrorist group known as the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization. These actions encompass crimes against the internal and external security of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including but not limited to arson and widespread destruction, as well as extensive transgressions against the physical integrity of individuals, resulting in the intentional killing (martyrdom) of seventeen thousand citizens of Islamic Iran. Additionally, the accused have caused severe disruption to the public order of the country, instigated insecurity, and inflicted significant harm upon the

¹ Massoud Rajavi, son of Mirza Hossein.

² Maryam Qajar-Azodanlu (Rajavi), daughter of Hossein.

physical integrity of individuals, public, and private property, spanning from the year 1978 to the present. These activities have been conducted both within and outside the territorial boundaries of Iran, inclusive of locations such as Iraq, France, and Albania.

2. The aforementioned individuals are indicted for the offense of *baghi*, denoting armed rebellion against the State, attributable to their leadership, organization, and management of their rebellious terrorist organization, as well as their membership therein since 1978, within and beyond the borders of Iran, including territories such as Iraq, France, and Albania.

3. Additionally, they are accused of perpetrating *moharebeh*, defined as the act of taking up arms with the intent to terrorize the public, through collaboration with a hostile foreign government, namely the Baath regime of Iraq. This collaboration encompasses commanding and participating in terrorist-military operations known as Aftab, Chelcheragh, Forough Javidan, Morvarid, and Rahgoshayi, aimed at inflicting harm upon individuals, instilling fear, and fostering an environment of insecurity.

4. The individuals in question are charged with active involvement in the administration of their terrorist and anti-security organization since the year 1978, both domestically within Iran and internationally, spanning countries such as Iraq, France, and Albania. This involvement has been undertaken with the objective of disrupting Iran's national security through various means.

5. They are accused of participating in and engaging in effective intelligence collaboration, particularly organized espionage, with the foreign and hostile government of Iraq's Baath regime. This collaboration, aimed at causing harm and damage to national security, has been especially pronounced during the eight years of war imposed upon Iran.

6. The two individuals face charges related to cooperation with a hostile foreign government, precisely the Baathist regime of Iraq, during the period between 1986 and 1989. This collaboration involves the establishment of the notorious Ashraf Camp in Iraq.

7. The accused individuals are charged with actively participating in inciting individuals to engage in chaos, disorder, and disturbances to public order, with the intent of disrupting the security of the nation and public tranquility while also disturbing the public mindset. These actions, conducted through speeches, dissemination of statements, and propaganda activities, have been undertaken to sow discord and undermine societal stability.

8. They are accused of conspiring and colluding against the internal and external security of the country, as well as against the lives and property of its inhabitants. These transgressions encompass involvement in terrorist operations and organized measures aimed at fomenting street riots. The accused have colluded in inciting followers to exploit civil protests, as well as providing instruction in terrorist activities to their supporters.

9. The accused individuals face charges related to multiple and organized kidnappings, accompanied by acts of torture and physical as well as psychological harassment, perpetrated by members of their rebellious and terrorist organization. These actions are attributed to their leadership and management of the criminal group, including the organization of the central cadre and decision-making core of the terrorist group. Additionally, they have participated in determining the policy, planning, and designing the criminal strategies of the terrorist organization, as well as commanding and directing terrorist actions within the framework of policies determined by the central cadre and decision-making core of said terrorist organization.

10. They are charged with perpetrating deliberate destruction and incitement of damage to individuals and public property carried out by members of their terrorist organization.

11. The accused individuals stand charged with committing armed robberies and engaging in the looting of both public and private property, actions attributed to members of their terrorist organization.

12. They are accused of orchestrating organized terrorist actions leading to the assault and murder of individuals within the community, actions attributed to members of their terrorist organization.

13. The individuals in question are charged with involvement in plane hijackings conducted by members of their terrorist organization.

14. The aforementioned individuals are charged with engaging in propagandistic activities and disseminating falsehoods with the intent of agitating the public psyche and undermining the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

15. The two accused individuals face charges of leading, organizing, and guiding members of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization in financing terrorism with the intent of orchestrating terrorist activities against the internal and external security of the country.

