



High Council for Human Rights of  
the Islamic Republic of Iran



The Islamic Republic of Iran  
Judiciary  
Deputy for International  
Affairs

# **Establishment of Tribunal to Probe Accusations Faced by Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization (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**

**Reports No. 2 & 3: 19, 26 December 2023**

*In the Name of God, the Most  
Compassionate, the Most Merciful*

**Establishment of Tribunal to Probe Accusations  
Faced by Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization**

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High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

## 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 retaliatory campaign by executing explosions in



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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 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 many 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 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

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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.

### **Commencement of Judicial Probe into Monafeqeen Terrorist Group & 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.

**The primary defendant in this judicial proceeding is the terrorist organization known as the Monafeqeen, recognized as a legal entity.** The comprehensive activities, both terrorist and criminal in nature, attributed to this group, have been extensively detailed in report number 1 and expounded upon in the introductory segment of said report.



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| منهم ردیف دوم                          | نام و نام خانوادگی |
| شماره شناسنامه                         | مسعود رجوی         |
| ۶۷                                     | نام پدر            |
| کد ملی                                 | میرزا حسین         |
| ۰۸۳۹۴۲۰۹۵۱                             | تاریخ تولد         |
| اساسی مستعار                           | ۱۳۲۷/۰۴/۱۶         |
| -                                      | محل تولد           |
| سمت                                    | طبرس               |
| رئیس سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران |                    |

**Masoud Rajavi**, the principal figure within the terrorist organization, stands accused as a pivotal individual in the terrorist organization's hierarchy. Initially holding a leadership position within the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he later assumed a clandestine leadership role within the terrorist organization. Following Mousa Khyabani's demise in 1981, Rajavi ascended to the helm of the terrorist organization, single-handedly managing all its affairs. At that juncture, the highest echelon within the terrorist organization acknowledged him as the paramount figure, referred to as the 'leader' of the terrorist organization.

Concurrently, on 21 July 1981, he operated as an official within the purported National Council of Resistance, ostensibly comprising adversaries of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The council's principal objective was the violent overthrow of the Islamic Republic system. Moreover, from 20 June 1987, assuming the role of Supreme Commander of the so-called National Liberation Army of Iran,

## Establishment of Tribunal to Probe Accusations Faced by Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization

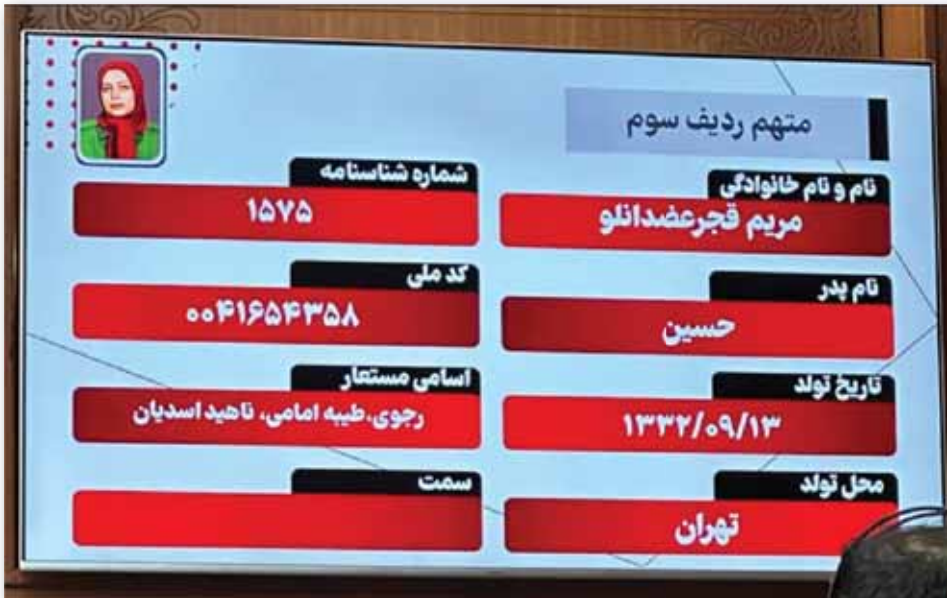
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Rajavi played a pivotal role in assembling fully-fledged military formations, purportedly aimed at toppling the Islamic Republic.

At the age of 19, Masoud Rajavi was introduced to the Monafeqeen, becoming enamored with the terrorist organization due to his close ties with Mohammad Hanifnejad, an early member of the terrorist organization. Consequently, he was apprehended and condemned to death by SAVAK in 1971. Through the intervention of his brother, an informant for SAVAK, his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He was later heralded as the terrorist organization's leader while incarcerated. Initially married to Firuzeh Bani Sadr, they later separated. Subsequently, Rajavi entered into an arranged marriage with Maryam (Rajavi) Qajar Azdanlou, who was previously married to Mahdi Abrishamchi. Rajavi advocated an ideological revolution within the terrorist organization. On 20 June 1981, Masoud Rajavi declared an armed conflict against the Establishment and revolutionary forces, subsequently orchestrating numerous terrorist acts and crimes against said forces.

Subsequently, on 29 July 1981, alongside Bani Sadr, he was involved in the hijacking of an aircraft under the command of pilot Shah, Colonel Moezzi, departing the country via air borders and seeking refuge in France. His further engagements include mandating mandatory divorces among members, ordering the separation of children from their parents, and establishing a militant faction known as the Monafeqeen Army in Iraq in 1986. Additionally, he engaged in multiple meetings with Iraqi intelligence, collaborated directly with the Ba'ath regime, including personal interaction with Saddam Hussein. Rajavi issued directives and actively participated

in various operations orchestrated by the terrorist organization, notably the Forough Javidan operation. Notably, he is the subject of an Interpol warrant with Red Notice No. 2002-441/6-A.



**Maryam Qajar Azdanlou** (aka: Rajavi) held the second most prominent position within the terrorist organization and succeeded Masoud Rajavi. Upon enrollment at Sharif University of Technology, she was introduced to the Monafeqeen by her brother, Mahmoud Qajar Azdanlou, also a member of the terrorist organization. In 1979, she was married to Mehdi Abrishamchi at the terrorist organization's behest. Following a separation in 1985, she wedded Masoud Rajavi. Upon the initiation of the military phase in 1981, she fled the country and, while in Paris, assumed leadership of Masoud Rajavi's office. Her activities and roles encompass being the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Monafeqeen Army, active participation in various military and terrorist operations

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of the terrorist organization such as Forough Javidan and Aftab overseeing military and terrorist operations within the country, serving as the terrorist organization's first official in 1988, and presiding over the so-called National Resistance Council from 1993 onwards. Maryam Qajar Azdanlou (Rajavi) is sought by Interpol, with a red notice under No. 2002-469/6-A.

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|  | متهم ردیف چهارم    |
| شماره شناسنامه  | نام و نام خانوادگی |
| ۲۸۱۵۵   | مهدی ابریشمچی      |
| کد ملی  | نام پدر            |
| ۰۳۳۳۳۰۸۷۷۴۸   | موسی               |
| اسامی مستعار  | تاریخ تولد         |
| بهمن تهرانی، شریف، مجید، اصغرزاده   | ۱۳۲۶/۳/۱۵          |
| سنت   | محل تولد           |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران  | تهران              |

**Mehdi Abrishamchi** was recruited by Mohsen Nejat Hosseini in 1969 and subsequently arrested by SAVAK in 1975, receiving a seven-year prison sentence. He was eventually released following the triumph of the Islamic Revolution. Siblings Javad, Kazem, Hossein, Saeed, Mahmoud, Farzad, Rahmat, Sarwar, Siddiqa, and Shirzad were all affiliated with the Monafeqeen. In 1979, he was directed by the terrorist organization to marry Maryam Qajar Azdanlou (Rajavi), leading to the birth of their daughter, Narges. By the conclusion of 1984, he underwent an organized separation from Maryam Rajavi.

