

July 2024

1994 AMIA Bombing Perpetrators' Travel Information

In March 2007, INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization, issued Red Notices for Iranian officials believed to be involved in the bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires. They were charged with aggravated murder, homicide and damages.

A Red Notice is a request to law enforcement worldwide to locate and provisionally arrest a person pending extradition, surrender, or similar legal action. It is based on an arrest warrant or court order issued by the judicial authorities in the requesting country.

In addition, the government of Argentina issued its own arrest warrants for those who plotted the terrorist attack.

This memo provides travel information of Iranian suspects linked to the 1994 AMIA bombing in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

- I. Mohsen Rabbani
- II. Ahmad Vahidi
- III. Ali Akbar Velayati
- IV. Mohsen Rezai
- V. Hadi Soleimanpour
- VI. Ali Fallahian
- VII. Ahmad Reza Asghari
- VIII. Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani (deceased)
- IX. Samuel Salman El Reda

I. Mohsen Rabbani

- **Brazil** (Dates Unknown)

On February 20, 2017, *Veja*¹ reported that Rabbani “enters and leaves Brazil frequently without being disturbed” and “uses passports issued under false names to visit a brother who lives in Curitiba.” Brazilian intelligence believes that these trips were also made to “[recruit] at least two dozen youth from the interior of São Paulo, Pernambuco and Paraná to ‘religious formation’ courses in Tehran.”

II. Ahmad Vahidi

¹ Reinaldo Azevedo, “In The Country Which Pursues Words And Attempts To Prohibit Opinions Of The Defense Of The Constitution, Terrorism Enjoys The Legal Empty And Age Freely,” *Veja*, February 20, 2017. (<https://veja.abril.com.br/blog/reinaldo/no-pais-que-persegue-palavras-e-tenta-proibir-opinioes-ao-arrepio-da-constituicao-o-terrorismo-se-aproveita-do-vazio-legal-e-age-livremente/>)

- **Baghdad, Iraq** (October 2012)

According to Reuters, Vahidi met with former Iraqi acting Defense Minister Saadoun al-Dulaimi on October 3, 2012 in Baghdad.² He also met with former Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki to, according to the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), “to discuss Iran’s ongoing security arrangements with Iraq.”³ According to CSIS, after the talks, Vahidi said “Iraq holds a special position in the foreign policy and defense diplomacy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.”

- **Baku, Azerbaijan** (October 2011)

Vahidi traveled to Baku, Azerbaijan in October 2011 and met with former Azerbaijani Minister of Defense Safar Abiyev to, according to Trend News Agency, “[discuss] the ties between the two countries, regional security and the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh.”⁴

- **Kabul, Afghanistan** (June 2011)

In June 2011, Vahidi traveled to Kabul, Afghanistan, which is the first time an Iranian defense minister visited Afghanistan since the Iranian Revolution of 1979.⁵ He met with former Afghan Defense Minister Abdul Rahim Wardak and, according to Press TV, assured that Iran “is committed to helping the Afghan defense ministry and technical services.” Vahidi was also “briefed by Wardak on Afghan forces’ achievements in the fight against terrorists in the country.”⁶ Vahidi also met with former Afghan President Hamid Karzai to discuss, according to Press TV, “regional security threats and Iran’s role in the development and reconstruction of Afghanistan.”

- **Santa Cruz, Bolivia** (May 2011)

Vahidi traveled to Santa Cruz, Bolivia⁷ on May 31, 2011 to attend the inauguration of a defense school for the Bolivarian Alliance of the Americas (ALBA), which, according to Ilan Berman,

² Yeganeh Torbati, “Iran has advanced drone technology: defense minister,” *Reuters*, October 28, 2012. (https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-military/iran-has-advanced-drone-technology-defense-minister-idUSBRE89R04J20121028?feedType=RSS&feedName=worldNews&utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+Reuters%2FworldNews+%28Reuters+World+News%29)

³ Anthony H. Cordesman and Sam Khazai, “Patterns of Violence in Iraq,” *Center for Strategic and International Studies*, October 24, 2012. (https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/121024_Iraq_Violence.pdf)

⁴ R. Darakhshan, “Azerbaijan, Iran defence ministers discuss Nagorno-Karabakh conflict,” *Trend News Agency*, October 22, 2011. (<https://en.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/1948294.html>)

⁵ Kathy Gannon, “Karzai Surrounding Himself With Anti-US Advisers,” *Associated Press*, June 23, 2011. (http://www.nbcnews.com/id/43518438/ns/world_news-south_and_central_asia/t/karzai-surrounds-himself-anti-american-advisers/#.XRUIINVKi70)

