



**National Council of Resistance of Iran
U.S. Representative Office**

1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1125, Washington, DC 20006
Tel: 202-747-7847; email: info@ncrius.org; twitter: @ncrius

PRESS CONFERENCE

**NCRI to Reveal New Information on Iran Regime's Terror
Network**

*The information has been recently obtained by the MEK network within Iran,
including from inside the regime's entities.*

WASHINGTON, DC, August 5, 2025 – On Thursday, August 7, 2025, the US Representative Office of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI-US) will disclose details of the terror network of the Iranian regime and the various agencies involved in carrying out Tehran's terror plots against Iranian dissidents and foreign nationals.

The information to be revealed has been recently obtained by the network of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (MEK) within the country, including from inside the regime's entities.

On July 31, 2025, a joint statement was released by the governments of the United States of America and 13 other Western nations condemning the growing number of state threats from Iranian intelligence services in their respective territories.

DATE & TIME: Thursday, August 7, 2025, 11:00 AM EDT (16:00 UK, 17:00 CET)

VENUE: Washington, DC

Participation is by RSVP only.

RSVP & Media inquiries: media@ncrius.org

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**NCRI President-elect Maryam Rajavi to send a Keynote Message
to the UN Rally of Thousands of Iranian-Americans**

The Rally Will Support Maryam Rajavi's Call for Regime Change by the Iranian People, and Urges All UN Security Council Sanctions Implementation on Tehran

WASHINGTON, DC, September 22, 2025 – Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, the President-elect of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), will send a keynote message to the rally across from the United Nations by thousands of Iranian Americans, calling for regime change by the Iranian people and their organized Resistance. They will also call for no delays in the implementation of all UN Security Council sanctions on Tehran.

The rally will endorse Mrs. Maryam Rajavi's Ten-Point Plan for a democratic, secular, non-nuclear republic in Iran.

The demonstrators will call for holding the regime accountable for crimes against humanity and genocide. The demonstration takes place on the eve of the regime's president, Masoud Pezeshkian's address to the UN General Assembly.

The rally rejects all forms of dictatorship, i.e., the monarchy or theocracy.

DATE & TIME: Tuesday, September 23, 2025 – 9:30 AM

VENUE: UN Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 47th St. & 2nd Ave., New York City

MEDIA INQUIRIES: media@ncrius.org

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NCRI-US Hails the Free Iran World Summit 2025 and Maryam Rajavi's Historic Presence in Italy's Parliament

NCRI President-elect Maryam Rajavi delivered a message of hope and determination to replace the clerical dictatorship with a free and non-nuclear republic.

WASHINGTON, DC, August 1, 2025 – The National Council of Resistance of Iran – U.S. Representative Office (NCRI-US) hails the historic developments in Rome over July 30–31, where a powerful convergence of political, parliamentary, and international voices underscored global support for the Iranian people's struggle for freedom and democracy. Maryam Rajavi, President-elect of the NCRI, addressed both the Parliament of Italy and the Free Iran World Summit 2025, delivering a message of hope, defiance, and determination to replace the clerical dictatorship with a free, democratic, and non-nuclear republic.

These events—bookended by an unprecedented declaration from a majority of Italy's Senate supporting the Iranian Resistance and calling for decisive action against Tehran's machinery of repression—signaled a turning point in Europe's recognition of the NCRI as the only viable alternative to the clerical regime. For the first time, Italy's political establishment publicly affirmed that “standing with the Iranian people in their demand for regime change is both the correct policy and a moral imperative.”

Italian Senate Majority Backs Resistance and Calls for IRGC Terror Designation: On July 30, a broad, cross-party coalition representing a majority of Italy's Senate, including one current minister, two former ministers, Senate floor leaders, committee chairs, and dozens of vice-chairs, issued a powerful statement supporting the NCRI and condemning Tehran's escalating wave of executions. The declaration highlighted the 1,200 executions carried out in just 10 months since the regime's president, Massoud Pezeshkian, took office, many targeting members of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI/MEK). It specifically noted that nine MEK-linked political prisoners were sentenced to death in late 2024 alone, underscoring the regime's fear of organized opposition.

The Italian Senate statement called for:

- Blacklisting the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) as a terrorist organization in Europe, describing this step as “long overdue.”
- Closing Iranian regime embassies implicated in terrorism and repression abroad, a measure aimed at curtailing the regime's extraterritorial operations.
- Concrete support for Maryam Rajavi's Ten-Point Plan, which lays out a roadmap for a secular, democratic, and non-nuclear Iran, abolishing the death penalty and enshrining gender equality and free elections.

This declaration adds institutional weight to growing European momentum in support of Iran's organized democratic opposition. It also mirrors the calls of the international community to hold Tehran accountable for crimes against humanity, including the 1988 massacre of 30,000 political prisoners.

Maryam Rajavi's Address to Italy's Parliament: A Call for Justice and Freedom: On July 30, Maryam Rajavi addressed members of Italy's Parliament, where she paid tribute to recently executed MEK's fallen heroes Behrouz Ehsani and Mehdi Hassani. She called their executions not a sign of strength but of the regime's desperation. "The blood of these martyrs," she said, "is the seed of freedom that will soon break the chains of tyranny."

Mrs. Rajavi emphasized that the clerical regime is at its weakest and most vulnerable point since seizing power in 1979, engulfed in internal crises and reliant on executions and repression to maintain control. She called for recognition of the Iranian people's right to resist and overthrow their oppressors, urging European leaders to abandon the failed policy of appeasement and stand on the right side of history.