Abrishamchi commenced as the fifth member of the terrorist organization in 1978, contributing to the central committee responsible for designing and establishing various terrorist organization departments. In 1980, he held responsibilities within the so-called national movement of the Monafeqeen, overseeing security and engineering operations. Presently, he serves as a member of the terrorist organization's central staff and heads the peace commission of the purported National Council of Resistance.

His additional roles encompass membership within the terrorist organization's leadership council, supporting armed demonstration teams in 1981, participating as a deputy in the hijacking of the Boeing 707 plane to evade Masoud Rajavi and Abolhassan Bani Sadr, and orchestrating the explosion of the Islamic Republic Party building. Abrishamchi was involved in designing and planning the hijacking operation on 27 July 1981. Throughout 1982, he served on the headquarters and executive board of the terrorist organization, managing external relations from 1983 to 1985. He provided support to the entire central and intelligence headquarters in 1986, commanding operations namely, Chelcheragh, Aftab and Forough Javidan. He was accountable for the ideological revolution plan, overseeing prison affairs, treatment, and torture of problematic members in 1994, and organizing Ghosl meetings in 2001. Abrishamchi is wanted by Interpol, marked with red notice No. 2002-525/6-A.

## Second Court Session to Probe into Monafeqeen Terrorist Group & Active Members

The second judicial session concerning the case of the Monafeqeen terrorist group and its principal members convened on 19 December 2023. 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 defendants in positions 5 to 23 within this case were presented during this session.



**Zohreh Akhyani**, born in 1964 in Shahroud to Muhammad Hossein, commenced activity in 1979 post-Islamic Revolution victory. She joined the so-called national Monafeqeen movement, assuming responsibility for Shahroud city’s students. By 1981, she led student operational teams, briefly arrested that year on similar charges but subsequently released. Later, Akhyani held significant roles within the group in Iraq, serving on the Monafeqeen leadership council and liaising with American forces. In the



terrorist organization's 2004 so-called elections, she was elected as the top official for a two-year term. Her responsibilities included overseeing border teams, conducting missions, and orchestrating a series of terrorist operations in 2000. Presently, she oversees the military branch headquarters of the Monafeqeen terrorist group.

Some dissidents within the Monafeqeen view Akhyani's ascent to the terrorist organization's top position as a means of ensuring her silence concerning the suspicious death or alleged murder of her husband, Ali Naghi Haddadi. Haddadi, an official within the group during the military phase in Iraq, faced arrest in the early 1970s due to contravening Masoud Rajavi's orders in the ideological revolution. Following days of alleged torture, it is purported that he died by suicide while in prison. Akhyani is sought by Interpol and carries a red notice under No. 2009-131/1-A.

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|  | متهم ردیف ششم      |
| شماره شناسنامه  | نام و نام خانوادگی |
| ۵۷۱۴۰   | فهمیه اروانی       |
| کد ملی  | نام پدر            |
| ۱۳۷۰۵۶۴۰۵۸  | نقی                |
| اسامی مستعار  | تاریخ تولد         |
| نسرین، نظری، اروانی   | ۱۳۳۹/۱۲/۱          |
| سمت   | محل تولد           |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران  | تبریز              |

**Fahimeh Arvani** was initially recruited into the terrorist organization in 1979, assuming responsibility for the female students' group. When the terrorist organization shifted toward Marxism, she voiced dissent during a meeting, temporarily withdrawing. She later reengaged with the group in 1980 through



an individual named Sorayya Abolfathi. Arwani entered an arranged marriage with Alireza Pournazari in 1982 and subsequently left the country illegally, joining the Monafeqeen in Iraq that same year.

By 1999, she assumed the role of training lead for the so-called liberating military branch of the Monafeqeen terrorist group. Arvani was involved in the 'Opening the Way' terrorist operation, collaborating with Mahvash Sepehri to plan the infiltration of individuals into the country, assessing their plans for mortar operations in residential areas and offices. Apart from interviewing and accepting new recruits, she also engaged in the interrogation and torture of problematic individuals.

Her active involvement extended to terrorist military operations such as Forough Javidan and Chelcheragh. Additionally, she served as the group's liaison with the Americans for a period and, during her last years in Iraq, was responsible for propaganda at the Ashraf and Liberty headquarters. At one point, she functioned as a potential successor to Maryam Rajavi. Currently, Arwani serves as the deputy head of the terrorist group's military branch and is a member of the so-called National Council of Resistance.

With the escalation in terrorist operations, internal headquarters organizations were established across various locations, including Ashraf's headquarters. terrorist organization and coordination of these headquarters, along with each terrorist operation, were overseen by Masoud and Maryam Rajavi. Arvani managed the interior headquarters and the so-called liberating military branch of the terrorist group, with Mahvash Sepehri designated to oversee various aspects under her supervision. Arvani is sought by Interpol and carries a red notice under No. 2002-427/6-A.

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|  | متهم ردیف هفتم                   |
| شماره شناسنامه<br>۳۳۳۳۳   | نام و نام خانوادگی<br>مهدی براعی |
| کد ملی<br>۰۳۸۱۴۹۲۶۹۹  | نام پدر<br>محمد حسن              |
| اسامی مستعار<br>احمد واقف، یوسف نوروزی  | تاریخ تولد<br>۱۳۳۵/۲/۸           |
| سمت<br>عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران                                 | محل تولد<br>قم                   |

**Mehdi Baraee's** affiliation with the Monafeqeen began in 1968, and he became actively involved at the close of 1978, co-establishing the Monafeqeen office in Qom alongside fellow believers. By 1981, he had ascended to membership within the central terrorist organization.

Baraee played a significant role in designing terrorist and armed actions on June 30, 1981. In that same year, he married Marzieh Ghaffari, also a member of the group. Post-terrorist military operations, the couple illegally left the country, seeking refuge at the Monafeqeen headquarters in France. Baraee assumed the role of the group's inaugural financial and facilities manager in 1981 and supervised the so-called social department of the terrorist organization in France.

In 1983, he served as the intelligence officer for the Peshmerga forces in Iraqi Kurdistan. Baraee held responsibility for directing bombings in 1984 and 1985, notably overseeing the attack on West Islamabad during the Forough Javidan terrorist military operation. Subsequently, from 1998 to 1999, he focused on verifying and investigating terrorist mortar operations.

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Presently, Baraee is engaged in fostering relations and coordinating meetings with Albanian officials. He is wanted by Interpol, marked with a red notice under No. 2002-582/6-A.

