



Open Letter from the International Committee “In Search of Justice” (ISJ) to the Authorities of the Government of Iran

8 December 2025

To the attention of:

Mr. Mohammad Mohammadi Golpayegani – Chief of Staff to the Supreme Leader
The Office of the Supreme Leader
Tehran Province, Tehran, District 11,
Iran

Mr. Masoud Pezeshkian – President
Pasteur Street, Pasteur Square
Tehran, Iran

Mr. Gholamhossein Mohseni Eje’i – Head of the Judiciary
Valiasr Avenue, before Zartosht Street
Tehran, Iran

Senior Officials of the Government of Iran

Gentlemen,

This letter is sent to you on behalf of the International Committee *In Search of Justice* (ISJ), supported by four thousand cross-party parliamentarians across both sides of the Atlantic.

On 12 October and 11 November 2025, an individual identifying himself as Pouya Ahmadi, using the address pouya.civilrights.iran@gmail.com, has circulated reports to European parliamentarians. These communications clearly speak on behalf of the Iranian government and contain an array of fabricated, orchestrated, and politically motivated allegations targeting elected representatives, the People’s Mojahedin Organisation of Iran (PMOI/MEK), and the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI). These materials are built around claims by two individuals, Ehsan Bidi and Behzad Alishahi, the former expelled by Albania and the latter by the Netherlands for espionage and collaboration with Iranian intelligence services.

Given that legal proceedings have now commenced to assess these allegations, we request that you provide—within one month (by 8 January 2026) from the receipt or

publication of this letter—your formal, transparent, and documented responses to the following matters:

1. Institutional affiliation of the individual known as Pouya Ahmadi

Please state officially on behalf of which Iranian government body this individual operates:

- A. The Office of the Supreme Leader,
- B. The Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS),
- C. The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, (IRGC),
- D. The Presidency,
- E. The Judiciary, or any other security or governmental institution.

Please also clarify whether this individual is currently inside Iran or abroad, and if abroad, in which country.

2. Presence of an official ISJ delegation at the trial of 104 PMOI members

In July 2023, a mass *in absentia* and politically motivated trial was initiated in Tehran against 104 members and officials of the PMOI. Much of what Pouya Ahmadi has disseminated is drawn from this proceeding.

The first session of this tribunal, presided over by Judge Amir-Reza Dehqani, took place on 12 December 2023, and 47 additional sessions have been held throughout 2024 and 2025. The nature of the proceedings, their structure, the composition of the bench, the witnesses, and the charges raised have sparked serious international legal concern.

ISJ therefore intends to dispatch a delegation of senior parliamentarians and distinguished jurists from Europe and North America to observe these proceedings directly. Please state formally:

- A. Do you consent to the presence of this delegation?
- B. Will you guarantee their full security?
- C. Will you provide unrestricted access to court sessions, documentation, files, and judicial correspondence?

If you are not inclined to provide this information, please provide the legal and procedural grounds for such refusal.

3. Statements by Judge Dehqani and the Judiciary's former spokesperson concerning threats to host countries

Judge Dehqani has asserted in multiple sessions of this "court" that:

- A. "France cannot host the defendants, as this is contrary to treaties it has signed."

- B. "Host countries (France, Germany, and Albania) are obligated to extradite the defendants or cease hosting them."
- C. "Otherwise, the actions of these countries threaten global peace, security, and justice."

Please clarify:

- A. What "treaties" are being referenced, and where are these instruments documented?
- B. Do these statements constitute the official position of the Government of Iran?
- C. If not, please formally repudiate and apologize for these threats directed at France, Germany, and Albania.

4. Claims by Judiciary Spokesperson Masoud Setayeshi regarding alleged Interpol Red Notices

On 28 January 2024, Judiciary spokesperson Massoud Setayeshi claimed: "Interpol Red Notices have been issued for all defendants in this case, and whenever circumstances permit, they will be arrested and returned to Iran."

