



The Islamic Republic of Iran
Judiciary
Deputy for International
Affairs



High Council for Human Rights of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

Establishment of a Tribunal to Probe Charges Faced by the Monafeqin Terrorist Group (Also Known as the so-called 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 Vice Presidency of the Judiciary for International Affairs High
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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 Organization, within Iran. Since the outset of the Islamic Revolution, this terrorist group initiated a series of terrorist acts by executing explosions in densely populated urban centers, assassinating governmental officials, launching armed assaults, employing firearms 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 eminent figures in 1981, the *Monafeqeen* terrorists shifted their focus to massacring innocent civilians. 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 groups within the country, notably targeting Shia and Kurdish populations. One harrowing instance, the “Anfal Kurds” campaign spanning from February to September 1988 across Kirkuk, Diyala, Nineveh, and Salahuddin provinces, resulted in the destruction of over 3,000 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 Iraqi judiciary has taken decisive action against the *Monafeqeen* terrorists, issuing arrest warrants for 118 primary agents involved in these heinous acts. Furthermore, this terrorist group, aligned with other terrorist factions in Syria, partook in mass killings of Syrian civilians upon the onset of terrorist activities in the region in 2011. Concurrently, while training these terrorist forces, they perpetrated extensive crimes in the area.

The leadership of this criminal faction exhibited merciless behavior not only toward their adversaries, whom they ruthlessly killed, but also toward their members. Imposing stringent internal regulations, 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 himself.

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 they have been sanctioned by these institutions. 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 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 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 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 an 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.

Initiating Legal Proceedings and Commencing an Inquiry into the Allegations and Crimes of the Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization and Its Key Operatives

The prosecutor's office in Tehran, the capital city of Iran, initiated an investigation into the actions of the terrorist group, the *Monafeqeen* terrorists, starting in 2022. Following thorough and exhaustive investigations, an indictment was issued on July 9, 2023, and subsequently forwarded to the Tehran Court of Justice for legal proceedings. This comprehensive indictment spans 729 pages, comprising 6,757 pages of written documentation and 1,000 hours of audio and video evidence.

The initial segment of the indictment delineates the details of 105 defendants involved in the case. Among these entities, one is the terrorist group itself, while the remaining 104 are individual members considered primary and active within this terrorist organization.¹ This section itemizes their charges and provides the legal rationale for the prosecution of each accused party.

The primary accusations leveled against this terrorist group encompass:

¹ The Monafeqeen terrorist organization - Massoud Rajavi - Maryam Qajar Azdanlou known as Maryam Rajavi - Mehdi Abrishamchi - Zohra Akhiani - Fahima Ervani - Mehdi Barai - Mozghan Parsiai - Zahra Merikhi Ahangar Kalai - Muhammad Ali Toheidi Khaniki - Ali Khodayi Sefat - Mehdi Khodayi Sefat - Abbas Ali Davari Faizipour Azar - Seyed Majid Seyed Al-Muhaddasin - Sediqah Hosseini - Mohammad Tariqat Monfard - Mahvash Sepehri - Qudsi Kharazian - Mahnaz Soleimian - Mohsen Siah Kolah - Maryam Fazl Mashhadhi - Beheshte Shadrou - Zila Deyhim - Abolqasem Rezaei - Homeira Hojjati Emami - Mahmoud Atai Karizi - Gulnar Javaheri Saatchi - Mehrian Hajinejad - Morteza Esmailian Marnani - Dolat Nowrozi Manjili - Zahra Bakhshaei - Mohammad Hayati - Niko Khaefi Ashkzari - Ozra Alavi Taleghani - Jamila Abrisham Chi - Mahmoud Qajar Azdanlou - Badri Portabakh - Mohammad Javad Qadiri Moddaresi - Farhad Olfat - Roya Ahmadi Mousavi - Behzad Naziri - Fereshte Yeganeh - Masoumeh Bolorchi - Yaser Jahannejadi - Faeze Khayat Hesari Mohammadi - Saleh Rajavi - Mohammad Sadat Khansari - Parmian Sarmad - Hakime Saadatnejad - Hamida Shahrokhi Amiri - Soraya Shahri - Parveen Safai - Mahmoud Fakharzadeh - Ishrat Mohabbatkar - Alireza Madanchi - Abbas Minaji Moghadam - Hamidreza Eshaghi - Alireza Imam Juma - Asadullah Osati - Fatemeh Addressi - Mostafa Asifi - Zohra Bani Jamali - Mahmoud Bani Hashemi - Asadullah Bahrami - Alireza Bahrami - Azizollah Paknejad - Mehrafroz Peikarnegar - Maryam Haj Khanian - Ahmed Hanifnejad - Parviz Khazai - Hossein Dadkhah - Fatemeh Davaran - Hossein Raboubi Khabushani - Sepideh Ebrahimi - Bijan Rahimi - Azadeh Rezaei - Hadi Roshan Ravani - Mohammad Sadat Darbandi - Fereydoun Salimi - Abbas Shakeri - Soheila Shabani - Ahmed Shokrai - Soheila Sadiq - Mehran Sadegh - Tahira Ziaei - Kobri Tahmasbi - Ruqiya Abbasi - Zohra Atrianfar - Mehri Aliqoli - Morteza Fakhar - Seyed Asadullah Faqih Dezfouli - Iraj Faiz Bosjini - Parviz Karimian Sichani - Ahmed Golpaygani - Farid Mahotchi Hosseini - Mehdi Madadi Al Mousavi - Seyed Mahmoud Ahmadi Alun Abadi - Seyyed Javad Ahmadi Alun Abadi - Ismail Mortezaei - Mahmoud Moayeri - Ruqia Malek Mohammadi - Hassan Nizam Al Maliki - Nasrin Nazari Ali Abadi - Ali Hadizadeh - Allah Karam Hoshangi.