16. Additionally, Masoud Rajavi stands accused of participating in the hijacking of the Boeing 707 plane on 28 July 1981.

The 4th to 105th defendants³ in the case, the details of whom have already been provided in the previous reports, stand accused of:

1. The accused individuals are charged with *baghi* (rebellion against the State) through their active membership in the leading and central cadre, holding principal positions within the terrorist organization, and serving as members of the so-called strategic council of said terrorist organization since 1978, both domestically within Iran and internationally, including territories such as Iraq, France, and Albania.
2. They stand accused of conspiring and colluding against the internal and external security of the country, as well as against the lives and property of its inhabitants. These transgressions include involvement in terrorist operations or organized actions aimed at inciting street riots through collusion, encouraging supporters to exploit civil protests, and instructing them in terrorist activities associated with the terrorist organization.
3. The accused individuals face charges of participating in inciting and instigating individuals to engage in chaos, disorder, and disturbances to public order, with the intent of disrupting the security of the nation and public tranquility, while also disturbing the public mindset.
4. They are charged with engaging in propagandistic activities and disseminating falsehoods with the intent of agitating the public psyche and undermining the Establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
5. The accused individuals are charged with committing *ifsad-e-fil arz* (corruption on Earth) through the planning and design of criminal

³ It is imperative to elucidate that within the indictment, the titles of accusations and legal grounds for prosecution of each defendant are delineated individually, often exhibiting similarities. Consequently, the present report provides a concise and overarching overview of these matters.

policies, commanding and directing extensive and criminal actions of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, an organized and coherent criminal entity. These actions include crimes against the internal and external security of the Islamic Republic of Iran, encompassing arson and widespread destruction, extensive transgressions against the physical integrity of individuals resulting in the martyrdom of seventeen thousand citizens of Islamic Iran, severe disruption of public order, insecurity, and significant damage to the physical integrity of individuals, as well as public and private property. These actions were carried out within the framework of the policies determined by the central cadre and decision-making core of the said terrorist organization, with the active involvement of the accused individuals in the organization's central structure and decision-making processes.

6. They are charged with participating in the management of the rebellious terrorist organization, as well as holding membership therein since the year 1978 to the present, both within and beyond the borders of Iran, including territories such as Iraq, France, and Albania. This involvement has been undertaken with the aim of disrupting and undermining the security and national interests of Iran through various means.

7. The accused individuals face charges of participating in and engaging in effective intelligence cooperation in organized espionage with the foreign and hostile government of Iraq's Baath regime, with the aim of causing harm and damage to national security, particularly during the eight years of war imposed on Iran.

8. They are accused of cooperating with the hostile foreign government, specifically the Baath regime of Iraq, during the period spanning from 1986 to 1989, through participation in the establishment of the notorious Ashraf Camp in Iraq.

9. The accused individuals are charged with multiple and organized kidnappings, accompanied by torture and physical as well as psychological harassment, conducted by the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization. These actions were carried out in collaboration with supervisors and perpetrators of said crimes, with the participation of other members of the central staff of the terrorist organization. The accused individuals have been actively involved in determining the policy, planning, and designing the criminal policies of the said terrorist organization, as well as commanding and directing the terrorist actions within the framework of policies determined by the central cadre and decision-making core of the said organization. This involvement stems from their membership in the central group and participation in decision-making.

10. They are charged with deliberate destruction and incitement of damage to individuals' and public property carried out by members of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization.

11. The accused individuals face charges of armed robberies and looting of both public and private property, actions attributed to members of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization.

12. They are accused of orchestrating organized terrorist actions leading to the assault and murder of individuals within the community, actions attributed to members of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization.

13. The accused individuals are charged with involvement in plane hijackings conducted by members of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization.

14. They are charged with financing terrorism with the participation of other central members of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization. This involvement encompasses planning and designing financing policies of the said terrorist organization, as well as organizing and

directing the members of the financial department of the organization to commit this crime, with the intention of committing crimes against the internal and external security of the country.