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|  | متهم ردیف هشتم                      |
| شماره شناسنامه<br>۳۸۷۴۹   | نام و نام خانوادگی<br>مژگان یارسایی |
| کد ملی<br>۱۷۵۰۳۷۸۲۹۹  | نام پدر<br>محمد                     |
| اسامی مستعار<br>امیر یارسا  | تاریخ تولد<br>۱۳۴۳/۶/۱              |
| سمت<br>عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران                                 | محل تولد<br>مسجد سلیمان             |

### Architecting, Structuring, Coordination & Commanding Assassination of Lieutenant General Ali Sayyad Shirazi

**Mozhgan Parsaei**, daughter of Mohammad and born in Masjed Soleyman, upon pursuing education in the United States, was influenced by her brother, an adherent of the Monafeqeen ideology. She married Jalal Sharifi, a member of the terrorist organization, and subsequently fled to Iraq with her husband during the Ba'ath regime's war against Iran. Within the Monafeqeen terrorist group, Parsaei shouldered numerous responsibilities. These included serving as the first official at the Ashraf headquarters, acting as Maryam Rajavi's bodyguard, and later being deemed her successor. She actively participated in terrorist military operations such as Forough Javidan and the Iraqi Kurds' genocide, infamously known as Pearls. In 1993, Parsaei departed Iraq with Maryam Rajavi to gather financial aid for terrorist organizations across European

nations. Returning to Iraq in 1996, she assumed leadership at one of the military branch headquarters of the Monafeqeen. This base orchestrated various border operations in Qasr-e Shirin, Naft Shahr, and carried out assaults on Islamic Republic border guards.

Between 1997 and 2001, Parsaei played a crucial role in justifying, encouraging, and motivating operational teams, trained to execute terrorist acts upon entering the country, during mass meetings. Her actions led Masoud Rajavi to publicly acknowledge Mozhgan's leadership, stating that the camp under Mozhgan's command achieved the highest operational efficiency and saved the terrorist organization. She briefly supervised the group's terrorist organization in France before relocating to Ashraf 3 headquarters in Albania, overseeing the financial aspects of funding the terrorist organization's terrorist activities. Parsaei is considered a significant figure in designing, organizing, and leading the assassination team targeting Lieutenant General Ali Sayyad Shirazi, resulting in the martyrdom of this high-ranking official. Parsaei is wanted by Interpol, bearing a red notice under No. 2002-426/6-A.

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|  | متهم ردیف نهم                                |
| شماره شناسنامه<br>۵۲۲   | نام و نام خانوادگی<br>زهرا مریخی آهنگر کلایی |
| کد ملی<br>۲۱۶۱۳۹۳۴۴۸  | نام پدر<br>محمد علی                          |
| اسامی مستعار<br>-   | تاریخ تولد<br>۱۳۳۸/۴/۲۵                      |
| سمت<br>عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران                                 | محل تولد<br>قائم شهر                         |

Zahra Merrikhi Ahangar Kalai, daughter of Mohammad Ali, hailing from Qaemshahr with ancestral roots tracing back to the Soviet Union. Initially active under the guise of so-called Muslim youth in Qaemshahr, she fled the country to Iraqi Kurdistan after the onset of the terrorist group's military phase in 1984, having hidden in team houses across Qaemshahr and Tehran for several years.

In 1987, she entered into an arranged marriage with a Monafeqeen member named Mashaallah Tavakoli, subsequently parting ways following an arranged divorce. Zahra's brother, Ali, who fled the country and joined the Monafeqeen in Iraq, met his demise during the Aftab terrorist military operation.

Upon settling in Paris in 1985, Merrikhi continuously traveled between Iraq and various European nations until 2002. During this period, she held multiple positions including heading disaffected organizations in Germany, England, and Scandinavia. She assumed roles within the advertising headquarters of Sima, Radio, and Monafeqeen magazine, served as a member of the

National Resistance Terrorist Council, held a seat in the leadership council, and acted as the coordinator of the so-called presidential offices for the Monafeqeen. Merrikhi is sought by Interpol, with a red notice under No. 2002-438/6-A.

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|  | <b>متهم ردیف دهم</b>      |
| <b>شماره شناسنامه</b>   | <b>نام و نام خانوادگی</b> |
| ۱۰۴   | محمد علی توحیدی خانیکی    |
| <b>کد ملی</b>   | <b>نام پدر</b>            |
| ۰۹۱۹۷۱۷۵۵۱  | شیخ محمد                  |
| <b>اسامی مستعار</b>   | <b>تاریخ تولد</b>         |
| صالح، فرید  | ۱۳۳۰/۷/۲۰                 |
| <b>سمت</b>  | <b>محل تولد</b>           |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران  | گناباد                    |

### Editor-in-Chief of Simayeh Mojahed terrorist TV network

**Mohammad Ali Touhidi Khaniki** was recruited by his cousin, a supporter of the said group. His wife, Qodsi Khezrian, was also a group member, and both fled to France, securing an organized divorce in 1966.

He holds a prominent position within the Monafeqeen terrorist group in France, specifically overseeing the so-called Azadi image. He has been involved in various capacities within the terrorist organization, serving as head of the alleged military department, a member of Masoud Rajavi's office in 1978, part of the terrorist organization's foreign relations department in 1980, and taking responsibility for the so-called Mujahid magazine in 1986. Additionally, he actively participated in the Forough Javidan



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military terrorist operations and held a position in the terrorist council known as National Resistance. In 2013, he was tasked with managing problematic elements within the terrorist group. Touhidi is sought by Interpol, identified by a red notice under No. 2002-581/6-A.



**Ali Khodayi Sefat** was recruited into the group by his brother Mehdi. Following the Islamic Revolution's victory, he briefly served in the terrorist organization's so-called political department, focusing on urban matters. In 1980, after marrying another member named Faiza Behari, he assumed control of several operational teams. He took charge of coordinating terrorist operations in Shiraz, Mujahid magazine's editorial board membership, engaged in the Monafeqeen propaganda department, and played a role in justifying and recruiting new members.

Fleeing Iran in 1982, between 1984 and 1985, he worked in the immigration department in France, later transitioning to the so-called social group department. He was subsequently relocated



to Iraq, overseeing terrorist operations in Fars province. By 1987, he moved to the political headquarters, overseeing foreign procurement. Upon the formation of the Monafeqeen's terrorist military headquarters, he participated as an official. During the Forough Javidan military terrorist operation, he led the team in the Qazvin axis under the supervision of Mehdi Eftekhari. Presently, he holds a position within the Intelligence and Operations Committee of the Interior Headquarters.

His brother and sister were part of the leadership council in Iraq and at Ashraf headquarters. Ali Khodayi Sefat is wanted by Interpol, marked with a red notice under No. 2002-531/6-A.

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|  | <b>متهم ردیف دوازدهم</b>  |
| <b>شماره شناسنامه</b>   | <b>نام و نام خانوادگی</b> |
| ۲۹۴۰  | مهدی خدایی صفت            |
| <b>کد ملی</b>   | <b>نام پدر</b>            |
| ۰۰۴۲۰۰۰۵۳۱  | عباس                      |
| <b>اسامی مستعار</b>   | <b>تاریخ تولد</b>         |
| عاشق آبادی، صابر حبیبی  | ۱۳۲۳/۱/۹                  |
| <b>سمت</b>  | <b>محل تولد</b>           |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران  | تهران                     |

**Mehdi Khodayi Sefat** is a longstanding member of the Monafeqeen group. After continuing his activities for the terrorist organization, he fled to Kurdistan in 1981 and commenced work at Monafeqeen Radio. Subsequently relocating to France, he joined a team of alleged foreign relations officials.

## Establishment of Tribunal to Probe Accusations Faced by Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization

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Ali Khodayi Sefat, his younger brother, is another active cadre of the Monafeqeen, while Siddiqa, one of his sisters, is a member of the terrorist organization's leadership council. Within the group, Mehdi held positions such as the security officer for the relations department in 1981, actively participating in the Marwarid and Forough Javidan military terrorist operations.