⁶ Agaahi, “Minister of defense Vahidi signed security agreement meet Karzai in Afghanistan,” *YouTube*, June 19, 2011. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x0miHc_XajI)

⁷ “Bolivia apologizes to Argentina for Iran minister visit,” *BBC*, June 1, 2011. (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-13612569>); Cynthia Arnson, “Iran’s Influence and Activity in Latin America,” *Testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps, and Global Narcotics Affairs*, February 16, 2012. (<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-112shrg73922/html/CHRG-112shrg73922.htm>)

“Iran reportedly provided at least some of the seed money for [its] establishment.”⁸ President of Bolivia Evo Morales also attended the ceremony. Bolivian Foreign Minister David Choquehuanca apologized to Argentinian Foreign Minister Hector Timerman for hosting Vahidi and alerted of his return to Iran.⁹

- **Nouakchott, Mauritania** (May 2011)

According to Reuters, Vahidi traveled to Nouakchott, in May 2011 and held talks with Mauritania’s President Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz.¹⁰ He also met with his counterpart, then-Mauritanian Minister of Defence Hamadi Ould Baba Ould Hamadi and, according to Iran Focus, announced that they “plan to intensify defence cooperation between their two countries.”¹¹

- **Iraq** (April 2011)

The document “Informe de gestión” in Spanish, published by Argentina’s Public Ministry, said that Vahidi traveled to Iraq in 2011.¹² No additional sources reported on this. It’s unclear if this visit took place or if the source was reporting on the 2012 visit.

- **Baku, Azerbaijan** (September 2010)

According to Trend News Agency, Vahidi proclaimed at a press conference in Baku, Azerbaijan in September 2010 that “Iran supports the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict within international law and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan.” Vahidi stated that “[Iran is] against any occupation. The countries, which are outside the region, are not interested in resolving the conflict.”¹³ Vahidi also declared that “Iran is ready to hold joint exercises with all countries of the Caspian Sea for the safety in the Caspian Sea, including with Azerbaijan.”¹⁴

Vahidi met with former Azerbaijani Minister of Defense Safar Abiyev and discussed the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan.¹⁵

- **Muscat, Oman** (August 2010)

⁸ Ilan Berman, “Iran’s Influence and Activity in Latin America,” *Testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps, and Global Narcotics Affairs*, February 16, 2012. (https://www.foreign.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Ilan_Berman_Testimony1.pdf)

⁹ “Bolivia apologizes to Argentina for Iran minister visit,” *BBC*, June 1, 2011. (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-13612569>)

¹⁰ Carlos A. Quiroga and Hugh Bronstein, “Bolivia says Iranian minister to leave immediately,” *Reuters*, May 31, 2011. (<https://www.reuters.com/article/idINIndia-57411820110601>)

¹¹ “Iran and Mauritanian bolster defence ties,” *Iran Daily*, May 31, 2011. (<https://www.iranfocus.com/en/iran-general-mainmenu-26/23275-iran-and-mauritanian-bolster-defence-ties>)

¹² “Informe de gestión,” Unidad Fiscal de Investigaciones Dedicada a las Causas Vinculadas con el Atentado a la Amia, March 2018. (<https://www.fiscales.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/UFIAMIA-Informe2017-5.pdf>)

¹³ T. Jafarov, “Defense Minister: Iran stands for settlement of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict within Azerbaijan’s territorial integrity,” *Trend News Agency*, October 12, 2010. (<https://en.trend.az/azerbaijan/karabakh/1765382.html>)

¹⁴ T. Jafarov, “Iran can conduct with Azerbaijan joint military exercises in Caspian Sea,” *Trend News Agency*, October 12, 2010. (<https://en.trend.az/iran/1765431.html>)

¹⁵ K. Zarbaliyeva, “Azerbaijani Defense Minister: Armenia’s aggressive policy is major source of tension in region,” *Trend News Agency*, October 11, 2010. (<https://en.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/1764445.html>)

According to Iran's Mehr News Agency, Vahidi traveled to Muscat, Oman for a two-day trip in August 2010 at the request of Omani Defense Minister Badr bin Saud bin Harib al-Busaidi "to discuss bilateral, regional and international issues with high-ranking Omani officials."¹⁶ Vahidi and Sayyid Badr bin Saud bin Harib al-Busaidi signed a defense agreement that would, according to Payvand News, "expand and deepen defensive ties and stressed that such cooperation would help further boost lasting peace and security in the region."¹⁷

- **Dushanbe, Tajikistan** (May 2010)

According to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Vahidi travelled to Dushanbe, Tajikistan "to try to alleviate tensions between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan at their request."¹⁸ During the visit, Vahidi met with Tajik President Emomali Rahmon and then-Tajik Minister of Defense Sherali Khayrulloev. According to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Vahidi "described military cooperation between Iran and Tajikistan as satisfactory, adding that unspecified new developments in bilateral relations provide an opportunity to activate unused potential."