15. The accused individuals are charged with committing *moharebeh* through cooperation with the hostile foreign government (Baath regime of Iraq), commanding and participating in military-terrorist operations aimed at killing people, intimidating them, and creating insecurity in the environment.

16. They are charged with aiding in the hijacking of the Boeing 707 plane on 28 July 1981, aimed at facilitating the escape of Masoud Rajavi, Abolhasan Bani Sadr, and the person responsible for the explosion of the building of the Islamic Republic Party. This involvement includes planning and designing the hijacking plan.

17. The accused individuals are charged with aiding in the martyrdom of Mohammad Ali Shahri through incitement, bribery, and encouragement of members of the said terrorist organization, as well as directing terror agents.

18. They are charged with the martyrdom of Lieutenant General Ali Sayyad Shirazi through participation in the formation, design, organization, and leadership of the assassination team.

19. The accused individuals are charged with the martyrdom of Seyyed Asadollah Lajevardi through participation in the formation, design, organization, and leadership of the assassination team.

20. They are charged with the armed robbery of Bank Saderat Iran (BSI) branch of Imam Khomeini in Bandar Abbas through planning, organizing, directing the perpetrators, and commanding the operation as high-ranking officials of the said terrorist organization.

21. The accused individuals are charged with aiding in the deliberate destruction and incitement of public property through the bombing

and explosion of the Tehran Islamic Revolution Prosecutor's Office, resulting in the martyrdom of Ayatollah Ali Qaddafi.

22. They are charged with participating in the deliberate destruction and incitement of public property by participating in the terrorist act of bombing the Tehran Court of Revolution and shelling the headquarters of the Tehran Revolutionary Guards Corps, resulting in intentional killing and injury of people.

23. The accused individuals are charged with the martyrdom of Seyyed Mohammad Hassan Beheshtinejad through the formation, design, organization, and leadership of the assassination team.

24. They are charged with aiding in the martyrdom of Seyyed Mohammad Hassan Beheshtinejad by identifying the target of the assassination, the address and hours of the mentioned traffic, and announcing this information to the agents of the assassination.

The legal grounds for initiating the prosecution of the defendants and the rationale behind charging them with the said crimes are outlined as hereinunder:

1. Receipt of 215 complaints filed by individuals affected, including victims of terrorist acts perpetrated by members of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization. Among the plaintiffs are individuals who sustained injuries in these attacks, with complainants comprising parents, spouses, and children of victims.

2. Receipt of a complaint by the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning damages inflicted upon them by the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization.

3. Submission of reports by the public and particular bailiffs of the justice administration detailing the crimes committed by the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization and its central cadre members.

4. The acknowledgment of responsibility for the crimes committed by the said terrorist organization, as conveyed by the accused in speeches and meetings, both public and private, of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization. Additionally, statements and interviews given to foreign news media outlets regarding the acceptance of responsibility for the crimes under investigation are considered.

5. Statements provided by other arrested defendants regarding the activities of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization and its central cadre members.

6. Testimony given by witnesses and individuals present at the scenes of terrorist incidents, as well as statements provided by former members of the said terrorist organization regarding the organization's role and the involvement of its central staff in the crimes outlined in the case.

7. Statements and testimony provided at the magistrate's office by former members of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization who have disassociated themselves from the group, offering insight into the organization's activities and the actions of its central cadre.

8. The claim of responsibility for the crimes in question by the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, as communicated through announcements and news reports of these terrorist acts in their official news agency.

9. Additional evidence presented in the case includes *a)* video footage depicting Masoud Rajavi's meeting with the head of Iraqi intelligence, *b)* video recordings featuring statements made by arrested or defected members of the terrorist organization, providing insight into the activities of the organization, *c)* videos disseminated by the terrorist organization's media, highlighting the crimes perpetrated by the group, *d)* contents published in the official news organs of the terrorist organization, such as Mojahed and Ettihad

magazines, *e*) interviews conducted by members of the organization with foreign news media, wherein responsibility for the crimes committed by the group is acknowledged, *f*) international documents, reports, and statements issued by other countries detailing the terrorist actions carried out by the group, and *g*) published books containing accounts of former members of the terrorist organization, shedding light on the crimes committed by the organization and its central cadre members.