He assumed responsibility for organizing the so-called political meetings at Ashraf's headquarters, served as a member of the central council of the Monafeqeen, overseeing plans and programs for the group's military branch. Additionally, he managed the publications section and handled political matters at Ashraf headquarters for a period.

Currently, Mehdi Khodayi Sefat serves as a member of the intelligence and operations committee within the terrorist organization in Albania.



### Undercover Operative of Iraqi Intelligence & Monafeqeen During Imposed War on Iran

**Abbas Ali Davari** joined the group in 1968, prior to the revolution, and has a documented history of fabricating documents. Initially,

following the victory of the Islamic Revolution, he coordinated organizations in Tabriz and Mashhad for a brief period. Later, he was stationed at the Monafeqeen central office in Tehran. Subsequently, in line with Rajavi, he departed the country with his wife, assuming the role of head of the so-called political office for the Monafeqeen overseas.

| متهم ردیف سیزدهم                           |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| شماره شناسنامه                             | نام و نام خانوادگی |
| ۱۳۸۹                                       | عباسعلی داوری      |
| کد ملی                                     | نام پدر            |
| ۱۳۷۷۶۹۶۱۱                                  | حسن                |
| اسامی مستعار                               | تاریخ تولد         |
| قلی زاده، رحمان، بهمان                     | ۱۳۱۹/۱۱/۱۹         |
| سبب  | محل تولد           |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران | تبریز              |

He held the responsibility for the terrorist organization's foreign relations, managing communication with various purported liberation movements worldwide, and overseeing relations between the Monafeqeen group and Iraqi authorities. During the Forough Javidan military terrorist operation, he led the military team in the Hamadan axis. He participated in meetings between the Monafeqeen and American generals, providing information garnered through espionage to Iraqi intelligence during the war.

Currently, he's tasked with justifying the Interior Headquarters in Turkish languages and oversees the ideological meetings of the Interior Headquarters' leaders. For crimes involving collaboration with the Ba'ath regime and a kidnapping charge dated 01/22/2008, arrest warrants have been issued for him, Mozghan Parsaei, and Siddiqa Hosseini by the judge of the Criminal Court of Baghdad. He is wanted by Interpol and bears a red notice under No. 2002-494/6-A.

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|  | <b>متهم ردیف چهاردهم</b>  |
| <b>شماره شناسنامه</b>   | <b>نام و نام خانوادگی</b> |
| ۶۵۰   | سید مجید سیدالمحدثین      |
| <b>کد ملی</b>   | <b>نام پدر</b>            |
| ۱۳۶۱۶۲۰۲۰۸  | عبدالحسین                 |
| <b>اسامی مستعار</b>   | <b>تاریخ تولد</b>         |
| بهنام، سید محمد، کامران، بهشتی، محدثی   | ۱۳۳۴/۷/۲۸                 |
| <b>سمت</b>  | <b>محل تولد</b>           |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران  | کاشان                     |

### Nexus Between Dissidents, American Militant Forces & Military Commander in Genocide Operations Against Iraq's Kurds

Seyyed Majid Seyyed al-Mohaddessin became involved in the group's activities in 1973, actively engaging in the terrorist organization's clandestine and guerrilla cells. Presently, he holds the position of the so-called foreign policy commission head within the Monafeqeen group, ranking among its high-ranking members.

His roles have been varied, serving as the head of Masoud Rajavi's office in Paris in 1962 and shouldering responsibility for executing armed measures in 1999. Additionally, he served on the terrorist organization's executive board in the same year and held a seat in the leadership council of the group's military branch. His involvement spanned across various terrorist operations, notably Chelcheragh Forough Javidan and Marwarid.

He managed correspondence with American authorities, advocating for the return of weapons and military infrastructure to

the group. Furthermore, he was a member of the terrorist council referred to as the National Resistance in 1992 and played a role in the ideological aspects of the so-called political headquarters, overseeing diverse organizational meetings.

Seyyed Majid Seyyed al-Mohaddessin is wanted by Interpol, identified by a red notice under No. 2002-479/6-A.

|   |                           |                    |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|
|  | <b>متهم ردیف پانزدهم</b>  |                    |
| <b>شماره شناسنامه</b>   | <b>نام و نام خانوادگی</b> | <b>صدیقه حسینی</b> |
| <b>کد ملی</b>   | <b>نام پدر</b>            | <b>سید تقی</b>     |
| <b>اسامی مستعار</b>   | <b>تاریخ تولد</b>         | <b>۱۳۳۶/۵/۱۱</b>   |
| <b>سمت</b>  | <b>محل تولد</b>           | <b>لاهیجان</b>     |
| <b>عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران</b>                                 |                           |                    |

### Facilitator of Indoctrination & Brainwashing Sessions

**Seddigheh Hosseini** holds a significant position within the leadership council of the terrorist organization and commands a high military standing as the group's top officer. She has long been acknowledged as one of the key figures representing the Monafeqeen in foreign territories.

In 1995, she relocated to the terrorist organization's headquarters in Iraq alongside Maryam Rajavi. Her roles include heading the military branch of the Monafeqeen terrorist group, presiding over ideological meetings and gatherings for terrorist organization

## Establishment of Tribunal to Probe Accusations Faced by Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization

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members, serving as the deputy for intelligence support in the Monafeqeen military branch during the Marwarid military terrorist operation. She held official positions within Ashraf headquarters' internal Mardan headquarters and remained the group's leading officer from 2004 to 2016.

Currently, Seddigheh Hosseini oversees the cyber department of the terrorist organization's insurgent centers and manages the men's department in Albania. Additionally, due to involvement in crimes involving collaboration with the Ba'ath regime and a 2008 kidnapping charge, arrest warrants have been issued for her, Abbas Davari, and Mozghan Parsaei by the judge of the Criminal Court of Baghdad.

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|  | <b>متهم ردیف شانزدهم</b>  |
| <b>شماره شناسنامه</b>  | <b>نام و نام خانوادگی</b> |
| ۶۸۳  | محمد طریقت منفرد          |
| <b>کد ملی</b>  | <b>نام پدر</b>            |
| ۰۰۴۴۱۶۰۷۳۹   | اکبر                      |
| <b>اسامی مستعار</b>  | <b>تاریخ تولد</b>         |
| پاسر اکبر، عبد الحمید، نولاجیان، محمدی، محمد، حاسی فر، عش                          | ۱۳۲۶/۴/۲۸                 |
| <b>سمت</b>   | <b>محل تولد</b>           |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران   | تهران                     |

### Expert in Crafting Abduction & Defamation Campaigns

**Masoud Tariqat Monfared** was recruited into the group in 1998. He serves as the official overseeing Monafeqeen relations within the Anzali city base and holds the position of the group's so-



called political officer. Acknowledged as a central figure within the Monafeqeen military terrorist branch, he was tasked with training and dispatching mortar teams to Tehran in 1999. Additionally, he has received specialized training in bomb preparation and importation of weaponry, ammunition, and explosives from overseas. His expertise also extends to hijacking airplanes and devising kidnapping and assassination operations.

Operating within the primary headquarters of the Monafeqeen in France under the alias Abdolhamid Lolachian, he previously managed the terrorist organization's finances and the procurement of substantial items in Iraq using the pseudonym, Yaser Mali. Presently situated in Albania, he remains the officer responsible for the terrorist organization's terrorist financing. Masoud Tariqat Monfared is wanted by Interpol and is identified by a red notice under No. 2002-447/6-A.