These claims wholly contradict Interpol's rules and international law, and Interpol has repeatedly rejected such requests from Iran.

Please clarify:

- A. Do such Red Notices actually exist?
- B. If so, will the Government of Iran withdraw them?

5. The fundamental principle of *non-refoulement*

The presiding judge in the absentia trial has repeatedly demanded the extradition of PMOI members and supporters. Yet the principle of non-refoulement is absolute under international law and has been explicitly reaffirmed by the UN Secretary-General, UNHCR, the ICRC, and numerous international humanitarian law experts, particularly concerning PMOI members.

Given that, under Ayatollah Khomeini's fatwa, all PMOI members and even supporters have for four decades been declared as *Mohareb* (waging war on God)" and, as such, condemned to death.

Please state:

- A. Does the Islamic Republic adhere to the principle of non-refoulement?
- B. Do Judge Dehqani's remarks constitute a violation of this inalienable principle?
- C. If so, will he and the Judiciary withdraw these demands?

6. Threats against Iranians abroad

Judge Dehqani also declared: "Anyone who participates in PMOI demonstrations, meetings, or activities is subject to *baghi* (rebellion)."

Given that these assertions violate freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Iran is a signatory, please state:

- A. What is your official position regarding these remarks?
- B. Will Judge Dehqani formally retract them?

7. The case of Behzad Alishahi and his testimony in the "absentia trial"

Judge Dehqani has introduced Behzad Alishahi as a "PMOI member," who testified twice in this absentia trial. However, official documents show that Alishahi and his wife, Nahid Amiri, were arrested in the Netherlands in March 2014 for espionage on behalf of the Ministry of Intelligence and for acting against Iranian refugees. Both were subsequently expelled from the Netherlands.

Please clarify:

- A. Do you confirm his deportation to Iran by the Dutch authorities?
- B. For which Iranian governmental or intelligence body was he working?
- C. How did he re-enter Iran, and how was he permitted to participate in court proceedings?

8. Allegations regarding PMOI support in Belgium

International media reported that on 6 September 2025, the largest Iranian demonstration in Europe since 2022 took place in Belgium, with tens of thousands of PMOI supporters participating.

Please provide evidence supporting Alishahi's claim that "PMOI support in Belgium has declined."

9. Destruction of mass graves at Section 41 of Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery

Statements by Tehran municipal officials and photographic evidence confirm that Section 41, the burial site of at least five thousand victims of the mass executions of the 1980s and 1988, most of whom were PMOI members and supporters, has been destroyed and converted into a parking area.

On 13 November 2025, UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Iran, Dr. Mai Sato, along with five other UN Special Rapporteurs, issued a joint statement condemning the destruction, describing it as:

- A. A violation of international law, adding that this action not only destroys potential evidence of crimes against humanity,
- B. Deprives families of their right to mourn, to preserve historical memory, and to access justice.
- C. The Iranian government must immediately halt the demolition,
- D. Guarantee families' access,
- E. And initiate an independent investigation into these violations.

This site is the burial ground of thousands of political prisoners executed in the 1980s—particularly in 1981–1982 and 1988—and its destruction was described as “a flagrant violation of international law” and an attempt to “conceal evidence of crimes against humanity.”

As ISJ intends to pursue this matter before international judicial bodies, please provide:

- A. Your government's official position on the destruction of these graves,
- B. The identity of those responsible,
- C. Your proposed measures to prevent the eradication of evidence of crimes against humanity committed over the past 45 years.

10. Official PMOI proposal for appearance before an international tribunal

On 27 January 2000, the PMOI formally declared: “Mr. Massoud Rajavi is prepared, provided that Mr. Ali Khamenei also declares his readiness to appear before an international court or truth-seeking commission in Switzerland.”

For 24 years, Mr. Khamenei has not expressed such readiness.

Please officially state whether he and the Government of Iran now agree, so that the necessary legal arrangements may be made by our legal team to facilitate and make the arrangements for holding such an international tribunal.