She outlined the NCRI's Ten-Point Plan as the only credible roadmap for a post-dictatorship Iran:

- Separation of religion and state
- Abolition of the death penalty
- Gender equality
- A non-nuclear foreign policy, and
- Free and fair elections under the sovereignty of the people

"Neither the Shah, nor the mullahs," Mrs. Rajavi declared, "but a free, democratic republic chosen by the Iranian people."

Free Iran World Summit 2025 – Rome: Global Solidarity for Democratic Change: The Free Iran World Summit 2025, convened on July 31 in Rome, drew an international array of political leaders, diplomats, human rights advocates, and policy experts. It became a powerful platform to amplify the voices of Iranians inside the country and in the diaspora, united under the banner of regime change led by the Iranian people and their organized Resistance.

Speaker after speaker praised the courage of Resistance Units inside Iran, condemned Tehran's crimes against humanity, and endorsed Maryam Rajavi's Ten-Point Plan as a blueprint for freedom, equality, and peace.

Maryam Rajavi's Keynote: The Third Option: In her keynote address, Mrs. Rajavi reaffirmed that the future of Iran belongs to its people and the organized Resistance, not foreign intervention or recycled monarchist ambitions. She declared: "Under no circumstances will we ever surrender to this bloodthirsty regime... Iran's future belongs to freedom, democracy, and the people's sovereignty."

She underscored that the regime is now engulfed in a "crisis of overthrow," a condition marked by growing public defiance and the escalating role of Resistance Units. She noted that Tehran's ruling elite thrives on exporting crises—whether through regional wars, terrorist proxies, or nuclear brinkmanship—but that its end is approaching.

"The Third Option—no foreign war, no appeasement, but regime change by the Iranian people and their organized Resistance—is not only possible but inevitable," she said. Mrs. Rajavi also rejected any return to past dictatorships: "The march of time does not allow a return to the past. No one goes back to yesterday."

Highlights from International Speakers: The Rome summit featured an extraordinary roster of high-profile speakers who echoed the message that Iran's future must be decided by its people:

* Giulio Terzi, Italian Senator and former Foreign Minister, praising Maryam Rajavi's leadership, condemned the regime's "endless violence" and called for Europe to blacklist the

IRGC, stressing: “There is a clear alternative to the mullahs, and it is here. The Third Option means no foreign war, no religious dictatorship, and no appeasement.”

* Charles Michel, former President of the European Council and Prime Minister of Belgium, praised the NCRI as a credible, organized alternative: “They keep saying you are not credible, but their relentless obsession with silencing you shows the opposite.” He hailed the Ten-Point Plan as a blueprint for democracy, calling on the world to “choose Free Iran.”

* Michèle Alliot-Marie, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense, underscored the futility of both military intervention and appeasement: “Only the Iranian people can decide their future through free elections, and Maryam Rajavi carries that project with clarity and courage.”

* Dr. Javaid Rehman, former UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Iran, sent a video message to the summit delivering a chilling warning that Tehran is preparing another mass killing of political prisoners: “The regime has weaponized the death penalty to exterminate dissent. The international community failed to act in 1988. It must not fail again.”

* Rudy Giuliani, former Mayor of New York City, praised the MEK’s unwavering courage and condemned attempts to restore monarchy: “The MEK will bring freedom to Iran because you are the only ones who have stayed the course. For decades, they have not backed off, not looked away, not taken a break.”

* Matteo Renzi, former Prime Minister of Italy, stressed: “The failures of both war and appeasement as paths to change in Iran. The only way is regime change by the Iranian people and their organized Resistance. This is the most difficult way, but it is the only way.”

* James Cleverly, former UK Foreign Secretary, echoed the summit’s core principle: “Leadership imposed from abroad cannot provide a lasting solution. It must come from the people and be accountable to them.”

* Linda Chavez, former Director of the White House Office of Public Liaison, highlighted the urgency of regime change: “Destroying bombs is not enough. Killing a few leaders is not enough. What must happen is regime change, and it must happen now, by the Iranian people.”

* Ambassador Carla Sands, former U.S. Ambassador to Denmark, praised the NCRI and MEK for building a clear roadmap: “They have an extensive network of Resistance Units risking their lives under repression. Their Ten-Point Plan promises freedom of speech, gender equality, separation of religion and state, and a non-nuclear Iran seeking peace.”

* Ambassador Stephen Rapp, former U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for Global Criminal Justice, warned that Tehran’s rising executions—700 in just seven months of 2025—constitute crimes against humanity. He called for an international tribunal to hold regime officials accountable, reminding the world of its failure to act during the 1988 massacre.

* Lucio Malan, Italian Senator, called Maryam Rajavi an inspiration “for all who love freedom,” praising the NCRI’s Ten-Point Plan: “This platform can be supported by anyone who loves democracy and equality among human beings.” Malan recalled the regime’s failed terror plots in Europe.

* Carlo Cottarelli, former Italian Senator and Economist, endorsed Maryam Rajavi’s Ten-Point Plan as an “excellent blueprint for a democratic republic,” stressing that: “External attacks may slow enrichment temporarily, but the only permanent solution is ending half a century of dictatorship.”