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|---|----------------------------------|
|  | متهم ردیف هفدهم                  |
| شماره شناسنامه<br>۶۱۴   | نام و نام خانوادگی<br>مهوش سپهري |
| کد ملی<br>۳۷۳۱۸۸۴۹۷۶  | نام پدر<br>منصور                 |
| اسامی مستعار<br>نسرین   | تاریخ تولد<br>۱۳۳۵/۸/۱۵          |
| سمت<br>عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران                                   | محل تولد<br>سنندج                |

### Facilitator of Meetings in Albania

**Mahvash Sepehri** joined the Monafeqeen in 1975, rising to a significant role as one of the terrorist organization's key officials.



## Establishment of Tribunal to Probe Accusations Faced by Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization

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Involvement extended to his family; one of her sisters faced arrest and sentencing for her affiliation with the Monafeqeen terrorist group in 1981, while her brother Sohrab fled the country a week before the Forough Javidan military terrorist operation, meeting his demise during this operation.

Her wide-ranging activities and responsibilities include roles such as membership in the foreign relations department in 1984, establishment, and leadership responsibilities within the terrorist organization's military branch in Sanandaj, participation in the Kurdistan War of Death in 1985, and serving as the head of the terrorist organization and a member of the executive board of the purported students' association in Germany.

Participation in the military terrorist operations of Forough Javidan and Chelcheragh in 1987, holding positions of responsibility, overseeing the axis, and acting as deputy in the training of the terrorist group's military branch in 1991, membership in the terrorist council known as the National Resistance in 1992, and organizing meetings for elements based in Europe in 1995 were only parts of her activities.

She held the deputy position in charge of the Monafeqeen's military branch for two years, spanning from September 1999 to 2001. Additionally, from 1972 to 1978, he justified the Monafeqeen's terrorist teams. Presently, she presides over significant organizational meetings in Albania. Mahvash Sepehri is wanted by Interpol, bearing a red notice No. 2002-445/6-A.

| متهم ردیف هجدهم                            |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| شماره شناسنامه                             | نام و نام خانوادگی |
| ۷۵۲۹۸                                      | قدس خرازیان        |
| کد ملی                                     | نام پدر            |
| ۰۳۸۰۷۶۱۸۵۸                                 | حسین               |
| اسامی مستعار                               | تاریخ تولد         |
| هاجر صدوقی، مزده، کرامت                    | ۱۳۳۲/۶/۵           |
| سمت  | محل تولد           |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران | قم                 |

**Overseeing Financial Laundering Operations at Ashraf 3 Camp**  
**Qodsi Khezrian** joined the Monafeqeen group in 1973 and subsequently entered into an arranged marriage with an individual named Mohammad Ali Touhidi Khaniki, another member of the group. Involved in financing the terrorist organization's terrorism under the supervision of Mohammad Tariqat Monfared in 2002, she possessed knowledge of the group's financial operations and money laundering activities. This led to her arrest by the French police in 2003.

Her activities include organizational involvement following the armed actions on 20 June 1981, within the residences of the Monafeqeen team. Additionally, she held the position of executive vice-president at the Monafeqeen Center in 1964 and participated in terrorist and military operations within Ashraf's headquarters in 1991. She was also a member of the leadership staff of the terrorist council known as the National Council of Resistance in 1993. Presently, she remains one of the principal members of the Monafeqeen central staff. Qodsi Khezrian is wanted by Interpol and has a red notice No. 2002-495/6-A.

|   |                    |
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|  | متهم ردیف نوزدهم   |
| شماره شناسنامه  | نام و نام خانوادگی |
| -   | مهناز سلیمیان      |
| کد ملی  | نام پدر            |
| ۰۰۴۹۵۸۷۷۷۳  | محسن               |
| اسامی مستعار  | تاریخ تولد         |
| سپیده، مهری، ندا  | ۱۳۳۸/۴/۲۷          |
| سمت   | محل تولد           |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران  | تهران              |

### Sustained Engagement in Armed Operations & Urban Conflict

**Mahnaz Salimian** was enlisted by the Monafeqeen terrorist group during the onset of the revolution. She organized and functioned within the group's structures. Following the group's armed actions on 20 June 1981, marking the commencement of the military phase, she evaded authorities and fled abroad, sustaining her involvement in the Monafeqeen terrorist organization. Her gradual advancement within the group led to her elevation as the secretary of the terrorist council known as National Resistance. Presently, she holds a membership position within the Monafeqeen central council.

Her spectrum of activities and responsibilities encompasses active participation in armed actions and street conflicts, engaging in mass meetings, and the distribution of the Monafeqeen's publications, books, and propaganda materials in 1981. She played an active role in the group's armed actions coinciding with the commencement of the military phase in June 1981. Additionally,

she operated within East Tehran's neighborhood as part of the so-called social institution subset within the terrorist organization. She was a principal operative in terrorist operations throughout 1981 and 1982, participating in the Monafeqeen military terrorist operations in 1988, including Forough Javidan. Furthermore, she was responsible for wireless eavesdropping during the terrorist and military operations of Morvarid, a genocidal terrorist operation against Kurds. Mahnaz Salimian is wanted by Interpol and has a red notice No. 2002-444/6-A.

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|  | <b>متهم ردیف بیستم</b>    |
| <b>شماره شناسنامه</b>   | <b>نام و نام خانوادگی</b> |
| -   | محسن سیاه کلاه            |
| <b>کد ملی</b>   | <b>نام پدر</b>            |
| ۰۰۳۹۹۴۳۱۱۹  | علی اکبر                  |
| <b>اسامی مستعار</b>   | <b>تاریخ تولد</b>         |
| محمد، صفر، صمد  | ۱۳۳۴/۳/۲۰                 |
| <b>سمت</b>  | <b>محل تولد</b>           |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران  | تهران                     |

### Architect Behind 1981 Haft-e Tir & Prime Minister's Office Explosions

**Mohsen Siyah Kolah**, hailing from Tehran, held an early membership within the group and was an associate of Masoud Rajavi. In 1974, he ascended to the central cadre after Sharif Vaqefi's departure from the terrorist organization's central office. He then assumed leadership within the terrorist organization's military department's technical institution under the guidance of Mehdi Abrishamchi and Mousa Khyabani. Siyah Kolah is regarded as one

## Establishment of Tribunal to Probe Accusations Faced by Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization

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of the architects behind the explosions on 28 June 30 August 1981. Subsequently, he joined the Monafeqeen headquarters in France and later relocated to the group's base in Iraq. He entered an arranged marriage with a fellow group member named Shiva Sadeq.

His engagements and responsibilities encompass active involvement in the Monafeqeen's team houses in 1981, a key role in terrorist operations in 1987, membership in the executive board of the Ashraf headquarters, and affiliation with Rajavi's security headquarters. He was tasked with artillery responsibilities in terrorist operations like Aftab and Chelcheragh. Additionally, he was the chief architect and manufacturer of wireless radios, overseeing the group's eavesdropping department, collaborating with the Iraqi Ba'ath regime in espionage. Siyah Kolah is wanted by Interpol and carries a red notice No. 2002-489/6-A.

|  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
|  | متهم ردیف بیست و یکم                 |
| شماره شناسنامه<br>۱۶۲۸   | نام و نام خانوادگی<br>مریم فضل مشهدی |
| کد ملی<br>۰۰۴۱۲۱۱۴۳۱   | نام پدر<br>محمد حسن                  |
| اسامی مستعار<br>منیژه، مشهدی، فری، مهتاب   | تاریخ تولد<br>۱۳۴۰/۲/۱۰              |
| سمت<br>عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران                                  | محل تولد<br>تهران                    |

### Head of U.S. Affairs Desk

**Maryam Fazl Mashhadhi** held the position of head of the America desk for the Monafeqeen and was relocated from Albania to the United States. Her other roles and responsibilities

encompassed overseeing the so-called Mujahid magazine, engaging in Monafeqeen activities in Paris in 1993, involvement in the Monafeqeen second founders' group in Iraq in 1997, active participation in the special meeting pool program of the Mujahid Leadership Council, engagement with the group's military and student terrorist organization during the so-called political phase. Maryam Fazi Mashhadhi is wanted by Interpol and bears a red notice No. 2002-517/6-A.