11. Assassination attempt against Professor Alejo Vidal-Quadras

The indictment issued by Spain's National Court against the eight suspects in the 9 November 2023 attempted assassination of Professor Alejo Vidal-Quadras, ISJ President and Vice-President of the European Parliament (1999–2014), states unequivocally that: “The order for this terrorist operation was issued by the Iranian regime.”

Reports further confirm that Sami Bekal, the mastermind behind the plot, is presently in Tehran.

Moreover, on 12 May 2024, Iran's Foreign Ministry published an updated "blacklist," placing Professor Vidal-Quadras at the top, demonstrating direct political-security targeting prior to the assassination attempt.

Following the attempted assassination in Madrid, the European Parliament adopted a plenary resolution on 21 November 2023 condemning the attack as terrorism, stressing the need for urgent investigation of potential Iranian involvement, calling for the protection of politicians who are critics of Tehran, and demanding change in the EU Iran policy. The European Parliament described the assassination attempt as "a horrific attack on democracy and freedom of expression" and praised Vidal-Quadras as "a distinguished friend and colleague." The EP has also issued several other resolutions on this matter over the past two years.

Moreover, the 2025 annual report of the Dutch Security Service (AIVD), published 24 April 2025, conclude, with reference to intelligence including ties between suspects and IRGC-linked criminal networks, that the attack was "highly likely ordered by the Iranian regime."

ISJ therefore formally asks:

- A. Was the inclusion of Professor Vidal-Quadras's name on the Foreign Ministry blacklist part of the preparation for this attack?
- B. Do you confirm that the order for his assassination was issued by the Government of Iran?
- C. Do you confirm that Sami Bekal is in Tehran?
- D. Are you prepared to surrender him to the Spanish judiciary for interrogation and trial?
- E. Which officials in the MOIS and the IRGC were responsible, and will you surrender them to an impartial international authority?
- F. When, under what circumstances, and for what reasons did the Supreme National Security Council decide upon this criminal attack? Please specify the details of this decision-making process and the officials responsible for it.

12. Official statistics on political executions in Iran

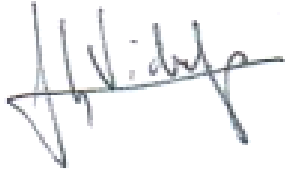
Please state:

- A. How many PMOI members and supporters have been executed since 1981?
- B. Are you prepared to provide their names?
- C. Are you prepared to disclose their burial sites?
- D. Are you prepared to identify the masterminds and officials responsible for these executions for submission to competent international judicial authorities?
- E. How many PMOI members or supporters are currently imprisoned, and in which facilities?

- F. How many are currently under sentence of death
- G. What are their names?

These questions are presented within the framework of the principles of transparency, accountability, and the international obligations of the Government of Iran. Failure to respond within one month will be interpreted as a deliberate refusal to cooperate and will serve as the basis for subsequent legal and political action.

Respectfully,



Alejo Vidal-Quadras

President, International Committee in Search of Justice (ISJ)
Vice-President of the European Parliament (1999 - 2014)

Struan Stevenson



Chair ISJ Committee on the Protection of Political Freedoms in Iran,
President of the European Parliament's Delegation for Relations with Iraq (2009 -2014),
Chairman of Friends of a Free Iran Intergroup (2004 - 2014)

Paulo Casaca



Member of the European Parliament (1999 - 2009),
Former Chair of European Parliament's delegation for relations with the NATO
Parliamentary Assembly,
Founder and Executive Director of the "South Asia Democratic Forum"

About ISJ: International Committee In Search of Justice (ISJ) was initially formed in 2008 as an informal group of EU parliamentarians to seek justice for the Iranian democratic opposition. In 2014 it was registered as a non-profit NGO in Brussels expanding its membership beyond elected parliamentarians to former officials and other dignitaries with an interest to promote human rights, freedom, democracy, peace and stability. **P:** ISJ, Rue d'Arlon 63, B-1040 Brussels **T:** +32 2 400 1071

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