- **Doha, Qatar** (February 2010)

Vahidi traveled to Doha, Qatar¹⁹ in February 2010 to sign a defense cooperation accord with Chief of Staff of the Qatari Armed Forces Hamad bin Ali Al Attiyah.²⁰

- **Damascus, Syria** (December 2009)

According to Deutsche Presse-Agentur, in December 2009 Vahidi met with Syrian President Bashar al-Assad in Damascus to promote the Iranian-Syrian alliance against Israel. He stated that "promotion of defence ties [between] Iran and Syria is a deterrent factor against the Zionist regime's threats which target nations of the region."²¹

- **Islamabad, Pakistan** (February 14, 2022)

According to *Middle East Monitor* and confirmed in statements by Vahidi, Pakistan's Interior Minister Sheikh Rasheed Ahmad, and Prime Minister Imran Khan, Vahidi took a one-day visit to Islamabad. The meetings covered the formation of a joint taskforce to cooperate on border

¹⁶ "Iranian defense minister in Oman," *Mehr News Agency*, August 3, 2010.

(<https://en.mehrnews.com/news/41119/Iranian-defense-minister-in-Oman>)

¹⁷ "Iran, Oman Ink Agreement on Defensive Cooperation," *Payvand*, August 4, 2010.

(<http://www.payvand.com/news/10/aug/1043.html>)

¹⁸ "Iran Offers To Mediate Between Tajikistan, Uzbekistan," *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty*, May 13, 2010.

(https://www.rferl.org/a/Iran_Offers_To_Mediate_Between_Tajikistan_Uzbekistan/2041410.html)

¹⁹ "Iran Signs Cooperation Pact with Gulf Neighbor Qatar," *Voice of America*, February 25, 2010.

(<https://www.voanews.com/world-news/middle-east-dont-use/iran-signs-cooperation-pact-gulf-neighbor-qatar>)

²⁰ "Iran, Qatar sign defense cooperation agreement," *Mehr News Agency*, February 25, 2010.

(<http://www.payvand.com/news/10/feb/1263.html>)

²¹ "Iran defence chief: Iranian-Syrian ties "deterrent" against Israel," *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, December 9, 2009.

(<https://www.bgov.com/core/news/#!/articles/M69F3K3V2800>)

management, travel issues, and the exchange of prisoners.²² The Pakistani Prime Minister also shared a Twitter thread confirming the visit and meetings on February 14, 2022.²³

- **Islamabad, Pakistan** (April 22, 2024)

According to *The Times of Israel*, Vahidi accompanied then-Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi to Islamabad to “patch up frayed ties” between Iran and Pakistan.²⁴ Additionally, Vahidi intended to travel with Raisi to Sri Lanka on April 24 to strengthen ties between the two nations, but instead returned home to Iran. Vahidi’s return was confirmed by Iran’s official news agency.²⁵

III. Ali Akbar Velayati

- **Moscow, Russia** (July 2018)

In July 2018, Velayati met with President Vladimir Putin in Moscow²⁶, which Reuters said was seen as an attempt to strengthen ties to counteract U.S. sanctions in addition to coordinating Iranian and Russian policy in Syria. Argentina’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested an extradition request through Argentina’s embassy in Moscow for his connection to the AMIA bombing.²⁷

- **China** (July 2018)

According to Radio Farda, traveled to China after his visit in Moscow in July 2018 “to negotiate an oil-for-goods deal and try to assimilate a \$50 billion investment.”²⁸

- **Damascus, Syria** (April 2018)

²² “Iran, Pakistan establish joint working group to address border security,” *Middle East Monitor*, February 16, 2022. (<https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20220216-iran-pakistan-establish-joint-working-group-to-address-border-security/>)

²³ Prime Minister Imran Khan (@PakPMO), “Minister for Interior of Iran, Dr. Ahmad Vahidi, called on Prime Minister @ImranKhanPTI today,” *Twitter*, February 14, 2022. (<https://twitter.com/PakPMO/status/1493256817060765703?s=20&t=3rNE1xbyNhMd6Osd8QjvhQ>)

²⁴ “Argentina asks host countries to arrest visiting Iranian minister over 1994 bombing,” *The Times of Israel*, April 24, 2024. (<https://www.timesofisrael.com/argentina-asks-host-countries-to-arrest-visiting-iranian-minister-over-1994-bombing/>);