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|---|--|-----------------|
|  | <b>متهم ردیف بیست و دوم</b>                |                 |
| <b>شماره شناسنامه</b>   | <b>نام و نام خانوادگی</b>                  | <b>نام پدر</b>  |
| ۳۴۳   | بهشته شادرو                                | فخرالدین        |
| <b>کد ملی</b>   | <b>تاریخ تولد</b>                          | <b>محل تولد</b> |
| ۲۵۹۴۱۹۸۱۴۵  | ۱۳۴۵/۵/۱۳                                  | رشت             |
| <b>اسامی مستعار</b>   | <b>سمت</b>                                 |                 |
| تهمینه  | عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران |                 |

### Head of Rajavi's Office in UK

**Beheshteh Shadrou** began supporting the Monafeqeen terrorist organization's fighting group in early 1979. Between 1981 and 1985, she continued her activities until finally escaping to Iraq through the Kurdistan border. In 1987, she married Reza Haftbaradaran in Iraq. Her roles and responsibilities include membership in the Monafeqeen political headquarters in 1986, engagement in the group's international relations department in 1987, participation in the Monafeqeen military branch's personnel



## Establishment of Tribunal to Probe Accusations Faced by Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization

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unit, involvement in the Forough Javidan terrorist and military operations, membership in the Monafeqeen's Executive Board and Central Core in 1971, overseeing the unit and reception at Ashraf headquarters in 1972, presence in France and membership in the Monafeqeen's leadership council in 1973, participation in the terrorist council known as the National Resistance in 1994, leading Rajavi's office in England, and being the successor of the first military branch of the Monafeqeen terrorist group between 1999 and 2001. Presently, she is involved in the so-called political and diplomatic affairs of the group and serves as Mahvash Sepehri's deputy in the organizational segment of the interior headquarters. Beheshteh Shadrou is wanted by Interpol and carries a red notice No. 2002-509/6-A.

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|  | متهم ردیف بیست و سوم             |
| شماره شناسنامه<br>۳۰۶  | نام و نام خانوادگی<br>ژیلا دیهیم |
| کد ملی<br>۴۱۳۱۸۶۵۶۸۸   | نام پدر<br>عبدالمحمد             |
| اسامی مستعار<br>ظاهرة، خاکسار  | تاریخ تولد<br>۱۳۳۲/۱۰/۲۰         |
| سمت<br>عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران                                  | محل تولد<br>بروجرد               |

**Maryam Rajavi's Bodyguard & Head of Ashraf Camp in 2009**  
**Zhila Deyhim** had familial ties to the terrorist organization through her brother Homayoun, who engaged in activities for the Monafeqeen benefit. She supported the Monafeqeen before and after the Islamic revolution, being involved in the group and having two marriages—first to Reza Khaksar and later to

Mohammad Tariqat. Following the revolution, she participated in activities within the terrorist group, such as residing in safe houses, orchestrating movements of the group's operational teams, and later fled the country, seeking refuge at the Monafeqeen headquarters in Iraq. Preceding the ideological revolution, she arranged a marriage with Mohammad Tariqat at the Ashraf camp. Her roles and responsibilities encompass being the head of the military team and the deputy at Sardar Kot, functioning as Maryam Rajavi's bodyguard during European trips, being a member of the terrorist council known as the National Resistance, overseeing the Ashraf headquarters in 2008, leading meetings under the current operation and supervising the procurement of necessary items for the Monafeqeen headquarters in Albania.

Zhila Deyhim played a pivotal role in orchestrating the design, terrorist organization, and leadership of the assassination team responsible for the martyrdom of Asadollah Lajevardi, a high-ranking martyr. This tragic incident also led to the martyrdom of Asghar Rais Ismaili and Zain al-Abidin Masoudi, while Asghar Dehghan Fazli sustained injuries. Presently, she holds a position within the central cadre of the Monafeqeen terrorist group. Zhila Deyhim is wanted by Interpol and carries a red notice No. 2002-507/6-A.

### Third Court Session to Probe into Monafeqeen Terrorist Group & Active Members

The third court session, held publicly on 26 December 2023, convened with lawyers, a cohort of victims' families, judges from the investigating branch, and the prosecutor's representative in attendance.

During this session, the prosecutor's representative further expounded on portions of the indictment. The salient points highlighted regarding the defendants' indictment in the case are as follows:



Following the Monafeqeen ingress into Iraq and their collaboration with the Ba'ath regime during the imposed war, a majority of their terrorist activities were aimed at the border wall. Subsequently, the Monafeqeen opted to escalate their operations and transition into urbanized terrorism. Consequently, terrorist squads infiltrated Iran with the aid of Iraqi intelligence. The Monafeqeen terrorist group was aware of the motive for conducting these operations deep within Iran, primarily due to their lack of favor among the

populace. Intelligence and judicial inquiries corroborate that the Monafeqeen were engaging in targeted assassinations as hired Iraqi mercenaries. Certain intelligence documents, received by our country's intelligence officials, indicate that the Monafeqeen received oil from Iraq in exchange for carrying out these assassinations!

Based on the acquired intelligence documents, Masoud Rajavi petitioned General Haboush, head of the Iraqi Intelligence Service, to establish circumstances facilitating the Monafeqeen infiltration into Iran's eastern territory, authorizing them to conduct targeted assassinations. Rajavi attributed the necessity of this action to the populace's adverse response towards the Monafeqeen collaboration and mercenary engagements with Iraq. Haboush, in turn, urged Rajavi to orchestrate the Monafeqeen operations within Tehran!

|   |                        |
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|  | متهم ردیف بیست و چهارم |
| شماره شناسنامه  | نام و نام خانوادگی     |
| ۷۲۸   | ابوالقاسم رضایی        |
| کد ملی  | نام پدر                |
| ۰۰۴۴۲۹۵۷۷۴  | خلیل اله               |
| اسامی مستعار  | تاریخ تولد             |
| محسن، حبیب، سیف اله ایزدی   | ۱۳۳۲/۴/۸               |
| سمت   | محل تولد               |
| عضو فعال و کادر مرکزی گروهک تروریستی منافقین                                      | تهران                  |

### Intermediary Role Between Americans & Monafeqeen

**Abolqassem Rezaei**, affiliated with the Monafeqeen pre-Revolution, entered into an arranged marriage with Saeeda Shahrokhi. Later, they illicitly left Iran together. His involvement encompassed various roles within the terrorist organization, including membership in the so-called foreign relations and military intelligence division in 1979, overseeing communication with hostile and anti-revolutionary groups in 1981, and clandestine residency in team houses until 1984. He pursued efforts in the U.S. to foster proximity between the Monafeqeen and American authorities in 1984, assuming leadership of the terrorist group's military branch in Iraq in 1986, and participating in Forough Javidan's terrorist and military operations as the head of the military team. Presently, he holds a significant position in financing terrorism and operates within the so-called political dissension wing in Albania. He is sought by Interpol, with a red notice issued under number 2002-491/6-A.

