



Onward to
Freedom
پیشروی آزادی



All For Freedom





Alliance for Public Awareness
Iranian Communities in Europe

www.apa-ice.org



#All4Freedom
#MaryamRajavi

All For Freedom

Annual Convention of Iranians Paris - June 27, 2014

Iranian communities from across the world gather in Paris every year in June to hold their annual convention. They are comprised of Iranians who seek democratic change in Iran. They are represented by over 300 associations with particular concerns of their members.

Importance of this year event

We are in a very critical situation: the deadline for the nuclear negotiation, July 20th, is approaching, while all indications are that it might be extended. The mullahs are dragging their feet again.

Within Iran there is a new spirit of resistance among the nations, despite increased suppression. The people of Iran are yearning for regime change.

Iranians at the event

Iranian from all over the world, from North America to Europe and the Middle East will participate. They represent all strata of the Iranian communities and beyond that the Iranian people.



Iranian youths, women, religious and ethnic minorities, sportspersons, academics, and professionals in various fields get together to discuss their achievements, the situation in their homeland, and plan for their coming year.

World Dignitaries

Dignitaries from many countries are expected to attend this convention as observers and to show their solidarity with the Iranian people. This is a great opportunity to meet with Iranians with firsthand information about Iran and to better to know the community. This also provides an opportunity to members of Iranian communities to share their views and problems with the distinguished observers.



Iranian Communities

Iranian Resistance's Broad family



Iranian communities' convention - Paris, February 8, 2014

Who We Are

We, as the Iranians living outside Iran, seek to be the voice of our enchained people. While, as professionals, contributing to the society we are living, we feel it necessary to do our best to bring freedom and democracy to our homeland. Our network includes 300 associations all over the world.

The Iranian communities outside Iran, is a microcosm of the Iranian society. We are from different background, political tendencies, religions and ethnicities, but we are united in our goal for a free and democratic Iran.

Our Goals And Views

We are All for Regime Change. We are All for Freedom. We support Mrs. Maryam Rajavi's ten-point plan for future Iran as it reflects the desire of our people in Iran. She is the unifying figure in our journey for establishing democracy in our homeland.

Our activities include:

- Getting information on domestic issues in Iran through our contacts
- Organizing conferences and meetings
- Holding public rallies and demonstrations
- Exhibitions
- Gathering petitions



Maryam Rajavi, Rudy Giuliani, Michael Mukasey, Allan Dershowitz and Howard Dean on stage at the convention of Iranian youths associations - Paris, April 12, 2014

- Working with elected officials in our constituencies.
- Approaching local and international authorities

Iranian Communities Composition and Services

Iranian communities are comprised of highly professional people whose expertise are greatly appreciated. They are currently serving their local communities and host countries as:

- Academics and heads of university departments
- Lawyers as well as legal and judicial researchers in various fields
- Members of parliament in some countries
- Political advisers to politicians



Representatives of communities from US, UK and France addressing convention in Paris - February 8, 2014

- Physicians in general and in expert levels
- Computer science and technology
- Business, trade and industry

What We Do

A team of lawyers among the Iranian communities played a key role in delisting the MeK/PMOI in the European Union and the United States. They offered their invaluable volunteer services as part of their fight against the Iranian regime. Community lawyers have also been playing a key role in Ashraf and Liberty crises.

Number of the physicians from the community in the United States and Europe have been providing services to Liberty residents who are suffering from serious illnesses in their new host countries. With their wholehearted efforts some lives have been saved and others are receiving adequate medical attention.



Oslo - Gathering outside US Embassy calling for action to protect Camp Liberty residents



The Hague - Community members calling on UN and US to intervene to save lives of seven Ashraf residents taken hostage by Iraqi forces

Geneva - Gathering outside the European site of the United Nations to urge for world body's action



Berlin - Gathering at the Brandenburg to condemn executions in Iran



Stockholm - Exhibition and gathering at the main square in the city to condemn massacre in Ashraf and in defense of Liberty residents



Growing Spirit of Resistance

Deteriorating Human Rights Situation Under Hassan Rouhani

Despite escalating suppression, including more executions, more restrictions on political and social activities, the new phenomenon in Iran is the people's defiance of the regime's suppressive measures and growing spirit of resistance. As a brave young Iranian woman told a satellite TV: we are inspired by Ashrafies and nothing shall deter us. Last words of Saba before her martyrdom is a lead motto for Iranian youth: WE STAND TO THE END!

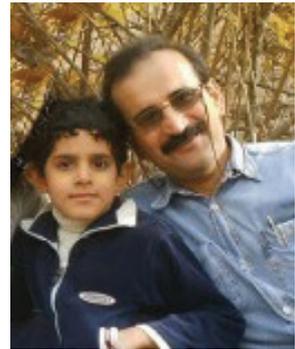
Execution of Gholamreza Khosravi of the MeK

Mr. Gholamreza Khosravi was executed on June 1 on the charge of "enmity against God (moharebeh)" due to his affiliation with the MEK/PMOI. He was originally imprisoned for raising funds for a TV network supporting the Iranian Resistance. While serving his term, he was told that he is sentenced to death.