- Facilitating and participating in extensive criminal actions aimed at undermining both internal and external security of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These actions include large-scale arson and destruction, resulting in severe harm to the physical well-being of individuals, intentionally leading to the martyrdom of approximately 17,000 Iranian citizens. These crimes have caused significant public disorder, insecurity, and substantial damage to public and private property. Additionally, the terrorist group is accused of planning armed attacks against Iranian citizens, financing criminal activities, and providing weaponry and explosives for crimes committed both within and outside Iran since 1979.
- Collaborating with members of the same terrorist organization to foster corruption within society.
- Engaging in acts of Moharebeh by aligning and gathering with other members involved in such activities.
- Playing a pivotal role in establishing and managing the so-called People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran, also known as the *Monafeqeen* terrorist organization.
- Collaborating in organized espionage activities with the hostile Baathist regime of Iraq. These intelligence operations aimed to cause harm and jeopardize national security, particularly during the eight-year war imposed on Iran.
- Inciting chaos and deliberately disrupting public order with the explicit intent of undermining the country's security, public safety, and destabilizing the public consciousness.
- Engaging in numerous and organized kidnappings, coupled with acts of torture and physical as well as mental harassment within the community, in collaboration with those responsible for these crimes.
- Perpetrating blasphemy through destruction and public incitement against both private and public properties in conjunction with collaborators responsible for these destructive acts.

- Colluding against the internal and external security of the country, as well as endangering lives and properties within the community, alongside other involved members of the terrorist organization.
- Engaging in various armed robberies and looting, targeting both public and private properties within the community, in collaboration with individuals responsible for these criminal acts.
- Involvement in plane hijackings occurring within the community, in conjunction with collaborators and perpetrators of these crimes.
- Conspiring in organized terrorist actions that resulted in assaults and deliberate killings of individuals within the community alongside those responsible for these violent acts.
- Committing blasphemy through propagating activities and disseminating falsehoods within the community in collaboration with stewards and perpetrators of these deceptive actions.
- Contributing to the financing of terrorism within the community, collaborating with other stewards and perpetrators of crimes with the explicit intention of organizing members to commit acts that undermine the internal and external security of the country.

The indictment outlines detailed accusations against each of the 104 individual defendants separately. These accusations have been explicitly specified within the text of the indictment. Additionally, it has been highlighted that these accusations represent only a segment of the crimes attributed to the terrorist group, the *Monafeqeen* terrorists. The case will be addressed separately concerning other charges faced by the defendants, those against other members of the terrorist organization, private complaints from victims or their families, as well as material damages inflicted upon public property.