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| متهم ردیف بیست و پنجم                        |                    |
| شماره شناسنامه                               | نام و نام خانوادگی |
| ۳۲۶۱۹  | حمیرا حجتی امامی   |
| کد ملی                                       | نام پدر            |
| ۰۰۳۱۱۳۸۳۸۱                                   | هیبت اله           |
| اسامی مستعار                                 | تاریخ تولد         |
| شهرزاد                                       | ۱۳۴۰/۱۰/۲۰         |
| سمت  | محل تولد           |
| عضو فعال و کادر مرکزی گروهک تروریستی منافقین | تهران              |

### Tasked with Identifying & Eliminating Supporters of Establishment on Streets

**Hameira Hojjati Emami** began supporting the Monafeqeen in 1978 and initiated an organizational affiliation with the group in early 1979. Initially, she worked under Zohra Shah Moradi in the so-called political phase and later under the guidance of Mansoura Pahlavan during the military phase. Additionally, due to her relatively sound financial status, she has provided financial assistance to the group. She entered into an arranged marriage with a Monafeqeen member named Mohammad Ali Taslimi. Her roles include facilitating illegal gatherings for the Monafeqeen, identifying Hezbollah forces or their locations for terrorist teams, and being a member of the group's leadership council. Presently, she holds an official position within the Monafeqeen terrorist organization. The named individual is sought by Interpol, with a red notice under No. 2002-433/6-A.



|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
|  | متهم ردیف بیست و ششم |
| شماره شناسنامه  | نام و نام خانوادگی   |
| ۱۴۹۷  | محمود عطایی کاریزی   |
| کد ملی  | نام پدر              |
| ۰۷۴۸۶۸۷۹۱۲  | علیمردان             |
| اسامی مستعار  | تاریخ تولد           |
| شعبان، جلیل، عسگر، رحمان، حسن کریمی، جلال مسعودی                                  | ۱۳۲۹/۲/۲             |
| بسمت  | محل تولد             |
| عضو فعال و کادر مرکزی گروهک تروریستی منافقین                                      | تایباد               |

### Mastermind Behind Street Assassinations

**Mahmoud Ataei Karizi** was initially drawn to the Monafeqeen group before the revolution. Between 1969-1970, owing to his ethnic and regional influence, he assumed responsibility for procuring weapons for the organizations. Similarly, he was involved in procuring explosives and weapons through the Pakistan-Afghanistan border for a period. He is recognized as one of the intellectual figures within the terrorist group of the Monafeqeen.

Following the Islamic revolution, he continued his activities for the group, serving as a propaganda and military officer in Khorasan. He was also a candidate for the Monafeqeen in the initial round of parliamentary elections in Tayebad. Subsequently, he fled to Kurdistan and then to France in 1985, assuming the position of head of the Ashraf headquarters. By December 1993, he became a member of the council and headquarters of the terrorist group's military branch, and his wife also joined the Monafeqeen council. The named individual is sought by Interpol, with a red notice number 2002-574/6-A.

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|  |  | <b>متهم ردیف بیست و هفتم</b>                              |                            |
| <b>شماره شناسنامه</b><br>۳۴۷۷۷۹   | <b>نام و نام خانوادگی</b><br>گلنار جواهری ساعتچی | <b>کد ملی</b><br>۰۰۳۱۱۵۹۹۸۲                               | <b>نام پدر</b><br>علی اکبر |
| <b>اسامی مستعار</b><br>گلی ناز، نازی، مهراناز، گلی، گلناز                         | <b>تاریخ تولد</b><br>۱۳۴۱/۱۰/۱۹                  | <b>بسمت</b><br>عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران | <b>محل تولد</b><br>تهران   |

### Mastermind Behind Monafeqeen's Global Money Laundering Network

**Golnaz Javaheri Saatchi** was introduced to the Monafeqeen group and their literature by her sister, Mehrnaz, simultaneously with the Islamic revolution's victory. Subsequently, she actively participated in the Monafeqeen rallies and later left the country illegally to join the terrorist organization.

During the initial years of the Islamic revolution, she served as a member of the Monafeqeen propaganda team, utilizing her residence for group meetings. She displayed considerable involvement in the military phase and armed actions of 1981, followed by active engagement in Maryam Rajavi's office. Between 1993 and 1997, she was stationed abroad alongside Maryam Rajavi. After a stint in Iraq, she was reassigned to Paris in 2002, where she was involved in financing terrorism for the terrorist organization. Golnaz Javaheri Saatchi is wanted by Interpol, bearing a red notice number 2002-508/6-A.

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|  | متهم ردیف بیست و هشتم |
| شماره شناسنامه  | نام و نام خانوادگی    |
| ۱۸۳۵  | مهربان حاجی نژاد      |
| کد ملی  | نام پدر               |
| ۴۹۳۹۷۲۶۴۷۹  | حسین                  |
| اسامی مستعار  | تاریخ تولد            |
| مهری، اکرم  | ۱۳۴۱/۹/۳              |
| سمت   | محل تولد              |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران  | خوی                   |

**Head of Orchestrating “Facilitatory” Terrorist Operations Mehraban Hajinejad** first encountered the Monafeqeen in 1975 and pledged support to the group by 1978. Following the armed actions of the Monafeqeen in 1981, she resided in team houses for a period and was subsequently arrested on 11 August 1981, receiving an eight-year prison sentence. Upon release in 1986, she illegally left the country and married a group member named Farzad Granmayeh Harounieh. They traveled to Pakistan and joined the Monafeqeen headquarters in Iraq, where tragically, her spouse was killed in the 1987 terrorist operations.

Having held significant roles in the intelligence and security divisions of Monafeqeen in Iraq, Albania, and intermittently in Europe, she currently serves on the terrorist organization’s leadership council. Mehraban Hajinejad’s responsibilities included interior headquarters work in 1993, deputy intelligence within the terrorist group’s military branch in 1996,

participation in the communication group of the military branch, and involvement in overseeing the terrorist operations known “facilitatory” from 1998 to 2000. Mehraban Hajinejad is wanted by Interpol and bears a red notice No. 2002-430/6-A.

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|  |   | <b>متهم ردیف بیست و نهم</b>                                |                           |
| <b>شماره شناسنامه</b><br>۱۳۳  | <b>نام و نام خانوادگی</b><br>مرتضی اسماعیلیان مارنانی | <b>کد ملی</b><br>۱۲۸۸۶۲۹۶۶۴                                | <b>نام پدر</b><br>محمد    |
| <b>اسامی مستعار</b><br>منصور، سیامک اسماعیلی                                      | <b>تاریخ تولد</b><br>۱۳۳۳/۲/۵                         | <b>سمت</b><br>عضو فعال و کادر مرکزی گروهک تروریستی منافقین | <b>محل تولد</b><br>اصفهان |

### Massoud Rajavi's Bodyguard & Torture Crony

**Morteza Esmaeilian Marnani** was introduced to the Monafeqeen before the Islamic revolution, subsequently recruited into the group, and married a member named Nahid Aghamiri. Following his wife's demise during clashes between team houses in 1981, he fled to Iraq and wedded another member named Zahra (Akram) Tofangchi (Tiftakchi). In Iraq, he served at the headquarters of the terrorist organization's 10th military branch, and was stationed as a terrorist for the Monafeqeen.

