

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Excerpts from BKA (Federal Office of Criminal Investigation)

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Findings regarding the Iranian State's Terrorism

I. Foreword

The Federal Office of Criminal Investigation, SR 33, conducts comparative analyses of assassination attempts throughout Europe against Iranian oppositionists, which attempts can presumably traced back to Iranian state terrorist operations.

Hereafter are set forth cases of our knowledge for the period 1987 to the present. The statement of facts is followed by a comparison of some selected cases in order to show parallels that allow the taking of conclusions regarding the modus operandi. The information contained in this report is based on findings of foreign authorities, communications from intelligence services and our own findings. The herein described cases deal with a selection that does not claim to be complete.

A listing of all the findings known to the BKA (Federal Office of Criminal Investigation), which findings can be presumably attributed to Iran as originator, is hereto attached as an Exhibit. Some of these were not included in the report since the notified facts are not sufficient to allow a classification/assessment. We have the intention of continuing this report.

The herein presented findings will also be revised and eventually updated.

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II.14 Assassination in Paris on October 23, 1990, of the Deputy Chairman of the Organization "Flag of Freedom" ELAHI.

On October 23, 1990, Cyrus ELAHI, the Deputy Chairman of the organization "Flag of Freedom," founded in Paris in 1986, an organization that seeks the restoration of democracy in Iran, was killed by several bullets in his head. At the time of the event, the victim was in the lobby of his residence in the 15th District of Paris, France.

At the scene of crime were found 8 cartridge shells of caliber 7.65 mm as well as parts of an automatic pistol. The weapon exploded when the last shot was fired; it was equipped with a silencer.

According to statements by an eye-witness, the perpetrator was a male about 30 years old, 180 cm high, who had suffered lesions to his face. Another witness had observed that shortly before the crime the same person was in the underground garage of the building.

witness



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The findings of the French security service revealed that the victim was under surveillance on prior to the crime.'

The order for the surveillance of the victim was presumably given by

Ali Asghar REZAIAN  
born on August 06, 1947, in Shamiran, Iran

a member of the Iranian secret service.

A warrant for the arrest of this individual was issued.

Up to date, the perpetrator could not be identified.

Based on the circumstances of the crime, the French investigating authorities attribute the assassination to a terrorist action by the state of Iran.

II.15 Assassination of the Director of the Executive Offices of the Iranian National Resistance Movement (MRNI) BOROUMAND in Paris on April 18, 1991

On April 18, 1991, the Director of the Executive Offices of the "Iranian National Resistance Movement," Abdalrahman BOROUMAND, was killed in the lobby of his residence in the 7th District of Paris, France, by unknown perpetrators who stabbed him five times.

The victim was a close confidant of the former Iranian Prime Minister Schapour BACHTIAR who he had visited shortly before his death.

The perpetrators could not be identified to this date.

II.16 Assassination of the former Iranian Prime Minister, BACHTIAR in Paris on August 06, 1991

On August 06, 1991, Schapour BACHTIAR, the last Prime Minister under the Shah's regime, and his first secretary were found dead in BACHTIAR's domicile in Paris, France. Both victims were killed by stabbing.

In 1980, BACHTIAR had already been a target of an assassination attempt. Because of an error by the perpetrator, Anis NACCHACHE, who was arrested immediately after the crime, the housekeeper and a security officer were killed.

In July 1990, NACCHACHE was pardoned by the French President by virtue of the improving relations with Iran.

The findings revealed that death had already occurred two days before, on August 06, 1991. On this day, three individuals visited BACHTIAR. These individuals were:

كسار  
failed in  
1980

Ali VAKILI RAD  
born on February 24, 1959, in Tehran, Iran

Mohammad AZADI  
born on April 21, 1960, in Golpaygan, Iran

Farydoun BOYERAHMADE  
born on May 25, 1953, in Kohkilor, Iran

VAKILI RAD and AZADI carried forged passports. BOYERAHMADE had been a confidant of BACHTIAR, a fact that facilitated the perpetrators to enter the victim's well guarded villa.

The weapons used for the crime were knives that were in BACHTIAR's domicile. The perpetrator's bloody clothes were left behind near the scene of the crime in BOUYERAHMADE's car.

On the basis of the international search, VAKILI RAD was arrested in Switzerland and subsequently handed over to the French security service.

On December 23, 1991,

Zeynan Abedin SARHADI  
born in 1966, in Birgand, Iran

was also arrested in Switzerland. This individual had obtained lodgings for the perpetrators.

SARHADI's arrest led to diplomatic tensions between Switzerland and Iran.