Moreover, **the legal justifications for initiating prosecution** against the defendants, along with the evidence and attributions associated with their offenses, are meticulously outlined as hereinunder:

- 215 complaints have been lodged by private plaintiffs and complainants, highlighting grievances and charges against the accused.
- Reports provided by law enforcement forces, totaling 21 reports explicitly focusing on crimes committed by the *Monafeqeen* terrorist organization and its central staff members.
- Statements made by the accused during speeches, meetings, both public and private gatherings of the *Monafeqeen* terrorist organization, as well as statements and interviews given to foreign news media. These statements explicitly accept responsibility for crimes committed by the terrorist group and other offenses pertinent to the case.
- Testimony provided by other arrested individuals accused in connection to the *Monafeqeen* terrorist organization, specifically regarding the terrorist group's central cadre members.
- Testimony and statements provided by witnesses who were present at the scenes of terrorist incidents. Additionally, testimonial letters from former terrorist group members regarding the role of the terrorist organization and its central figures in the crimes are relevant to this case.
- Statements and testimony from separated members (referred to as 'rewards and clippings') who have left the *Monafeqeen* terrorist organization. Their statements and evidence are directed against the organization and its central staff and have been gathered during the investigation.
- The acknowledgment of responsibility for the crimes included in this case by the *Monafeqeen* terrorist organization. This admission has been made through official announcements and news disseminated via the terrorist organization's official news organs.

The second part of the indictment presents significant evidence pertaining to the general proof of the crimes and their attribution to the defendants. Key elements of this evidence include:

- Documents detailing the terrorist group's unofficial transition into a military phase against the Islamic Republic of Iran following the victory of the Islamic Revolution.
- Records associated with the establishment of a militia (paramilitary force) and preparatory measures leading to the official commencement of the military phase on November 23, 1979.
- Documentation tracing the official initiation of the military phase against the Islamic Republic of Iran from June 20, 1981.
- Records related to the establishment of the National Council of Resistance of Iran on June 20, 1981, aimed at comprehensive armed confrontation against the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- Documents chronicling the formation of self-proclaimed resistance groups in the early 1980s, designed to challenge the Establishment and execute terrorist operations.
- Evidence detailing combat training in intelligence and operational domains with the explicit intent of conducting terrorist operations and security crimes domestically and internationally.
- Documents evidencing infiltration into institutions of the Islamic Republic of Iran to gather intelligence to plan and execute terrorist acts and anti-security crimes.
- Records delineating the terrorist group's strategies involving the elimination of key figures within the Establishment, aimed at destabilizing the government and undermining national security.
- Documentation indicating the establishment and operation of various media platforms, including visual, audio, and written outlets, to propagate the terrorist group's ideology and teach terrorist and criminal methodologies.
- Records demonstrating collaboration between the terrorist group and the Baath regime of Iraq against the Islamic Republic of Iran, notably during the eight-year war and subsequent to the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 598. This also includes involvement in the Iraqi-Kurdish genocide in 1991.

- Documents outlining the formation of the so-called National Liberation Army (NLA) with the intent to confront and overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran on June 20 1987.
- Testimonies from former members during the preliminary investigation phase, offering insights into the terrorist organization's objectives and terrorist activities.
- Records substantiating each defendant's roles and active membership status within the terrorist group.

	متهم ردیف دوم
شماره شناسنامه	نام و نام خانوادگی
۶۷	مسعود رجوی
کد ملی	نام پدر
۰۸۳۹۴۲۰۹۵۱	میرزا حسین
اسامی مستعار	تاریخ تولد
-	۱۳۲۷/۰۴/۱۶
سمت	محل تولد
رہبر سازمان موسوم بہ مجاہدین خلق ایران	طبیس

The third section of the indictment outlines specific examples of crimes attributed to the defendants. These examples include:

- Involvement in the administration of the terrorist organization, the so-called People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran, both inside and outside Iran since 1979, aiming to disrupt Iran's national security.
- Orchestrating terrorist actions targeting high-ranking officials, political figures, and religious leaders, aiming to eliminate key figures within the Establishment and causing intentional murder and injuries to numerous individuals associated with the Establishment.
- Specific terrorist acts, including explosions targeting governmental offices such as the office of the Islamic Republic Party and the prime minister's office, resulting in intentional murder and injuries to prominent figures and civilians.
- Suicidal terrorist actions leading to the intentional murder of Friday prayer leaders and civilians.
- Organized terrorist acts resulting in the intentional murder of prominent figures like the Attorney General and Lieutenant General Ali Sayad Shirazi.
- Numerous terrorist attacks against government employees, military, law enforcement forces, and civilians, resulting in intentional murder and injuries.
- Conducting organized military-terrorist operations in support of the Baathist regime of Iraq against Iran, causing intentional murder, injuries, and destruction of public and private property.
- Participation in organized espionage activities in cooperation with the Iraqi Baath regime, specifically during the eight-year war, aimed at causing harm to national security.
- Committing terrorist acts such as explosions of oil pipelines, hijackings of warplanes and passenger planes, armed robberies from

banks for financing terrorism, and acting against the country's security.

- Kidnapping individuals, subjecting them to torture, and intentional murder to create terror and oppose the Establishment, posing threats to the country's security.

- Organized terrorist actions targeting public and private buildings, resulting in intentional murder and injuries to civilians.

- Engaging in terrorist attacks against some embassies and diplomatic missions of Iran abroad.

	متهم ردیف سوم
شماره شناسنامه ۱۵۷۵	نام و نام خانوادگی مریم قجرعزندانلو
کد ملی ۰۰۴۱۶۵۴۳۵۸	نام پدر حسین
اسامی مستعار رجوی، طیبه امامی، ناهید اسدیان	تاریخ تولد ۱۳۳۲/۰۹/۱۳
سخت	محل تولد تهران

Commencement of the Judicial Probe into the Monafeqeen Terrorist Group and Its Principal and Active Members

After the prosecutor forwarded the indictment to Tehran Criminal Court 1, comprising three judges (one presiding and two counselors), the court initiated procedures for the accused individuals to appoint a lawyer. Details regarding the process of appointing and introducing a lawyer were communicated to the accused through email and publication in widely circulated newspapers. However, as no lawyer was appointed within the stipulated legal timeframe, the court, in adherence to the defendants' right to legal representation, appointed five individuals—Mrs. Pirouzfard, Sheikhi, Kamali, Mr. Mohammadi Gerkan, and Haj Mohammadi—as substitute lawyers on their behalf. The court subsequently notified the appointed lawyers to raise any objections or concerns they had regarding the case. This included issues related to the passage of time, procedural matters, exemption from criminal prosecution, deficiencies in the investigation, or any other pertinent matters. However, no objections or complaints were received from the lawyers within the given timeframe. Following this process, the court proceeded to set a hearing. All these steps were executed in compliance with the stipulations of the Code of Criminal Procedure and in accordance with the principles governing fair trial procedures.

Consequently, the **first public court session** took place on December 12, 2023, with the appointed lawyers, representatives of the victims' families, judges of the court, and the prosecutor's representative in attendance.



After explanations by the chair of the court regarding the case, **the representative of the prosecutor** outlined significant aspects of the investigation into the activities of the terrorist group and highlighted **some key points from the indictment:**

1. In the mid-1960s, specific individuals from the Azadi Movement, including Mohammad Hanifnejad, Saeed Mohsen, and Ali Asghar Badizadegan, clandestinely initiated gatherings to oppose the Shah's regime. This group later evolved into what became known as the People's Mojahedin of Iran (MKO). Following its formation, the MKO embarked on a recruitment campaign while devising a comprehensive policy and long-term strategy. Notably, the terrorist organization extensively studied philosophical and historical materialism texts. By 1975, the terrorist group deeply embraced materialist ideologies, leading to an official announcement declaring the terrorist group as Marxist. This declaration was disseminated among both imprisoned members and those outside prison. Members who refused to accept this ideological shift were reportedly subjected to brutal assassinations and eliminations by the terrorist organization.