## Establishment of Tribunal to Probe Accusations Faced by Monafeqeen Terrorist Organization

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His roles and responsibilities encompassed heading the terrorist team within the group's military branch, executing a terrorist attack using a mini-Katyusha on the bridge barracks in Khorramshahr, as well as placing mines on roads. Additionally, he served as a member of the Rajavi protection team in France and was involved in the terrorist organization's acts of torture in Iraq. Morteza Esmaeilian Marnani is wanted by Interpol and carries a red notice No. 2002-575/6-A.

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|  | متهم ردیف سی ام    |
| شماره شناسنامه  | نام و نام خانوادگی |
| ۵۰۵۱  | دولت نوروزی منجیلی |
| کد ملی  | نام پدر            |
| ۰۰۴۶۳۹۶۵۳۵  | آقاجان             |
| اسامی مستعار  | تاریخ تولد         |
| مهتاج، معصومه، دولت   | ۱۳۳۸/۹/۱           |
| سمت   | محل تولد           |
| عضو فعال و کادر مرکزی گروهک تروریستی منافقین                                      | تهران              |

### Head of Organizing Gatherings in U.S. by Picking Up Participants with Buses

**Doulat Nowrouzi Manjili** left Iran in 1976 and entered into an arranged marriage with a group member named Yadollah, who served as part of the so-called relief cadre within the Liberty headquarters. Presently, she holds a significant role as a so-called political member within the terrorist group of the Monafeqeen in America.

Her other involvements and responsibilities encompass acting as the Monafeqeen representative in England, working within the financial and so-called political sectors of the terrorist organization, membership in the leadership council of the group in 1997, participation in the terrorist council known as National Resistance, deputy role within the Monafeqeen terrorist organization in Sweden, and holding an official position within the Monafeqeen terrorist organization in England. Doulat Nowrouzi Manjili is wanted by Interpol and bears a red notice numbered 2002-439/6-A.

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| <b>متهم ردیف سی و یکم</b>   |                           |
|  |                           |
| <b>شماره شناسنامه</b>   | <b>نام و نام خانوادگی</b> |
| ۶۹  | زهرا بخشایی               |
| <b>کد ملی</b>   | <b>نام پدر</b>            |
| ۱۲۱۹۳۰۹۲۵۷  | احمد                      |
| <b>اسامی مستعار</b>   | <b>تاریخ تولد</b>         |
| بری   | ۱۳۴۰/۱/۱                  |
| <b>سمت</b>  | <b>محل تولد</b>           |
| عضو فعال سازمان موسوم به مجاهدین خلق ایران  | گلپایگان                  |

### Head of Ashraf Terrorist Camp Post-Saddam's Regime Fall

**Zahra Bakhshaei** was arrested and subsequently sentenced to one year in prison for her affiliation and collaboration with the terrorist group of the Monafeqeen. Following her release, she entered into an arranged marriage with a member of the Monafeqeen named Mohsen Azizi, son of Mohammad, from



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Golpayegan. She left the country in 1983. Subsequently, she became notably active in Europe alongside her wife and other group members. After parting ways with her spouse, she relocated to Iraq.

Her engagements and responsibilities include serving as a traffic protection officer at Bagherzadeh and Badie headquarters in 2000 and 2001, subsequently assuming responsibilities at Ashraf headquarters in 2003 following Saddam Hussein's downfall. Presently situated in Albania, Zahra Bakhshaei works within the so-called political research department and serves as part of the intelligence and security personnel of the Monafeqeen terrorist organization. She is wanted by Interpol and bears a red notice numbered 2002-123/1-A.

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|  | <b>متهم ردیف سی و دوم</b> |
| <b>شماره شناسنامه</b>  | <b>نام و نام خانوادگی</b> |
| ۵۲۰  | محمد حیاتی                |
| <b>کد ملی</b>  | <b>نام پدر</b>            |
| ۰۰۴۱۵۶۰۱۴۰   | محمود                     |
| <b>اسامی مستعار</b>  | <b>تاریخ تولد</b>         |
| سیاوش، علیرضا اصلانی فر  | ۱۳۲۷/۱/۱۶                 |
| <b>سمت</b>   | <b>محل تولد</b>           |
| عضو فعال و کادر مرکزی گروهک تروریستی منافقین                                       | تهران                     |

### Instigating Assassinations within U.S.

Mohammad Hayati was initially introduced to the Monafeqeen by Mousa Khiyabani in 1966, and subsequently recruited into the group in 1967. Under the tutelage of Masoud Rajavi, he

established the Monafeqeen terrorist organization prison. Over time, he held positions at various significant locations such as the Interior Headquarters, reaching the organizational level of the leadership council. His wife also holds a role as one of the officials within the leadership staff of the Monafeqeen abroad.

On 15 May 2011, his wife conducted a video conference with Monafeqeen terrorists in America and Canada, aiming to provide encouragement and upliftment for the continuation of their illicit activities. Presently, Mohammad Hayati is employed in the training department at the Interior Headquarters in Albania. He is wanted by Interpol and bears a red notice numbered 2002-470/6-A.

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|  | متهم ردیف سی و سوم                     |
| شماره شناسنامه<br>۱۸۱۶   | نام و نام خانوادگی<br>نیکو خانی اشکذری |
| کد ملی<br>۰۹۳۳۶۱۶۶۷۸   | نام پدر<br>محمد علی                    |
| اسامی مستعار<br>ظاهرة، شکوهی   | تاریخ تولد<br>۱۳۳۸/۳/۲۲                |
| سمت<br>عضو فعال و کادر مرکزی گروهک تروریستی منافقین                                | محل تولد<br>مشهد                       |

### Rationalizing & Directing Terrorist Team Members to Execute Assassinations

After the Islamic revolution triumphed in 1978, **Nikou Khaefi Ashkezari** was recruited into the group and engaged in organizational activities during what they termed the “political

phase.” In 1980, she married a member of the Monafeqeen named Alireza Mohammadzadeh, who is also a council member. Subsequently, in 1981, coinciding with the group’s initiation of the military phase, Niko was tasked with protecting the Monafeqeen headquarters in Mazandaran.

Between 1982 and 1983, Nikou Khaefi Ashkezari and her spouse fled to the Kurdistan region of Iraq, overseeing the Monafeqeen bases in the border area, then relocating to France. Afterward, they moved to Germany and were then transferred back to Iraq, where she took a leading role in managing operational teams. She actively participated in terrorist and military operations, including Forough Javidan and Morvarid, where they managed various departments within the military branch and sustained injuries during these operations.

Returning to Germany, she became a council member in December 1992. In 1994, while in Paris, she joined Maryam Rajavi’s protection team, subsequently becoming a member of the leadership council in 1995. She was also responsible for justifying and guiding the members of the terrorist team involved in the mortar attack on the Shahrak-e Noor residential complex in Tehran. Nikou Khaefi Ashkezari is wanted by Interpol and carries a red notice numbered 2002-437/6-A.



It's worth noting that **Mohammad Mahdi Chizari**, a survivor of the Monafeqeen mortar attack on the Noor residential complex in 1999, testified in this court session after a section of the indictment related to this terrorist act was read. At the judge's request, he displayed his injury and proceeded to elaborate on the brutal and inhumane actions of the members belonging to the Monafeqeen terrorist group. Chizari provided detailed insights into the terrorist operation and recounted the incident that led to the loss of his leg.