²⁵ “Iran president arrives in Sri Lanka as minister sought for arrest,” *Arab News*, April 24, 2024. (<https://www.arabnews.com/node/2498446/world>);

²⁶ Gareth Jones, Maria Kiselyova, and Kevin O’Flynn, “Russia’s Putin meets Iran Supreme Leader’s aide in Moscow: RIA,” *Reuters*, July 12, 2018. (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-nuclear-russia/russias-putin-meets-iran-supreme-leaders-aide-in-moscow-ria-idUSKBN1K20QD>);

²⁷ “Ministry of Foreign Affairs requests extradition of former Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati,” *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic*, July 13, 2018. (<https://cancilleria.gob.ar/en/news/releases/ministry-foreign-affairs-requests-extradition-former-iranian-foreign-minister-velayati>)

²⁸ Ahmad Alavi, “Iran To Allow More Russian, Chinese, Indian Influence As Sanctions Loom,” *Radio Farda*, July 21, 2018. (<https://en.radiofarda.com/a/29380990.html>); “Iran FM’s aide to visit Lebanon on Monday,” *Islamic Republic News Agency*, July 15, 2018. (<https://en.irna.ir/news/82971690/Iran-FM-s-aide-to-visit-Lebanon-on-Monday>)

Velayati traveled to Eastern Ghouta in April 2018 to attend a two-day international conference on the Holy Quds, which was organized by the Awqaf Ministry of Syria and Iranian entities.²⁹ While there, Velayati conveyed Iran's support for Bashar al-Assad after it was alleged that Assad used chemical attacks in Douma, attacks which Assad denied but which others maintained is true.³⁰

- **Damascus, Syria** (November 2017)

According to Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency, Velayati traveled to Syria on November 5, 2017 to meet with senior Syrian officials.³¹ On November 6, Velayati met with Syrian Foreign Minister Walid Muallem to "[express] congratulations over the recent victories of the Syrian Army against terrorist group Daesh in eastern Syria and the failure of the destructive plans designed by US, [Israel] and their allies."³²

On November 7, Velayati met with Syrian President Bashar al-Assad to highlight the "all-out expansion of relations and cooperation between the two countries and also congratulated President al-Assad on the occasion of the recent victories of the Syrian government and nation in east of the country."³³ He "also expressed the hope that expansion of political, economic and educational fields to further bolster and broaden more that before and result in restoring further security in Syria."

- **Beirut, Lebanon** (November 2017)

According to Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency, Velayati traveled to Beirut to attend the second International Union of Resistance Scholars.³⁴ During his visit, according to IRNA, Velayati stated that "Iran defends the existing diversity and plurality in Lebanon and favors success of the incumbent government." Velayati also met with Lebanese Prime Minister Saad al-Hariri in Beirut³⁵ to discuss Iran's regional meddling, a conversation that preceded Hariri's sudden resignation. Additionally, Velayati met with Hezbollah Secretary General Sayyed Hasan Nasrallah to, according to AhlulBayt News Agency, "[tackle] the latest political developments in Lebanon and the region."³⁶

²⁹ "Int'l conference on the Holy Quds kicks off in Damascus," *Islamic Republic News Agency*, April 10, 2018. (<https://en.irna.ir/news/82882601/Int-l-conference-on-the-Holy-Quds-kicks-off-in-Damascus>)

³⁰ Saeed Kamali Dehghan, "Iran reiterates support for Syria in face of 'foreign aggression'," *The Guardian*, April 12, 2018. (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/apr/12/iran-reiterates-support-for-syria-in-face-of-foreign-aggression>)

³¹ "Leader's advisor in Damascus to hold talks with top Syrian officials," *Islamic Republic News Agency*, November 5, 2017. (<https://en.irna.ir/news/82720696/Leader-s-advisor-in-Damascus-to-hold-talks-with-top-Syrian-officials>)

³² "Iran standing by Syria in anti-terror fight: Leader's advisor," *Islamic Republic News Agency*, November 6, 2017. (<https://en.irna.ir/news/82721809/Iran-standing-by-Syria-in-anti-terror-fight-Leader-s-advisor>)

³³ "President Assad: True image of Syria's enemies exposed," *Islamic Republic News Agency*, November 7, 2017. (<https://en.irna.ir/news/82723233/President-Assad-True-image-of-Syria-s-enemies-exposed>)

³⁴ "Lebanese victories against terrorists indicate Beirut's competence," *Islamic Republic News Agency*, November 4, 2017. (<https://en.irna.ir/news/82718599/Lebanese-victories-against-terrorists-indicate-Beirut-s-competence>)