In the ongoing proceedings, the representative of the prosecution proceeded to address further aspects concerning the nature of the terrorist group. The points highlighted are as follows:



***Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization: Solely Targeting Military Personnel?**

The assertion that the armed movement of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization solely comprises military and security elements prompts several inquiries. Firstly, it prompts one to consider whether the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran possesses the characteristics of an occupying government, thereby serving as an exemplar of an entity against which legitimate resistance is warranted and applied. Suppose we are to entertain the claims of a group with a longstanding history spanning nearly half a century of terrorism and militarism and refrain from scrutinizing its actions vis-à-vis a government recognized as legitimate and lawful by the international community and established standards of international law, adopting a stance skeptical of branding it as a terrorist organization. In that case, we must apply the same skepticism to the claims of other terrorist groups against governments and legal regimes. After all, other terrorist groups often invoke similar justifications to rationalize their criminal activities.

Crimes Deemed by Court as Terrorist

Terrorist acts manifest when they are purposeful and linked to individual or collective actions aimed at severely disrupting public order through instilling fear. Such acts are characterized by the following crimes:

- Intentional harm to individuals' lives and dignity; extortion; theft; torture and barbaric acts; violence resulting in death; amputation or permanent disability; abduction or unlawful confinement of individuals; as well as the hijacking of aircraft, seizure of vessels, or any other form of transportation; money laundering; cybercrimes;

manufacturing, selling, storing, transporting, or maintaining war machinery, lethal, and explosive weapons; Any criminal activity involving the use of bombs, grenades, rockets, automatic firearms, letters, or explosive parcels in individual or collective actions aimed at seriously disturbing public order through instilling terror.

- Participation in an organized group or an agreement to commit a terrorist act, characterized by one or more tangible acts or any of the aforementioned terrorist acts.

- Financing a terrorist act by providing, collecting, or managing assets, cash, or any other resources, or providing advice with the intent of acquiring these assets, cash, or resources, or with the knowledge that all or part of the property will be used to commit the aforementioned terrorist act.

- Engaging in actions that may potentially harm members of society, even if those individuals are not specifically targeted by the perpetrators of the crime. These actions are still deemed terrorist in nature because they inherently induce fear and undoubtedly inflict severe harm, thereby disrupting public order.

Evidence of a Sect Being Terrorist

A notable portion of the *Monafeqeen* terrorists' armed activities, including mortar attacks on residential areas, assaults on educational institutions such as the Ahvaz literature faculty, and bombings targeting public buses in Shiraz, have been executed in public spaces, educational facilities catering to young individuals, residences of ordinary citizens, and public transportation vehicles. These actions have particularly targeted marginalized segments of society and, in addition to severely disrupting public order, have instilled fear and terror while deliberately causing harm to ordinary members of the community. Hence, these instances suffice to substantiate the

terrorist character of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization and its actions.

Financing Money to Procure Weapons

The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization employs three distinct methods to finance its terrorist activities:

1. The first method entails portraying the Islamic Republic of Iran as illegitimate through false arguments, thereby justifying armed bank robberies. Consequently, designated terrorist teams are tasked with conducting hostage-taking operations in banks and financial institutions to fund the organization. Subsequently, these actions are glorified through declarations proclaiming the revolutionary confiscation of banks, thus publicly endorsing these reprehensible and terrorist acts.

2. The second method involves the establishment of commercial-financial enterprises under the guise of non-affiliated entities. However, these companies covertly engage in lucrative and short-term economic ventures to generate revenue for the terrorist organization.