2. Following the triumph of the Islamic Revolution led by Imam Khomeini, the members of this terrorist group did not actively participate in this historic movement, as they deemed the events incongruent with their ideological perspectives. As the revolution progressed, political prisoners were released amid popular pressure. Similarly, just before the revolution's victory, members and leaders of the terrorist organization were also released, blending into the vast crowds of revolutionary fervor. Post-revolution, despite publicly declaring engagement in lawful political activities, the terrorist group clandestinely amassed and concealed substantial quantities of weapons, ammunition, and explosives. Contrary to their official stance, they consistently refused to surrender their weapons to legal authorities. Consequently, due to their markedly contradictory and duplicitous conduct across various scenarios and events, the populace began referring to them not as "Mujahideen" but as *Monafeqeen*, which means "hypocrites." Their actions, both at an individual and organizational level, did not align with Islamic ideals and standards, nor did they resonate with republican or democratic principles, despite their self-proclaimed affiliation as Muslims and advocates for the people.

3. The prosecutor's representative highlighted a critical period spanning 28 months from the onset of the revolution to June 19, 1981, during which the terrorist organization aimed to present itself as a political entity. However, in practice, it did not genuinely align its actions with the expectations and responsibilities of a legitimate political group. This self-termed "political phase" was characterized by a series of hypocritical actions and behaviors. The terrorist organization, while claiming a political stance, did not overtly adhere to the laws and legitimate revolutionary institutions that emerged from the revolution. Instead, it engaged in widespread conflicts, disputes, and avoided relinquishing its weaponry to lawful institutions. Additionally, they attempted to discredit and delegitimize these institutions. Over time, their actions evolved

towards radicalization and violence, fostering an atmosphere of conflict and confrontation. These actions exacerbated animosity and hostility between their members, supporters, and other segments of society. Moreover, the terrorist organization established semi-covert military factions within its organizational structure, clandestinely exerted influence in governing bodies of the state, and operated with secrecy and unlawfulness within the administrative mechanisms. These acts were considered part of their hypocritical behavior during this pivotal period.

4. On June 20, 1981, believing they possessed the means to swiftly overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran, the terrorist organization declared the commencement of an armed and ruthless war against both the people and the country's Islamic Establishment. Members of the terrorist organization took to the streets, urging the populace to overthrow the Republic. Subsequently, a spate of widespread assassinations targeted various segments of society and governmental officials. Within a week of this declaration, the terrorist organization executed its initial and most violent terrorist act—the bombing of the Islamic Republican Party headquarters. This heinous act resulted in the brutal martyrdom of Secretary General Dr. Seyed Mohammad Hossein Hosseini Beheshti and 72 other high-ranking officials of the Establishment.

5. Continuing their campaign of terrorism and subversion, the terrorist organization perpetrated acts resulting in the martyrdom of the sitting President, prime minister, the revolutionary general prosecutor, and multiple provincial Friday imams through bombings and suicide operations. Moreover, they engaged in senseless, brutal assassinations of civilians and ordinary people, devoid of rationality. The terrorist organization faced resistance from both the public and governmental bodies. Consequently, many of its members were apprehended, penalized, or killed in armed confrontations. The leaders of the terrorist organization perceived

staying in Iran as tantamount to their total annihilation. To preserve their lives, the terrorist group's leaders, starting with Masoud Rajavi and ousted President Abolhassan Bani Sadr, fled the country. Subsequently, surviving members and cadres fled Iran, continuing their terrorist activities within the nation through a limited number of misguided adherents.

6. In 1985, the terrorist organization's leader announced an "ideological revolution" from their base in France, a move seemingly aimed at evading accountability and responsibility. This decision, construed as an act of betrayal, resulted in numerous crimes. Under this "ideological revolution," members were mandated to pledge unwavering allegiance to the leader, Masoud Rajavi. This period saw Maryam Qajar Azdanlu divorcing her husband, marrying Masoud Rajavi, and adopting the name Maryam Rajavi, marking a pivotal shift. The concept of the family was targeted as an obstacle to the terrorist organization's leadership. Using various pretexts, the terrorist organization systematically dismantled family units, forcibly separating men, women, and children based on rigid organizational orders. Men were replaced in significant roles by compliant women and girls. These internal restructuring measures led experts to identify the terrorist group as a cult due to their extreme methods.