Resistance Units: The Beating Heart of Change. A recurring theme was the vital role of Resistance Units inside Iran—networks of young men and women risking everything to

challenge the regime’s repression. Speakers like Andrin Mohseni, a young Iranian activist from Switzerland, and Hans Ulrich Seidt, former German Ambassador to Afghanistan, highlighted how these units break the “wall of fear” and inspire hope for a new Iran.

Confronting Demonization and Rejecting the Shah: Multiple speakers, including Ingrid Betancourt, former Colombian Senator and Presidential Candidate, emphasized that the regime’s intense smear campaigns against the MEK are driven by fear of its credibility and effectiveness. Betancourt called the PMOI “the only option” for democratic change. She identified six reasons why Tehran fears the PMOI: its disciplined structure, Maryam Rajavi’s revolutionary leadership, a democratic program with the Ten-Point Plan, a vast network of Resistance Units inside Iran, a legacy of 60 years of struggle, and unparalleled sacrifice: “This is not a movement for profit or power. It is a grassroots force willing to pay the ultimate price for freedom.”

Others, like Linda Chavez and Rudy Giuliani, stressed that monarchist restoration is neither desired nor viable. “Neither the Shah, nor the mullahs—only freedom, democracy, and justice,” Chavez affirmed.

IRGC Terror Designation and Embassy Closures: Both the Italian Senate declaration and summit speakers converged on the urgent need to designate the IRGC as a terrorist organization and shut down Iranian regime embassies that serve as hubs for espionage and terror plots in Europe. Senator Terzi was unequivocal: “The inclusion of the IRGC on the terrorist list cannot be postponed.”

This policy shift, coupled with international recognition of the Iranian people’s right to resist, emerged as a clear roadmap for Western governments seeking a principled Iran policy.

A Future Secured by the Iranian People: As former UK Foreign Secretary James Cleverly stated, “The leadership of a nation must come from its people.” The Rome summit and the Italian Senate’s declaration delivered a unified message: Iran’s future will not be dictated by foreign powers or theocratic tyrants but forged by its own citizens and their organized Resistance.

Maryam Rajavi’s presence in Rome—addressing both Italy’s Parliament and an international summit—has underscored the growing global recognition of the NCRI as the democratic alternative to the clerical dictatorship. The support of Italy’s Senate majority, combined with endorsements from international leaders, marks a historic inflection point.

The NCRI-US calls on the U.S. government and all democratic nations to:

1. Recognize the right of the Iranian people to overthrow the clerical regime and establish a democratic republic.
2. Blacklist the IRGC and hold Tehran accountable for crimes against humanity, including the 1988 massacre and the ongoing wave of executions.
3. Stand with the Iranian Resistance and Maryam Rajavi’s Ten-Point Plan as the only viable blueprint for a free, peaceful, and democratic Iran.

The tide of history is turning. From the Senate chambers of Rome to the streets of Tehran, the message is clear: the era of the mullahs is ending, and the dawn of a Free Iran is near.

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NCRI-US ONLINE TRANSATLANTIC CONFERENCE

**UN Snapback Sanctions on Iran: Necessity, Effectiveness, and
Consequences**

Distinguished nuclear and policy experts will address one of the most urgent questions in international security: Should the “snapback” mechanism be triggered?

WASHINGTON, DC, August 27, 2025 – The U.S. Representative Office of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI-US) will host a transatlantic conference with distinguished policymakers and experts to address one of the most urgent questions in international security: Should the United Nations “snapback” mechanism now be triggered against Tehran?

The panel will examine Iran’s continued violations of its nuclear commitments, assess the necessity of restoring binding UN sanctions, and debate the effectiveness and consequences of such a move for global security and accountability.

On August 13, 2025, the foreign ministers of France, Germany, and the UK warned the UN Secretary-General that if Tehran refuses diplomacy by the end of August, the suspended UN Security Council resolutions under the 2015 nuclear deal will be reimposed.

Featured Speakers:

- **Ambassador Robert G. Joseph** – Former U.S. Undersecretary of State for Arms Control and International Security
- **Ambassador Joseph DeTrani** – Former Senior Advisor to the Director of National Intelligence, former Special Envoy for Six-Party Talks with North Korea
- **Dr. Olli Heinonen** - Former Deputy Director General, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); Distinguished Fellow, The Stimson Center
- **Peter Altmaier** – Former German Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy; Former Head of the Chancellery and Federal Minister for Special Affairs
- **Alireza Jafarzadeh** – Deputy Director, NCRI-US; author, *The Iran Threat*

DATE & TIME: Thursday, August 28, 2025 - 10:30 AM EDT (16:30 CET)

VENUE: Virtual

YOUTUBE LIVESTREAM: <https://youtube.com/live/d3WFTSA7JHo>

X BROADCAST: <https://x.com/i/broadcasts/1dRKZaBnDNmxB>

MEDIA INQUIRIES: media@ncrius.org

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NCRI-US Cites the Joint US-European Statement on the Iranian Regime's State-Sponsored Threats, Calls for Accountability

Keep the regime fully accountable for fomenting terrorism abroad and repression at home

WASHINGTON, DC, August 3, 2025 – The U.S. Representative Office of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI-US), citing the joint statement issued by the United States, the United Kingdom, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden, condemning the Iranian regime's sustained state-directed threats and malign activities in Europe and North America, calls for specific measures to counter the Iranian regime's threat.

This transatlantic stance is a key step in exposing and confronting the regime's long-standing campaign of terrorism and intimidation, targeting "journalists, dissidents, Jewish citizens, and current and former officials in Europe and North America."