3. The third method involves defrauding citizens of France and other European countries through various means. This includes the deployment of *Monafeqeen* teams at city entrances and airports, where they display images of purportedly arrested members, evoke sympathy from Western citizens, and solicit financial assistance under the guise of beggary. Additionally, the organization identifies affluent Western residents in France, visits their residences, fabricates numerous stories to manipulate their sympathies, and ultimately collects monthly payments from them. Furthermore, the organization establishes fictitious charitable associations to solicit donations and public aid from citizens of Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. These funds are then laundered through

intricate international channels, involving transfers from accounts in Turkey, Germany, France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Jordan, and the United Arab Emirates. Subsequently, these laundered funds are utilized to finance armed and terrorist activities against the legitimate Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

An Organization Whose Former Members Label as Terrorist

The statements, letters, testimonies, and publications authored by former members of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization serve as compelling evidence of the group's terrorist agenda and its incorporation of all components deemed terrorist under the anti-terrorism laws of various countries.

Despite the terrorist organization's endeavors to portray itself as a purportedly freedom-loving and democratic movement in exile, ongoing investigations conducted by judicial authorities reveal that the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization continues to clandestinely engage in planning and executing terrorist acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Presently, terrorist operations are being orchestrated from the organization's bases in Albania. The apprehension of numerous individuals affiliated with this terrorist group in recent years underscores the relentless efforts of the organization's leadership to orchestrate armed actions within the country, utilizing both internal operatives and misled youth. This includes the deployment of sound and incendiary bombs and targeting the nation's critical infrastructure through cyber attacks, all aimed at instilling fear among the populace and disrupting essential government services to citizens.

Contrary to the deceptive claims propagated by the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, it is unequivocally evident that this group has operated as a terrorist entity for over four decades, embodying all criteria established by nations to designate an organization as terrorist. The meticulous planning and execution of armed actions,

including assassinations resulting in fatalities, bombings of governmental and civilian installations, and shelling of residential dwellings, underscore the organization's deliberate intent to sow terror and wreak havoc upon the sovereignty and citizenry of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Additionally, the organization has demonstrated proficiency in recruiting, indoctrinating, and training operatives for armed operations, as well as providing directives on target identification and engagement, all with the overarching goal of destabilizing public order and undermining the nation's security.



Establishing TV Channel

A television channel established by the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization was employed for propagandistic endeavors and inciting violence. Initially, its primary objective was to report on the activities of the so-called liberation army during the conflict between the Iraqi Baath regime and Iran, highlighting the terrorist organization's military advancements. Over time, this channel evolved to encompass psychological operations and malicious propaganda, serving as a pivotal platform for disseminating

organizational directives and the rhetoric of terrorist leaders. Operating under the guise of news dissemination, it aimed to disturb public tranquility, promulgate false narratives, and propagate deceit.

Subsequently rebranded as “Simaye Azadi” (Visage of Freedom), the television network persisted in its mission, consistently broadcasting programs aligned with opposition to the Islamic Republic of Iran and the promotion of terrorism. Through various programming, it repeatedly exhorted viewers to engage in violence and undermine Iran’s security.



Servility to Saddam, Espionage in Nuclear Industry & Financial Support from West

The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, backed by the Saddam regime, has perpetrated numerous terrorist acts targeting innocent civilians in Iran. Furthermore, the terrorist organization has engaged in espionage activities within Iran’s nuclear industry, collaborating with foreign entities to betray the nation. Testimonies provided by former members of the organization highlight Masoud Rajavi’s commitment to violent actions against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Additionally, the financial backing extended to the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization by Western countries, alongside efforts to legitimize its activities, underscores the cynical exploitation of terrorism and this group by certain Western nations.

Terrorist Actions Undertaken Against Iranians

Maryam Rajavi has long been a pivotal figure within the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, orchestrating numerous activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The resulting damage inflicted upon Iran by terrorism is substantial. The indiscriminate and ruthless assassinations carried out by the organization aim to portray Iran as vulnerable, contrary to the assertions of its leaders, and primarily target Iranian citizens. Riotous behavior exhibited by members of the group during domestic unrest forms part of their indoctrination and training. Hijackings and assassinations targeting key and prominent figures of the Islamic Republic of Iran are recurring tactics employed by the sect.

France has been complicit in the terrorist endeavors of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization against Iran, as acknowledged by Masoud Rajavi, who referenced the Elysee Palace's awareness of the group's bombings in Iran. France has provided comprehensive support to the organization, even facilitating their relocation to Iraq at one point, ostensibly to alleviate pressure. The stain of harboring the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization will forever tarnish France's reputation.