³⁵ Ellen Francis and Tom Perry, "Iran, Lebanon's Hariri differ on key meeting," *Reuters*, November 14, 2017. (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-politics-iran-hariri/iran-lebanons-hariri-differ-on-key-meeting-idUSKBN1DE1ZT>)

³⁶ "Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah receives Velayati," *AhlulBayt News Agency*, November 3, 2017. (http://en.abna24.com/news/iran/sayyed-hassan-nasrallah-receives-velayati_864351.html); "Senior advisor to Iran's

- **Pakistan** (November to December 2017)

The document “Informe de gestión” in Spanish, published by Argentina’s Public Ministry, said that Velayati traveled to Pakistan in 2017.³⁷ No additional sources reported on this.

- **Baghdad, Iraq** (October 2016)

On October 20, 2016, according to Iran’s Islamic Republic News Agency, met with Iraqi Prime Minister Haidar al-Abadi to “[voice] Iran’s support for Iraq’s unity and sovereignty as well as that country’s government.”³⁸

- **Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Singapore** (July 2016)

According to Tehran Times, “Velayati met with Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak and Foreign Minister Anifah Aman” to expand ties between Iran and Malaysia. Velayati stated that “Iran also plays a strategic role in West Asia and Iran can be gateway to West Asia, and Malaysia can be Southeast Asia’s gateway in bilateral relations.”³⁹

Before Malaysia, according to Tehran Times, Velayati traveled to Singapore in July 2016 to attend the South Asian Diaspora Convention hosted by the Institute of South Asian Studies and National University of Singapore.⁴⁰ The conference featured Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Ranil Wickremesinghe and Foreign Minister of Singapore Vivian Balakrishnan. According to Mehr News Agency, Velayati commenced his trip to Singapore and said that “Iran and Singapore maintain a common view towards regional issues like terrorism, extremism, and Takfirism, and certainly a serious will for coalignment and solidarity of Muslim countries should be formed.”⁴¹ He also said he held meetings with Singaporean Minister for Home Affairs, Kasiviswanathan Shanmugam, Deputy Prime Minister and Co-ordinating Minister for Economic and Social Policies, Tharman Shanmugaratnam, and Vivian Balakrishnan to improve bilateral relations between Iran and Singapore.

- **Syria** (May 2016)

According to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Velayati met with Syrian President Bashar al-Assad in Damascus on May 7, 2016 to show Tehran’s support for Syria because they “[know]

Leader confers with Nasrallah,” *Islamic Republic News Agency*, November 3, 2017.

(<https://en.irna.ir/news/82718354/Senior-advisor-to-Iran-s-Leader-confers-with-Nasrallah>)

³⁷ “Informe de gestión,” Unidad Fiscal de Investigaciones Dedicada a las Causas Vinculadas

con el Atentado a la Amia, March 2018. (<https://www.fiscales.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/UFIAMIA-Informe2017-5.pdf>)

³⁸ “Iraqi PM: Iraq to continue war on terrorists until full freedom,” *Islamic Republic News Agency*, October 21, 2016. (<https://en.irna.ir/news/82274561/Iraqi-PM-Iraq-to-continue-war-on-terrorists-until-full-freedom>)

³⁹ “Malaysia interested in boosting ties with Iran: Velayati,” *Tehran Times*, July 22, 2016.

(<https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/404525/Malaysia-interested-in-boosting-ties-with-Iran-Velayati>)

⁴⁰ “Velayati to visit Singapore, Malaysia,” *Tehran Times*, July 16, 2016.

(<https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/404319/Velayati-to-visit-Singapore-Malaysia>); “Velayati arrives in Singapore,” *Islamic Republic News Agency*, July 17, 2016. (<https://en.irna.ir/news/82152972/Velayati-arrives-in-Singapore>)

⁴¹ “Velayati calls for solidarity, coalignment among Muslim states,” *Mehr News Agency*, July 21, 2016.

(<https://en.mehrnews.com/news/118265/Velayati-calls-for-solidarity-coalignment-among-Muslim-states>)

that terrorism does not target Syria but the whole people of the region.”⁴² According to the *New Yorker*, Velayati said that, “Iran will use all its means to fight against terrorists who are committing crimes in the region.” Velayati also praised Assad and said that he “[believes] the Syrian President has shown that he can manage the country with prudence and bravery.”⁴³

IV. Mohsen Rezai

- **Turkey** (October 2009)

The document “Informe de gestión” in Spanish, published by Argentina’s Public Ministry, said that Rezai traveled to Turkey in 2009.⁴⁴ No additional sources reported on this.