According to the Department of State on July 5, 2018, "Two Iranian operatives were arrested on charges of terrorism by Albanian authorities", for a bomb plot against the March 2018 New Year gathering of thousands of Iranian opposition members, the MEK, in Tirana. In December 2018, the Government of Albania expelled Iran's Ambassador, Gholamhossein Mohammadnia, and the MOIS station chief in Albania, Mostafa Roudaki, for planning terrorist activities against the members of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI/MEK). In January 2020, the Government of Albania expelled two other Iranian diplomats also for planning terrorist activities against the Iranian Resistance. The Albanian Government eventually closed the Iranian embassy in September 2022.

According to media reports and reaffirmed by H.Res.374 of the US. House of Representatives, in June 2018, European authorities foiled a bomb plot masterminded by a Vienna-based Iranian diplomat, Assadollah Assadi, targeting the Iranian Resistance rally near Paris, which was attended by nearly a hundred thousand people, including 600 political dignitaries from close to 70 countries, among them senior U.S. and European officials. Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, the President-elect of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), was the keynote speaker.

Germany extradited Assadi to Belgium on October 10, 2025, to stand trial along with his co-conspirators. A French diplomatic source told Agence France Presse that "the head of operations at the (Iranian) intelligence ministry ordered it."

Then U.S. Secretary of State Michael Pompeo issued a statement saying that "The scale of this plot, which involved arrests of numerous suspects across Europe — including in Belgium, France, and Germany — reminds us that Iran remains the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism." Secretary Pompeo also "accused Iran of using its embassies to plot extremist attacks in Europe," according to the Associated Press.

On February 4, 2021, a Belgian court sentenced Assadi to 20 years in prison. This marked the first time an Iranian diplomat had been sentenced in Europe for terrorist activities. On May 26, 2023, bowing to Tehran's despicable hostage diplomacy, Assadi was released in a prisoner swap between Belgium and Iran, in exchange for Belgian aid worker Olivier Vandecasteele. The NCRI

called the prisoner swap “a shameful ransom to terrorism and hostage-taking.” Indeed, this episode emboldened the clerical regime’s hostage diplomacy and allowed it to get away with blatant acts of terrorism in Europe and elsewhere.

In another case of Tehran’s plots at the hearts of Western countries, the United States Government arrested two Iranian nationals in August 2018 who had acted on behalf of Iran’s Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) to conduct covert surveillance in the United States.

The officials of the NCRI were the targets of the two MOIS agents’ surveillance for a target package, which, according to the Department of Justice Federal complaint, may have included “apprehension, recruitment, cyber exploitation, or capture/kill operations.” The agents pleaded guilty and were sentenced to imprisonment.

The only viable solution is for the international community to recognize the Iranian people’s right to confront and overthrow this tyrannical regime, and to support their struggle to establish a democratic, secular, and non-nuclear republic in Iran.

We call on the signatories of the joint statement today to take swift actions to defuse Tehran’s terrorism threat and:

1. Close all the regime’s embassies, diplomatic posts, offices, and UN missions. Identify and expel the regime agents who facilitate terrorism in any way or shape, including using the cover of diplomatic impunity or posing as “experts.”
2. Designate the IRGC, the MOIS, and their associated organizations as foreign terrorist entities and swiftly implement the resulting punitive measures.
3. Keep the regime fully accountable for fomenting terrorism abroad and repression at home.
4. Stand on the side of the Iranian people and resistance who have been the main victims of Tehran’s terror. Recognize their right to overthrow the regime as the only sure way to end Tehran’s terrorism.

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Experts at NCRI-US Conference Welcome E3's Snapback Sanctions, Urge Ending the Iranian Regime's Nuclear Program

Maryam Rajavi: Activation of the snapback mechanism and enforcement of UN Security Council resolutions is belated but urgent and necessary

WASHINGTON, DC, August 28, 2025 – At an online policy conference, titled, “UN Snapback Sanctions on Iran: Necessity, Effectiveness, and Consequences,” organized by the Washington Office of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI-US) on Thursday, August 28, 2025, leading American and European diplomats and non-proliferation experts welcomed the decision by France, Germany, and the United Kingdom (E3) to trigger the UN "snapback" mechanism restoring international sanctions on Tehran. They warned, however, that sanctions alone would not prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons unless coupled with a broader strategy supporting the Iranian people's aspirations for freedom and democracy.

The event, moderated by Alireza Jafarzadeh, Deputy Director of NCRI-US and author of *The Iran Threat*, brought together four senior figures who have each dealt with Tehran's nuclear file at the highest levels:

- Ambassador Robert G. Joseph, former U.S. Undersecretary of State for Arms Control and International Security;
- Ambassador Joseph DeTrani, former Senior Advisor to the Director of National Intelligence and U.S. Special Envoy for Six-Party Talks with North Korea;
- Peter Altmaier, former German Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy, and former Head of the Chancellery under Chancellor Angela Merkel;
- Dr. Olli Heinonen, former Deputy Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and currently a distinguished fellow at the Stimson Center.

The conference came hours after the E3 formally announced they would begin the process of reimposing UN sanctions on Iran in response to its violations of the 2015 nuclear deal, formally known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, the President-elect of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), said, “The fruitless talks last week between the foreign ministers of the three European countries and the foreign minister of the Iranian regime, as well as the failed meeting of deputy foreign ministers on August 26 in Geneva, once again prove the undeniable truth that the mullahs' regime is not prepared to abandon its project of building a nuclear bomb. This makes the activation of the snapback mechanism and the enforcement of the six UN Security Council resolutions on the regime's nuclear projects all the more urgent and essential.”