7. The "ideological revolution" facilitated the leader's ability to enforce criminal decisions with minimal resistance from the terrorist organization members. Within this internal environment, Rajavi, alongside his new wife, embarked on a path of betrayal and criminal activities on national, patriotic, and international scales. The terrorist organization members revered the attribute of "responsibility" as a core organizational value and a badge of honor, fostering an environment where dissent against Rajavi's decisions was significantly subdued.

8. Concurrent with Iraq's 8-year war against Iran, the terrorist organization relocated its members to Iraq and overtly entered into a substantial, explicit collaboration with Saddam Hussein's Baathist regime. With significant financial and military support from the Baathist government, including the transfer of the Ashraf barracks, the terrorist organization actively engaged in direct assaults on Iran's borders. Their objectives included espionage, divulging sensitive national information to foreign entities, perpetrating various forms of terrorism such as armed attacks in urban and residential areas, identifying critical national centers, and providing this intelligence to the enemy. They also engaged in destructive activities such as sabotaging oil lines, attacking border posts, and more. Even following the acceptance of Resolution 598 by Iran, the terrorist organization's leader received permission from Iraq's aggressor government and led a so-called mechanized army in an invasion attempt, labeled as "Operation Forough Javidan." This operation caused significant civilian casualties and martyred numerous innocent individuals during a 3-day attempt to conquer Tehran.

9. Post the Iran-Iraq war, and despite the ceasefire between the two nations, the terrorist organization persisted in its treacherous actions and continued to serve as a mercenary for the enemy amidst strained relations. During this period, in addition to carrying out several assassinations, the terrorist group engaged in missile attacks on governmental institutions, scientific and technical espionage, political maneuvers, economic espionage, and the bombing of oil pipelines, all of which were part of their repertoire of terrorist activities.

10. During Iraq's first intifada (1991-1992), the terrorist organization collaborated with the Iraqi Baath regime's military and security forces to suppress nomadic groups and Iraqi Kurds, resulting in the martyrdom of numerous innocent individuals. As

time progressed, sustaining their presence in Iraq alongside their terrorist activities became increasingly challenging. By 1988-1989, a series of orchestrated performances by the so-called National Council of Resistance—essentially the terrorist organization’s political facade—led to Maryam Rajavi being falsely introduced as the President of the Republic of Iran. Shortly after, along with several active terrorist organization members, they were sent to Europe and France to intensify international activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

11. Subsequently, the terrorist organization consistently attempted to maintain a presence in Iraq under various guises, often with the support of select Western politicians, affiliated elements, and tribes linked to the former Iraqi regime. However, the determination and firm resolve of the Iraqi people and the new government thwarted the terrorist group’s plots. Initially, all terrorist organization members in Iraq were confined to the Ashraf camp and later moved to a camp called Liberty. Eventually, by September 2016, the last contingent of the terrorist organization’s members was relocated from Iraq to Albania.

12. This period doesn’t mark the final chapter of their disgraceful existence. Despite the adverse circumstances, this terrorist organization persists in its destructive, deceitful ways, evolving through other clandestine schemes. Just like members of the self-proclaimed Daesh terrorist group, although residing in different countries, they pose a potential threat to the security of all nations. Consequently, they should be held accountable and face justice for their crimes in accordance with the law.

13. It’s crucial to highlight that certain crimes perpetrated by the terrorist group against the internal and external security of the country, alongside specific accusations of continuous criminal acts, are not bound by any statute of limitations. These include running anti-security and terrorist organizations, inciting disorder and chaos,

spreading falsehoods to disrupt Iran's national security, engaging in espionage, and more.

It is noted that during the proceedings, the representative of the prosecutor's office requested the broadcast of a video showing Massoud Rajavi's meeting with General Haboush, the head of the Iraqi Intelligence Service. In this footage, Masoud Rajavi, while acknowledging the Haft-e Tir terrorist attack and the explosion of the prime minister's office, claims that both the White House (America) and the Elysee Palace (France) were aware of these actions. Rajavi's confession reads: "Both the White House and the Elysee Palace, with whom we were in contact, knew who was responsible for the bombing of the Islamic Republic Party building in Iran, and who was involved in taking out [martyring] the Iranian President and prime minister. They were well-informed, but they didn't label us as terrorists!"