- **Saudi Arabia** (June 2008)

The document “Informe de gestión” in Spanish, published by Argentina’s Public Ministry, said that Rezai traveled to Saudi Arabia in June 2008.⁴⁵ According to CNS News, Rezai traveled with former Iranian president Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani to Mecca for a religious conference hosted by King Abdullah “aimed at fostering Muslim unity ahead of a dialogue Abdullah [planned] to launch with Christian and Jewish religious figures.”⁴⁶

- **Managua, Nicaragua** (January 10, 2022)

On January 10, 2022, Rezaei traveled to Managua, Nicaragua, at the invitation of Daniel Ortega for his investiture. A joint declaration signed onto by the U.S. and other Organization of American States nations condemned of Rezai’s travel to Nicaragua as “an affront to Argentine justice and to the victims of the attack against AMIA.”⁴⁷ Following the trip, Secretary Blinken and Argentina’s Foreign Minister Cafiero “expressed serious concern about the recent visit to Nicaragua of Iranian Vice President Mohsen Rezai, subject of an Interpol Red Notice for aggravated murder and damages in connection with the 1994 AMIA bombing, which killed 85

⁴² “Iran Admits Heavy Casualties In Syria,” *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty*, May 7, 2016.

(<https://www.rferl.org/a/iran-admits-heavy-casualties-syria/27721519.html>); “Syrian government’s campaign against terrorism will gain victory,” *Islamic Republic News Agency*, May 7, 2016.

(<https://en.irna.ir/news/82064781/Syrian-government-s-campaign-against-terrorism-will-gain-victory>)

⁴³ Robin Wright, “Iran’s Grim News from Syria,” *The New Yorker*, May 9, 2016.

(<https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/irans-grim-news-from-syria>)

⁴⁴ “Informe de gestión,” Unidad Fiscal de Investigaciones Dedicada a las Causas Vinculadas con el Atentado a la Amia, March 2018. (<https://www.fiscales.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/UFIAMIA-Informe2017-5.pdf>)

⁴⁵ “Informe de gestión,” Unidad Fiscal de Investigaciones Dedicada a las Causas Vinculadas con el Atentado a la Amia, March 2018. (<https://www.fiscales.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/UFIAMIA-Informe2017-5.pdf>)

⁴⁶ Patrick Goodenough, “Iranian Terror Suspects Travel Freely to Saudi Arabia,” *CNS News*, July 7, 2008.

(<https://www.cnsnews.com/news/article/iranian-terror-suspects-travel-freely-saudi-arabia>); Simon Wiesenthal, “SWC Sounds Alarm on Visit to South Africa by Suspect in Buenos Aires Jewish Center Bombing,” *Simon Wiesenthal Center*, March 11, 2011. (<http://www.wiesenthal.com/about/news/swc-sounds-alarm-on-visit-to.html>)

⁴⁷ Bradley A. Freden, “Member States Condemn Nicaragua’s Violation of INTERPOL Red Notice in Harboring Iranian Official Implicated in the 1994 AMIA Terrorist Bombing,” *U.S. Mission to the Organization of American States*, January 19, 2022/ (<https://usoas.usmission.gov/member-states-condemn-nicaraguas-violation-of-interpol-red-notice-in-harboring-iranian-official-implicated-in-the-1994-amia-terrorist-bombing/>)

people in Buenos Aires. They discussed cooperation on efforts to bring to justice those suspected of complicity in the attack.”⁴⁸

On his flight to Nicaragua, Rezaei travelled through the airspace of Turkey, Greece, Italy, Tunisia, and Algeria, and landed in Mauritania.⁴⁹

V. Hadi Soleimanpour

- **Baku, Azerbaijan** (May 2, 2019)

On May 2, 2019, Soleimanpour represented Tehran in Baku at the 5th World Forum on Intercultural Dialogue, which is organized by the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and “enable[s] and encourage[s] people, countries and organizations...to support diversity, dialogue and mutual understanding as foundations for sustainable peace and inclusive development.”⁵⁰

At the Forum, Soleimanpour participated in the panel titled “Mobilizing Intercultural Dialogue for Concrete Transformative Action.” According to ECO, he also “exchanged views on common interest with various key dignitaries including Mr. Miguel Moratinos, the High Representative for the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC).”⁵¹

During his visit, he also met with Azerbaijani Foreign Minister Elmar Mammadyarov to discuss “ECO’s recent initiatives as well as the ECO reform process” and “latest developments made by the organization in the tourism sector.”