Mrs. Rajavi reminded that as we have repeatedly said before, “No to war and no to appeasement,” the real solution to the Iranian crisis is regime change by the people of Iran and their Resistance. The Iranian Resistance has long warned that appeasement makes war inevitable, a reality we have already witnessed. Without appeasement and concessions, this regime would never have come so close to obtaining the nuclear bomb. In that case, there would have been no war either.”

Opening the panel, Ambassador Robert G. Joseph praised the European decision as both necessary and overdue. “It's very clear that Iran is in violation of the JCPOA. Just look at the

stockpiling of 60% enriched uranium, as well as the failure to cooperate with the IAEA on both weaponization issues and suspect sites,” he said.

Joseph outlined four main conclusions:

1. The E3’s decision is the right one, but it may not be the final word. He cautioned that Europe could once again attempt negotiations, which he described as “the triumph of hope over experience.”
2. Zero enrichment must be the red line. Any resumption of talks, he insisted, must adhere to the principle that Iran has no right to enrich uranium.
3. There is a third option beyond war or endless negotiations: supporting the Iranian people and their organized opposition in achieving a free, democratic government. “This is not Iraq, not Libya. Iran is an ancient nation with a people determined to secure their freedom,” Joseph stressed.
4. Time is running out. The regime, weakened by domestic unrest and external strikes on nuclear facilities, could still attempt to sprint covertly toward a bomb.

“This is a brutal, repressive regime guilty of crimes against humanity,” Joseph said. “There is no chance of reform. Negotiations have failed for over 20 years. The only viable option is to help the Iranian people achieve what we achieved 250 years ago: self-determination.”

Joseph underlined that the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) and the 10-point plan of its President-elect Maryam Rajavi provide “the vision for a democratic, secular, non-nuclear Iran.”

Ambassador Joseph DeTrani, who previously directed the National Counterproliferation Center, warned that Iran’s collaboration with North Korea and notorious proliferator A.Q. Khan highlighted Tehran’s longstanding pursuit of nuclear weapons.

DeTrani recalled that U.S. intelligence in 2007 assessed Iran had halted its nuclear weapons program in 2003, but emphasized that Tehran retained expertise, infrastructure, and materials. By 2015, Iran was enriching uranium to 20%—and by 2025, before the recent Israeli and U.S. strikes, Iran was enriching to 60%.

“That’s a clear indicator of weapons intent,” DeTrani said. “You don’t enrich to 60% unless you want to signal you’re within weeks of reaching weapons-grade.”

He highlighted three core concerns:

- Iran’s ballistic missile advances, fueled by North Korean assistance, which could soon yield intercontinental-range capabilities threatening the United States.
- Iran’s denial of IAEA access to suspect facilities, which underscored its illicit intentions.
- Regional destabilization risks, including the prospect of a nuclear arms race involving Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Turkey.

DeTrani endorsed the E3’s decision to initiate snapback sanctions: “We should be united, resilient, and very clear-minded. This is the correct decision. The world must understand: a nuclear-armed Iran is not just a threat to Israel—it is a global threat.”

Speaking from Berlin, Germany, former minister Peter Altmaier described the snapback decision as a turning point for Europe’s role in global security. “For the first time in more than six years, the Western world is now united—at least as regards the nuclear program,” he said.

Altmaier contrasted the present moment with Europe’s divisions during the Trump administration, when Berlin, Paris, and London resisted Washington’s withdrawal from the

JCPOA. He credited Chancellor Friedrich Merz, alongside UK Prime Minister Keir Starmer and French President Emmanuel Macron, for forging unprecedented trilateral cooperation.

“This was a good day for the Iranian people,” Altmaier said. “The weakness of the regime has been exposed by Israeli and U.S. strikes on nuclear facilities, and now Europe has taken the initiative to trigger the mechanisms. They are serious.”

While welcoming the new unity, Altmaier acknowledged that governments in Europe and the U.S. are not yet prepared to adopt explicit regime-change policies. But he argued that much more could and should be done to support the Iranian opposition and civil society:

“Nobody can hinder us from encouraging the people on the ground, from strengthening support networks for the Iranian opposition. We must do more to unite the Western world, and also to help unify the Iranian democratic opposition.”

He cited growing support for NCRI President-elect Maryam Rajavi’s Ten-Point Plan in the U.S. Congress and expressed hope for similar recognition in European parliaments.

In a pre-recorded interview, Dr. Olli Heinonen, former IAEA Deputy Director General, offered a technical assessment of Iran’s compliance.

“Iran has not been complying with all its obligations under the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement. When the IAEA says something doesn’t fit with Iran’s declaration, it means the facts do not match. The Agency does not manipulate,” Heinonen stressed.

He recalled past turning points—in 2003, 2005, 2010, and 2015—when Iran faced critical choices but opted to escalate rather than come clean. “Now is another such decision point. Iran must decide whether to cooperate with the IAEA and integrate with the international community, or continue its current course,” he said.

Heinonen argued that the snapback mechanism is an opportunity for the regime to change course but warned against simply reviving the JCPOA in its flawed form. Instead, he called for new arrangements ensuring dismantlement of any weapons-related capabilities and intrusive monitoring, as was done in South Africa, Iraq, and Libya.