Likewise, the United States has knowingly supported the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, despite being cognizant of their crimes against Iran. The United States facilitated the transfer of the *Monafeqeen* terrorists to Albania, selectively invoking the Geneva Convention. In recent years, the group has garnered support from two major American political parties, enabling them to have their designation as a terrorist organization revoked.

The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization has engaged in a litany of atrocities, including kidnapping, torture, and murder of civilians, as well as armed robberies to finance their terrorist activities. These crimes have targeted various organizations and institutions across Iran, from universities to government offices, resulting in the martyrdom and injury of numerous compatriots, including women and children. The group employs deceptive propaganda, slogans, and charitable institutions to solicit funds and manpower, while training members in terrorist tactics such as weaponry, bomb-making, interception via eavesdropping, and encryption.



Tenth Court Session to Probe into *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Group & Active Members

The tenth judicial session concerning the case of the *Monafeqeen* terrorist group and its principal members convened on 6 February 2024. Present at this hearing were legal representatives, families of victims, investigating judges, and the prosecutor's delegate.

The court's president elaborated on the intricate details of the *Monafeqeen* terrorist activities, after which the prosecutor's

representative proceeded to articulate excerpts from the indictment. Key highlights encompassing the prosecutor's representative are as follows:

1. *Monafeqeen* Terrorists from Western, American Human Rights Perspectives

According to the laws of the U.S. State Department, when designating a group as a terrorist organization, specific reasons and examples must be provided. In the annual report on terrorism published by the United States, instances of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization's activities, ranging from targeted assassinations to bombings, as well as intelligence and operational cooperation, are cited. However, following the US-led occupation of Iraq, there was a notable shift in the American stance towards the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization. Despite previously being designated as a terrorist group, the organization was suddenly reclassified as civilians by the United States. This change in classification puzzled many observers, including the Rand Institute, which characterized the American action as a mystery.

2. *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization: Intellectual Origins


The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization has been characterized by its armed nature since its inception, and its primary mode of operation has always been through armed actions. The terrorist group's logo prominently features the image of a gun, underscoring its militant identity. Notably, the founders of this organization were never sanctioned by Imam Khomeini, and following the Iranian Revolution, they refused to surrender their weapons stockpiles to the new government. These weapons were obtained through two primary sources: some were purchased before the Revolution, while others were looted from military ammunition depots. Initially, the group justified its militarization under the guise of fighting imperialism, but

it later aligned itself with American interests, betraying its original revolutionary principles.



The Mojahed magazine, affiliated with the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, openly articulated the group’s intentions to establish a militia prepared for armed conflict against the Iranian people. In various issues, such as 142 and 146, the magazine boasted about the readiness of their militia for battle across the country. “The purpose of forming the militia was to create an armed group that is ready to confront and fight decisively with the people of Iran.”, wrote the said magazine in its 142nd issue. It also went on to say in its 146th issue: “Now the militia is ready to fight in the second battle in thousands of bases across the country!” Additionally, Jafar Hosni, a member of the organization, confessed to participating in street maneuvers aimed at maintaining readiness for subversive activities.

These revelations underscore the organization’s longstanding pursuit of armed conflict since the early days of the Islamic Revolution.



In the book “The Story of Guilt” by Bahram Azarafrouz, a defected member of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, it is documented that Masoud Rajavi, the terrorist organization’s leader, insisted on escalating violence on June 20, 1981. The organization ordered attacks on that day in response to the destruction of its last stronghold, associated with Bani Sadr, the former prime minister who fled the country. The Mojahed magazine even detailed how groups of 100 individuals were deployed to practice armed struggle in the streets ten days before June 20, 1981.

The *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization, led by Masoud Rajavi, harbored aspirations of political dominance and was caught off guard by the defeat of the Bani Sadr faction following the failure of the political process. In response, the terrorist organization sought to break free from its political deadlock and seize power through armed confrontation with the Islamic Republic of Iran.