- **Islamabad, Pakistan** (March 12-15, 2019)

Soleimanpour made his first visit to Pakistan as Secretary General of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) from March 12 to March 15, 2019. On March 13, 2019, Soleimanpour met with then newly elected Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan. According to ECO, “the Secretary General congratulated the Prime Minister of Pakistan on his election as premier of the country and expressed his belief that his election would be proved as an asset for Pakistan and the region.”⁵² He also “briefed the Prime Minister about background and activities of the ECO and presented an overview of the main developments made in various fields of cooperation including Trade, Regional Connectivity, Energy, Tourism and External Relations.”

- **Baku, Azerbaijan** (October 25-26, 2018)

⁴⁸ <https://www.state.gov/secretary-blinkens-meeting-with-argentine-foreign-minister-caferio/>

⁴⁹ Emanuele Ottolenghi, *Twitter*, January 11, 2022. (<https://twitter.com/eottolenghi/status/1480938161215836161>)

⁵⁰ “Secretary General’s Visit of Azerbaijan,” *Economic Cooperation Organization* (<http://eco.int/news/88165-Secretary-General%E2%80%99s-Visit-of-Azerbaijan.html?t=News>); “5th World Forum on Intercultural Dialogue,” *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization* (<https://en.unesco.org/events/5th-world-forum-intercultural-dialogue>)

⁵¹ Secretary General’s Visit of Azerbaijan,” *Economic Cooperation Organization* (<http://eco.int/news/88165-Secretary-General%E2%80%99s-Visit-of-Azerbaijan.html?t=News>)

⁵² “ECO Secretary General’s Visit of Pakistan: Meeting with the Prime Minister,” *Economic Cooperation Organization* (<http://eco.int/news/88153-ECO-Secretary-General-s-Visit-of-Pakistan-Meeting-with-the-Prime-Minister.html?t=News>)

Soleimanpour made his first visit to Azerbaijan as the Secretary General of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) on October 25 and 26, 2018.⁵³ He met with Azerbaijani Foreign Minister Elmar Mammadyarov to discuss ways to improve economic cooperation among ECO states in addition to ECO treaties and tourism in the region.

Soleimanpour also met with Azerbaijani Deputy Foreign Minister Mahmud Mammad-Guliyev to discuss, according to ECO, “matters relating to Azerbaijan role in enhancing organization efficiency and reform process and issues related to trade, investment, [ECO Trade and Development Bank], transport and communication potential as corridor hub.”⁵⁴

On October 26, 2018, Soleimanpour met with Azerbaijani Minister of Economy Shahin Mustafavyev to discuss ways to “improve the economic conditions and trade prospects between the ECO and the Republic of Azerbaijan.” They also “agreed on the significance of increasing trade, investment, energy and tourism in the region through enhanced connectivity and to enhance commercial viability of projects through increased trade.”

Soleimanpour also met with Azerbaijani Minister of Transport, Communications and High Technologies Ramin Namiq Oglu Guluzade to discuss the “importance of connectivity and communication for the Republic of Azerbaijan” and the “significance of the proximity of the Republic of Azerbaijan to huge market of the ECO Member States and its beneficial role in fostering economic growth and development through enhancing volume exports.”

- **Tashkent, Uzbekistan** (September 20-21, 2018)

Soleimanpour was invited by then Deputy Prime Minister Achilbay Ramatov to attend an international conference in Tashkent titled “Central Asia in the System of International Transport Corridors: Strategic Perspectives and Unrealized Opportunities.” According to ECO, Soleimanpour spoke at the conference and “underlined the prominent role of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev in the development and progress of his country, particularly his role in turning Uzbekistan into a strategic transport and transit hub for the region.”⁵⁵

During his visit, according to ECO, Soleimanpour “also met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Abdulaziz Kamilov, Minister of Foreign Trade, Khodjaev Jamshid Abduhakimovich and other senior officials from Uzbekistan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Economy.” During his meetings with Uzbekistani officials, Soleimanpour “presented the ‘ECO Transit Transport Framework Agreement & Non-Paper on benefits for the Member States on signing ECO-TTFA’ and the ‘Non-paper on benefits for Uzbekistan on signing ECO Trade Agreement (ECOTA)’ which was produced specifically for Uzbekistan.”⁵⁶

⁵³ “Secretary General ECO Calls on Foreign Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan,” *Economic Cooperation Organization* (<http://www.eco.int/news/87236-Secretary-General-ECO-Calls-on-Foreign-Minister-of-the-Republic-of-Azerbaijan.html?t=News>)

⁵⁴ “Secretary General ECO Calls on Foreign Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan,” *Economic Cooperation Organization* (<http://www.eco.int/news/87236-Secretary-General-ECO-Calls-on-Foreign-Minister-of-the-Republic-of-Azerbaijan.html?t=News>)