“If Iran maintains its current pattern, it will be a disservice to the entire non-proliferation regime,” Heinonen concluded.

In closing the discussion, Alireza Jafarzadeh, Deputy Director of NCRI-US and moderator of the conference, emphasized that the E3’s decision to trigger the snapback mechanism was “just the first step—like opening the door to a whole new world that was not there before.”

“All of our speakers pointed out that appeasement has failed and that only regime change can end the nuclear threat,” Jafarzadeh said. “But this is not just a dream or the abstract desire of a nation for freedom. There is already a capable, potent, and organized movement for change—the Iranian Resistance—which for decades was deliberately overshadowed by the policy of appeasement.”

Jafarzadeh underscored that the NCRI and MEK have played a decisive role in exposing Tehran’s clandestine programs. “The biggest factor preventing the regime from getting the bomb, according to their own confessions, has been the Iranian Resistance. We revealed secret nuclear program as early as 1991. It was our disclosure of Natanz that triggered IAEA inspections. We exposed over 40 sites tied to the missile program, and in Washington we were the first to uncover Tehran’s drone project back in 2020. We also uncovered their terror networks, including the 2018 Paris bomb plot by a regime diplomat whose target was Mrs. Maryam Rajavi.”

Pointing to the resistance units inside Iran, Jafarzadeh said they carried out over 3,000 operations against the IRGC in the past year alone. “This is why the regime fears this movement more than anything else, and why for years it demanded that Western governments blacklist or restrict the NCRI and MEK as part of any negotiation. That appeasement strategy is what allowed Tehran to expand its nuclear program.”

He added that the Resistance has also built a vision for the future of Iran: “A democratic republic that separates religion and state, where the ballot box—not inheritance or theocracy—is the source of legitimacy. A platform led by women, embodied in Mrs. Rajavi’s Ten-Point Plan, has earned the support of thousands of lawmakers worldwide.”

“This is the new reality of Iran,” Jafarzadeh concluded. “The people of Iran are determined to end clerical rule. Imagine a free, democratic, non-nuclear Iran. That would not only transform the lives of Iranians, but also reshape the future of the Middle East and end the proliferation threat once and for all.”

Across the board, speakers stressed that while restoring UN sanctions is an important step, it is not enough to stop Tehran’s nuclear march.

Ambassador Joseph noted that sanctions “erode the regime’s legitimacy, already at an all-time low,” but would not fundamentally alter its behavior. DeTrani warned that Iran’s advanced centrifuges could allow rapid reconstitution of its program even after strikes. Altmaier emphasized that only by empowering the Iranian people and democratic opposition could lasting change be achieved. Heinonen cautioned that unless Iran fully discloses and dismantles its weaponization activities, the world will face recurring crises.

The panelists agreed that the regime is weaker than it appears, increasingly isolated internationally, and facing deep domestic discontent. Supporting the Iranian people’s demand for freedom, they argued, is the third and only sustainable option beyond failed negotiations or indefinite military strikes.

The NCRI-US conference underscored a rare transatlantic convergence on Iran policy, crystallized in the E3’s snapback decision. For the first time in years, Washington and Europe appear aligned on recognizing Tehran’s nuclear threat as urgent and unacceptable.

But the experts warned that unless this moment is seized to pursue a broader strategy—combining pressure with support for democratic change in Iran—the world may soon face the nightmare of a nuclear-armed state sponsor of terrorism.

As Ambassador Robert Joseph put it: “I don’t know what the spark will be—a public act of defiance, the murder of another young woman in custody—but I know what’s coming. The Iranian people want an end to the religious dictatorship. We must stand with them.”

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NCRI-US Welcomes Senate Resolution Urging Snapback Sanctions on Iran's Regime

WASHINGTON, DC, July 24, 2025 – The National Council of Resistance of Iran, U.S. Representative Office (NCRI-US), welcomes the resolution co-sponsored by 20 United States Senators calling on the United Kingdom, France, and Germany (E3) to immediately trigger the snapback mechanism under UN Security Council Resolution 2231 and reimpose all UN sanctions on the Iranian regime.

In a speech on the Senate floor, U.S. Senator Pete Ricketts (R-NE) spoke in support of a resolution, cosponsored by 19 other Senators, urging European allies to reject the Iranian regime's threats and delaying tactics. The resolution calls for the E3 (United Kingdom, France, and Germany) to trigger the snapback of UN sanctions against the Iranian regime as soon as possible.

Additionally, on July 16, 2025, six U.S. senators, led by Senator Jim Risch (R-ID), chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, wrote a letter to the foreign ministers of Britain, France, and Germany urging them to "immediately trigger snapback sanctions pursuant to UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2231."

Tehran's rulers have repeatedly violated nuclear commitments, blocked international inspections, and escalated threats to regional and global security. Meanwhile, the regime diverts billions toward funding terrorism, internal repression, and advancing its weapons programs.

Reinstating UN sanctions is not only a strategic necessity, but it is also a vital step to sever the regime's financial lifelines and confront its rogue behavior.

This position aligns with the longstanding warnings of Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, the President-elect of the NCRI, who has repeatedly stated, most recently in her June 18, 2025, address at the European Parliament, that any meaningful policy toward the Iranian regime must include full restoration of UN sanctions, the arms embargo, and accountability for its crimes. She underlined that the clerical regime only responds to firmness, and snapback sanctions are an essential tool to counter its terrorism and nuclear duplicity.