Massoud HENDI  
born on February 26, 1947, in Tehran, Iran

the former representative of the Iranian television (I.E.I.B.) and nephew of KHOMENI, the deceased Iranian leader of the revolution, was arrested in Paris on September 17, 1991.

HENDI admitted in his declarations that, due to his good relations the French embassy in Tehran, he had obtained entry visas for the two perpetrators, VAKILI RAD and AZADI under their false identities of Kamel HOSSEINI and Nasser NORIAN. He named

Hossein SHEIKHATTAR  
born on November 16, 1949, in Tehran, Iran

who is an advisor to the Iranian Minister of Posts, as the individual who gave him his orders. SHEIKHATTAR is on the international wanted persons list of the French security service.

An international search for BOYERAHMADI and AZADI continues and it is presumed that they were successful in traveling to Iran.

HENDI continues under suspicion of having participated in the assassination of the former Iranian general OVEISSI on February 08, 1984, in Paris, as well as in the bomb attacks in 1986; also in Paris.

Because of HENDI's declarations it is now possible to furnish proof that Iranian official agencies had actively participated in the planning and carrying out of attacks in Europe against oppositionists.

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III. Comparative account of selected cases

III.I Victims

The victims in five cases of the 21 described [assassination] attempts/ surveillances were members/sympathizers of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI), in five cases they were members/sympathizers of the People's Mojahedin of Iran (VM/IMSV) of the National Resistance Council of Iran (NWI), in two cases they were members of the organization Flag of Freedom of Iran, and in one of each case they were members of the organization People's Fedajin of Iran, of the Iranian National Resistance Movement (MRNI). of the KP of Iran, and of the Labor Party (TOUFAN), one was a former Prime Minister of Iran and in one case it dealt with a Saudi Arabian diplomat.

victims by  
Political affiliations

In the predominant majority of the [assassination] attempts/surveillances, the victims were high-ranking representatives/integration individuals of Iranian opposition movements. It is conspicuous that the organization VM and the KDPI are heavily burdened. It would seem that the VM/IMSV are the main focus of interest of the Iranian intelligence service, which focus expresses itself in the Federal Republic to the extent that representatives of the Iranian Embassy constantly seek talks with political decision-makers in order to advise them of the dangers that these organizations represent, in conjunction with their request to take legal measures against their members in Germany.

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With respect to the other victims, such as MOHAMMADI, MORADI, TALEBI and FAROKHZAD ARAGHI it dealt with individuals who had inflicted damages upon the Iranian government. Apparently, neither the escape during the Iran-Iraq war of the two government pilots to the enemy camp nor the humiliation inflicted upon Islam by the public statements of FAROKHZAD ARAGHI could not be accepted by Iran with impunity. This circle of individuals comprises the author Salman RUSHDIE who, according to our assessment, is in serious danger.

دس

The previous findings have revealed that also costly security measures, as in the case of the former Iranian Prime Minister BACHTIAR, cannot prevent an assassination attempt. Safety gaps, that casually result from the victims' guilelessness vis-à-vis confidants with whom they associate on a personal basis,

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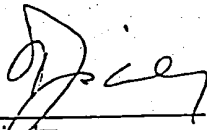
are recognized by a careful preparation and taken advantage of. Apparently, the perpetrators used a confidant in the assassination of FAROKHZAD ARAGHI in 1992 in Bonn.

Although in the described statements of facts - especially because of the position/function of victims in an organization - differences between opposition groups or conflicts between such groups in view of the possible originators of the crimes cannot be ignored, there are no grounds for such a background. X

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Frequently, it is only due to chance that the perpetrators are caught. It is, however, conspicuous that in spite of a professional preparation and execution of the operations, the perpetrators are frequently not sufficiently taken care of after having carried out the orders or that such care is not given. It was due to such a circumstance that, e.g., in connection with the assassination of BACHTIAR, a perpetrator was arrested in Switzerland and that in the "Mykonos" case two perpetrators were arrested when they attempted to forge a passport in order to use it to leave the country. This shows that the orderers are indifferent to the fact whether or not the direct perpetrators are arrested, although there is the risk that therefrom it would result that Iran was the originating force. ✓

I herewith certify that I am familiar with and fluent in the German and English languages and that the hereto attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate version of the original in the German language.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ernest Fischer

County of Montgomery )  
  ) ss  
State of Maryland     )

Sworn to and subscribed  
before me on this  
3<sup>rd</sup> day of ~~NOVEMBER~~ 2000

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
My commission expires on:

**HAWA SITI**  
Notary Public, State of Maryland  
My Commission Expires Oct. 1, 2003