⁵⁵ “ECO SG visits Uzbekistan on Transport Talks,” *Economic Cooperation Organization* (<http://eco.int/news/87234-ECO-SG-visits-Uzbekistan-on-Transport-Talks.html?t=News>)

⁵⁶ “ECO SG visits Uzbekistan on Transport Talks,” *Economic Cooperation Organization* (<http://eco.int/news/87234-ECO-SG-visits-Uzbekistan-on-Transport-Talks.html?t=News>)

- **Uzbekistan** (April 18, 2018)

While serving as Deputy Secretary General of ECO, Soleimanpour attended a meeting with former ECO Secretary General Halil Ibrahim Akca and then Uzbekistani Deputy Foreign Minister Abdujabar Abduvakhitov in Uzbekistan. According to ECO, they discussed Uzbekistan's importance in Central Asia for connecting roads and railways in addition to their tourism industry.⁵⁷

- **Baku, Azerbaijan** (April 5-6, 2018)

While serving as Deputy Secretary General of ECO, Soleimanpour attended the “Non-Aligned Movement Mid-Term Ministerial Conference” in Baku on April 5 and 6, 2018 which, according to ECO, “[promotes] international peace and security for sustainable development.”⁵⁸ ECO stated that at the conference, Soleimanpour “emphasized that at present many states have been challenged by multiple inter-related and mutually reinforcing global crises” and “international organizations can play a significant role in promoting cooperation to develop and implement sustainable plans at a regional level.”

- **South Africa** (March 2011)

While serving as Deputy Foreign Minister, Soleimanpour traveled to South Africa in March 2011.⁵⁹ Soleimanpour was due to hold a press conference with then South African Deputy Ministers of International Relations and Cooperation Ebrahim Ebrahim but it was cancelled at the last minute.⁶⁰ The South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation reportedly claimed that Soleimanpour cancelled because he “didn't feel comfortable with the media because his English is bad.”

- **Ashgabat, Turkmenistan (June 28-30, 2021)**

While serving as Secretary General of the Economic Cooperation Organization for Iran, Soleimanpour visited Turkmenistan to meet with Rashid Meredov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Turkmenistan.⁶¹ Their meetings reportedly discussed the work of the ECO for Turkmenistan and highlighted Turkmen efforts towards the “establishment of new trade, transit and energy routes”.

VI. Ali Fallahian

⁵⁷ “Bilateral Meeting with Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan,” *Economic Cooperation Organization* (<http://eco.int/news/86873-Bilateral-Meeting-with-Deputy-Minister-of-Foreign-Affairs-of-the-Republic-of-Uzbekistan.html?t=News>)

⁵⁸ “ECO Secretariat attends NAM Ministerial Meeting in Baku,” *Economic Cooperation Organization* (<http://eco.int/news/86921-ECO-Secretariat-attends-NAM-Ministerial-Meeting-in-Baku.html?t=News>)

⁵⁹ Ben Hartman, “Iranian Wanted for 1994 Jewish Center Bombing,” *The Jerusalem Post*, March 20, 2011. (<https://www.jpost.com/International/Iranian-wanted-for-1994-Jewish-center-bombing>)

⁶⁰ “Iranian minister visiting SA was listed on Interpol,” *News24*, March 11, 2011. (<https://www.news24.com/Archives/City-Press/Iranian-minister-visiting-SA-was-listed-on-Interpol-20150429>)

⁶¹ “Visit of the Secretary General of the Economic Cooperation Organization to Turkmenistan,” *The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan*, June 30, 2021. (<https://www.mfa.gov.tm/en/news/2684>)

In addition to the Interpol red notice, in May 2020, the U.S. imposed visa restrictions Ali Fallahian, prohibiting him from travelling to the U.S.⁶² Additional information on his travel history could not be found in publicly available information.

VII. Ahmad Reza Asghari

Information on Ahmad Reza Asghari's travel history could not be found in publicly available information.

VIII. Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani (deceased)

Information on Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani's travel history could not be found in publicly available information.

IX. Samuel Salman El Reda

In addition to the Interpol red notice, on July 19, 2019, the U.S. Department of State offered a reward of \$7 million for information on the location of El Reda.⁶³ Additional information on his travel history could not be found in publicly available information.

⁶² "Pompeo, Mike. "Standing with the Iranian People," *U.S. Department of State*, May 20, 2020. (<https://2017-2021.state.gov/standing-with-the-iranian-people/>)

⁶³ "Reward Offer for Information on Hizballah Key Leader Salman Raouf Salman," *U.S. Department of State*, July 19, 2019. (<https://2017-2021.state.gov/reward-offer-for-information-on-hizballah-key-leader-salman-raouf-salman/>)