Ms. Soona Samsami, the U.S. representative of the National Council of Resistance of Iran, emphasizes, "the Iranian people support the snapback of sanctions as it blocks resources to a repressive regime which uses the funds to sponsor killings inside Iran and terror abroad."

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**Thousands to Rally Outside the UN to Support Maryam Rajavi's
Ten-point Plan for a Free, Non-Nuclear Republic Iran**

***The Rally will support Mrs. Rajavi's third option - regime change by Iranians,
rejecting the policy of appeasement and any need for foreign boots on the
ground.***

WASHINGTON, DC, September 19, 2025 – On Tuesday, September 23, at 9:30 AM, thousands will rally at UN Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza (47th St. & 2nd Ave.) to endorse Mrs. Maryam Rajavi's Ten-Point Plan for a democratic, secular, non-nuclear republic in Iran. They will support her third option - regime change by Iranians and their organized Resistance, rejecting the appeasement of the regime and any need for foreign boots on the ground.

The demonstrators will denounce the Iranian regime's ongoing execution spree and illicit nuclear weapons program, and call for no delays in full snapback of the UN Security Council sanctions on the Iranian regime. The demonstration takes place on the eve of the regime's president, Masoud Pezeshkian's address to the United Nations General Assembly.

Mrs. Rajavi, the President-elect of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), will send a keynote message. Several prominent American dignitaries and policymakers will join her in expressing support for the Iranian people's struggle for freedom.

In a similar rally, tens of thousands of Iranians marched in Brussels on September 6th in support of the Iranian Resistance.

DATE & TIME: Tuesday, September 23, 2025 – 9:30 AM

VENUE: UN Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 47th St. & 2nd Ave., New York City

MEDIA INQUIRIES: media@ncrius.org

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Free Iran Convention 2025
Roadmap for Democratic Change and the Peaceful Transfer of
Power After Clerical Rule

WASHINGTON, DC, November 11, 2025 – On **Saturday, November 15**, the National Council of Resistance of Iran-U.S. Representative Office (NCRI-US) will host the **Free Iran Convention 2025**. The first convention of its kind in Washington, DC, will bring together more than 1,000 Iranian community leaders, experts, professionals, and distinguished international guests for a day-long gathering to discuss Iran's democratic future.

NOTE: Registration is required and is available for accredited journalists. The link for registration: <https://qrco.de/bgRYdg>

The convention will examine the growing momentum for change in Iran and present a clear roadmap for transitioning from clerical rule to a democratic, secular, and representative government. The program will feature Iranian voices from across the United States, alongside prominent American and European dignitaries. This landmark event takes place at a consequential moment in Iran policy discussions in Washington and worldwide. It underscores the imperative of a viable and effective policy vis-à-vis the Iranian regime.

Expert panels will address:

- Societal conditions and why change in Iran has become inevitable
- The leadership role of Iranian women in the movement for democracy
- The role of Iran's youth and the Resistance Units inside the country
- The viable democratic alternative and a peaceful transfer of power through free elections

Partial list of international dignitaries who will address the convention

- Hon. Mike Pompeo, 70th U.S. Secretary of State
- Honorable Patrick Kennedy (D-RI), Former member of U.S. Congress
- The Rt. Hon. John Bercow, Speaker of the U.K. House of Commons (2009–2019)
- Ambassador Carla Sands, U.S. Ambassador to Denmark (2017–2021)

Date/Time: Saturday, Nov. 15, 9:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Location: Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill, 400 New Jersey Ave NW, Washington, DC 20001

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PRESS CONFERENCE

**NCRI to Reveal New Information on Iran's Secret Nuclear
Weapons Program**

WASHINGTON, DC, June 9, 2025 – On Tuesday, June 10, 2025, the US Representative Office of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI-US) will disclose the Iranian regime's current plan, after the original AMAD plan, to acquire nuclear weapons and details on some of its projects that have been uncovered.

The information to be revealed has been recently obtained by the network of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (MEK) within the country, including from inside the regime's entities.

In May 2003, the NCRI revealed the nuclear site in Lavisan-Shian, which led to the regime razing the entire structure before allowing the IAEA to inspect the site. Yet, Lavisan-Shian is one of the four locations highlighted in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s May 31, 2025, comprehensive report on Iran's non-compliance with its Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) safeguards obligations and lack of cooperation with the IAEA.

In July 2011, the NCRI revealed the establishment of the Organization of Defensive Innovation and Research (SPND by its Farsi acronym). The IAEA highlighted this entity in its November 2011 report, and the Department of State sanctioned SPND on August 29, 2014, pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13382.

DATE & TIME: Tuesday, June 10, 2025, 11:00 AM EDT (17:00 PM CEST - 4:00 PM UK)

VENUE: 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 10th fl, Washington, DC 20006

Participation is by RSVP only. Please confirm your attendance here: <https://bit.ly/3T2i7GJ>

Media inquiries: media@ncrius.org

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NCRI Reveals: Iranian Regime's Command Structure Behind Escalating Terrorist Operations in the West, Khamenei's Key Role

Embassies, diplomatic missions, and affiliated cultural and religious centers must be closed, their operatives held accountable, and IRGC and MOIS backlisted.

WASHINGTON, DC, August 9, 2025 – Key intelligence obtained by Iran's main opposition, the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI), also known as the MEK, has unveiled the detailed command structure driving the Iranian regime's overseas terrorist operations, implicating the regime's Supreme Leader, Ali Khamenei, in a string of plots and attacks across Europe and the United States.