New Account of Rajavi’s Cooperation with SAVAK

The defense lawyer for the plaintiffs and victims of the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization presented evidence during the court proceedings proving that Masoud Rajavi, the leader of the organization, had collaborated extensively with SAVAK, the intelligence agency of the Shah’s regime in Iran. According to interrogation papers, Rajavi disclosed details about members of the organization to SAVAK. This cooperation reportedly led to the deaths of ten members of the group.

The lawyer pointed to SAVAK documents indicating that Rajavi’s collaboration with the intelligence agency was significant to the extent that SAVAK considered him a colleague. Rajavi’s assistance to SAVAK included providing information about the organization’s fighters, which suggests that Rajavi may have acted more as an informant or agent for SAVAK rather than as a genuine fighter for the so-called cause he purported to champion.



Militia: U.S. Private Army in Iran

During the court session, **Zohreh Lajevardi**, a history expert, testified that the *Monafeqeen* terrorists had been actively seeking to collect weapons and establish safe houses since the outset of the Islamic Revolution. She asserted that the militia formed by the *Monafeqeen* Terrorist Organization essentially served as America's private army in Iran. According to her testimony, the organization had been systematically gathering weapons with prior planning, and this activity was indicative of their terrorist nature well before the events of June 20, 1981.



Testimony of Witnesses to Assassinations in Court Proceedings

Mehdi Chizari, one of the plaintiffs, recounted his harrowing experience during the court session. He stated that on March 13, 2000, he sustained severe injuries and lost his left leg in an attack carried out by the *Monafeqeen* terrorists at the Noor residential complex, where he was working as a supervising engineer on a municipal project. He described how the attack, which involved the throwing of a mortar, caused extensive damage to people's homes and vehicles. Chizari emphasized the profound impact of the attack on his life, noting that he was a young father with a one-year-old child at the time. He urged the court to pursue justice for the victims and to ensure that their rights are upheld. Additionally, he requested compensation and *qisas* (retribution-in-kind) for the injuries he sustained, which included not only the loss of his leg but also approximately 75 shrapnel wounds that he continues to receive treatment for.



Urging Justice Against Perpetrators, Commanders of Assassination

Mohammad Taghi Samarghandi, the son of martyr Gholamreza Samarghandi, recounted the tragic loss of his father during the court proceedings. He explained that his father, who was on his way to serve in the war effort, was martyred by a terrorist team associated with the *Monafeqeen* organization. Despite the dangers posed by these terrorists, his father courageously converted one of their safe houses into a clinic after it was conquered in 1981. This act of compassion and service to the community incurred the wrath of the heartless *Monafeqeen* terrorists.

On the morning of April 28, 1982, as his father was en route to Imam Khomeini Hospital during the Iran-Iraq War, he was mercilessly gunned down by *Monafeqeen* terrorists. Mohammad Taghi Samarghandi lamented that his family was left without a father, with


his mother shouldering the responsibility of caring for 13 orphaned children. He urged the court to deliver justice by holding accountable both the commanders and the perpetrators of this heinous assassination.



U.S. Main Sponsor of Terrorism

Kobra Ghanbari, the grieving mother of Martyr Davoud Arjamandi, shared her heartbreaking testimony during the court session:

“My son, like many young Iranians during the war, made the brave decision to serve on the front lines voluntarily. He applied for training through Basij. While he was in a car with his colleagues, engaged in his training course, they were ruthlessly chased by these terrorists. This pursuit escalated into a violent conflict, resulting in the tragic martyrdom of two out of the three passengers in the car, including my son. Why should these terrorists be allowed to roam freely? Just as America has supported the *Monafeqeen* terrorists, it



also backs the crimes of the Zionist regime in Gaza. America, in my eyes, is not a super-power but a super-oppressor. I will spare no effort in ensuring that the *Monafeqeen* terrorists face justice. I hope that they will be uprooted from Earth, [never to spread terror again.]”

At the conclusion of the present session, the presiding judge declared that the subsequent session of the court, in consideration of the forthcoming parliamentary elections and the Iranian New Year, shall convene on 16 April, 2024, at which time statements from relevant parties shall be entertained.