The revelations, made public on August 7, 2025, at a news conference held by the Washington office of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI-US), come after 14 European and North American governments jointly condemned Iran's surging campaign of extraterritorial terrorism, warning of an "unprecedented escalation" of regime-backed plots targeting both dissidents and Western officials.

According to documents and operational charts obtained by the MEK network inside Iran, at the core of the regime's covert apparatus is Ali Khamenei, who personally oversees the appointment of intelligence chiefs and gives final approval to high-profile terror operations. Websites linked to his office have issued threats against senior Western officials, underlining the direct role of Iran's ruling clergy in the orchestration of violence abroad.

Central to these activities is a shadowy entity known as the "Qassem Soleimani Headquarters," named after the notorious IRGC Quds Force commander. This outfit sits within Iran's Ministry of Intelligence (MOIS). Commanded by Deputy Minister Seyyed Yahya Hosseiny Panjaki (also known as Seyyed Yahya Hamidi), this HQ coordinates operations between the MOIS, the IRGC Intelligence Organization, and the Quds Force, using the web of its embassies and its operatives-turned-diplomats as operational hubs.

According to the information made available to NCRI, the Soleimani Headquarters not only deploys Iranian operatives but also contracts organized crime syndicates—most notably the so-called "Moroccan mafia" and the macro-mafia, with links to narcotics trafficking and multiple contract killings, to execute attacks with plausible deniability.

Spanish police investigations confirm that the November 2023 assassination attempt on Professor Alejo Vidal-Quadras, former Vice President of the European Parliament and prominent supporter of the NCRI, was commissioned by this very command structure. The hit was executed by a criminal gang with direct ties to both the IRGC Quds Force and the MOIS, led by fugitive gang boss Sami Bekal Bounouare, now reportedly sheltering in Iran.

Similarly, the failed bombing of the 2018 Free Iran World Summit in Villepinte, near Paris, which targeted Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, the NCRI President-elect, and a number of prominent American and European figures, could have resulted in one of the deadliest terror attacks in recent European history. Senior MOIS official Reza Amiri Moghaddam directed the plot. The operational commander, Vienna-based diplomat Assadollah Assadi, was later sentenced in Belgium to 20 years in prison for transporting explosives to Europe and handing them to sleeper

cells. Both Assadi and his MOIS superiors were found to be acting under direct orders from Tehran's intelligence ministry, in coordination with the Quds Force.

Other plots, such as the failed bombing of the MEK Nowruz celebration in Albania in March 2018, were entirely planned by the Ministry of Intelligence and the IRGC's Quds Force. The main intelligence and reconnaissance operatives present in Albania were MOIS gents, while the actual bombers were recruited from Turkish and Balkan criminal gangs.

The classified document details the MOIS hierarchy and names several key officials:

- SEYYED YAHYA HOSSEINY PANJAKI (HAMIDI): Deputy Minister of Intelligence and head of the Counterterrorism Directorate; designated by the FBI as commander of terror plots in the U.S. and Europe.
- HOSSEIN SAFDARI: Head of the Foreign Intelligence Organization, overseeing intelligence stations embedded in Iranian embassies worldwide.
- REZA AMIRI MOGHADDAM: Current Iranian Ambassador to Pakistan and a senior MOIS operative, now on the FBI's most wanted list for his role in the abduction of former FBI agent Robert Levinson and for coordinating multiple terrorist plots in Europe.
- These officials, supported by a cadre of intelligence, logistics, cyber, and counterintelligence deputies, manage operations that blend espionage, terror, and organized crime.

It must be noted that the regime's terrorist reach has expanded in parallel with its increasing vulnerability at home and the weakening of its regional proxies. Iranian state media and clerics have openly called for the assassination of Western leaders, including a recent fatwa issued against U.S. President Donald Trump and reiterated by over 2,000 Iranian clerics on August 1.

The exposure of the Iranian regime's overseas terrorist structure paints a grim picture of Tehran's ongoing campaign of violence and intimidation far beyond its borders. The network, directed from the very top, spans ministries, embassies, organized crime, and even the pulpit, aiming to eliminate opponents and sow fear across Europe and North America.

On July 15, the FBI added three Iranian intelligence officials, Reza Amiri Moghaddam, Taghi Daneshvar, and Gholamhossein Mohammadnia, to its Most Wanted list for their roles in the abduction and likely death of former FBI Special Agent Robert Levinson, who disappeared in Iran in 2007. Mohammadnia, who operated as Iran's ambassador to Albania and as a diplomat at the United Nations, was expelled for terror activities.

The scope and brazenness of Iran's extraterritorial terrorism have prompted urgent calls for a coordinated response. The Iranian Resistance calls for impactful and decisive measures to counter Tehran's terrorism threat:

1. All embassies, diplomatic missions, and affiliated cultural and religious centers of the regime must be closed.
2. The Ministry of Intelligence and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), which are the regime's main terrorist arms, should be designated as terrorist entities in Europe and other democratic countries, as has already been done in the United States.
3. All agents and operatives of the Ministry of Intelligence and the IRGC, as well as the regime's unofficial lobbyists, should be prosecuted, punished, and expelled. These lobbies facilitate terrorist activities.
4. The Iranian regime must be held accountable for over four decades of terrorism. United Nations sanctions and those of member states should be imposed on the Iranian regime as the principal state sponsor of terrorism, and its Supreme Leader, Ali Khamenei.

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