He rejected regimes' offer to renounce MEK/PMOI in order to escape execution and said I am proud to be a MEK/PMOI supporter.

Execution inspires more opposition

Scores of political prisoners issued individual and collective statements condemning Khhosravi's execution and further defying the regime by praising his perseverance and pledging to pursue his goals more vigorously. One political prisoner said "your execution demonstrate the regime's fear of its lack of future." Another one describe him as a symbol of dignity for all Iranian people."



UN Experts Condemn Khosravi' Execution

- Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Christof Heyns: "The execution of an individual for the alleged offence of transmitting information and providing financial assistance to a dissident organization is simply illegal."



- Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Gabriela Knaul: “Mr. Khosravi’s execution shows the complete disregard of the Iranian judicial system for international fair trial standards and due process guarantees.”
- Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, Frank La Rue: “the imposition of such an extreme sentence against a political activist is an alarming signal of the restrictions to freedom of expression in Iran.”
- Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ahmed Shaheed: “It is beyond comprehension that Mr. Khosravi was tried twice for the same acts and with the same evidence. This is not only contrary to international human rights standards but also Iran’s domestic law.”

Executions

- Mullahs’ Iran is the first biggest executioner per capita
- Close to 900 executions since August 2013, less than 10 months; 3 executions per day
- Over 330 executions in 2014 according to Amnesty International evaluation
- Many executions carried out in public, some in groups.
- Under aged youths and women are among the victims



Rouhani endorses executions:

“When someone is condemned to death ... it is either the commandment of God or a law approved by the parliament that belongs to the people and we only execute it.”

Denying Political Prisoners Medical Care

Mashallah (Hamid) Haeri, 63, who has been suffering from various illnesses, has been subjected to psychological and physical torture including denial of medical care due to his support for the (PMOI/MEK).

This has been a common practice to increase pressure on political prisoners.



Raid on Prisoners in Evin Prison

On 17 April Ministry of Intelligence agents along with about 100 guards dressed in riot gear raided Section 350 of Evin Prison injuring several prisoners. At least four of the injured have been transferred to a hospital outside of the prison. Another 26 reported were injured. At least two prisoners suffered broken ribs. A third is said to have suffered a heart attack and has been transferred to the intensive care unit. Another 32 individuals taken to solitary confinement.



Freedom of expression and Information

Satellite Dishes Removed

Rouhani, on September 26th, said in the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, “In Iran everyone has easy access to satellite networks, and you can even see dishes on rooftops in every village.” Two days later, the Revolutionary Guards in the city of Shiraz announced it had used armored personnel carriers and roller trucks to crush 800 satellite dishes and receivers as a “symbolic act”. Similar acts took place in other parts of the country.



Ban On Social Media

All-out ban on Facebook and Twitter was announced on January 24 by secretary of the “Committee on Clarifying Criminal Activities”. Six ministers of Rouhani’s government are members of the censorship committee and his Ministry of Communications in charge of implementing the filtering. The Secretary of the above Committee said, “We have firmly filtered Facebook and Twitter due to legal issues.”



Mullahs' Nuclear Threat

For years the Iranian regime and its lobby have been trying to present the regime's nuclear weapons program as a national pride. Nothing is further from truth. We, as the Iranian people, never supported this program. It is again the interest of people and only serves the mullahs' regime to remain in power.



The people of Iran are thankful to the MEK for standing up to this deception, revealing the true nature of the program.

CONDITIONS FOR ANY FINAL NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

1. UN Security Council resolutions must be fully implemented.
2. All uranium enrichment, Arak heavy water reactor and all other such activities including developing new centrifuges must be stopped.
3. All activities related to weaponization must stop and all such equipment and facilities must be dismantled.
4. Iranian regime must immediately sign the addition protocol, allow snap inspection of all declared and undeclared sites including military ones.

Revealing Secret Nuclear Sites

August 14, 2002 - The National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) unveiled, for the first time, the existence of two secret nuclear related sites. Details of Natanz uranium enrichment facility and Arak heavy water plant was obtained by MEK through its network in Iran. The revelation blew the lid off the regime's



secret nuclear program. Thanks to the MEK, this marked a new era in the relations between the Iranian regime and the international community. It was revealed at the time that the clandestine program had been going on unnoticed by international community for some 18 years.

Unveiling Fordow Nuclear Site

It was revealed in December 2005 by the Iranian Resistance that tunneling work was being carried out to build an underground nuclear facility at Qom (Fordow site). Mohammad Mohaddessin, the NCRI foreign affairs spokesman, said construction work had been started in 2000 by a specialist engineering division of the Revolutionary Guard.



Revealing Weponization Activities

November 3, 2009 - NCRI unveiled site to build nuclear detonators. It said the site is built under a hillside east of Tehran and comprises a series of interconnecting tunnels. All activities related to the manufacture of detonators are done in this web of tunnels. The



The site is the Research Center for the Technology of Explosion and Impact, or METFAZ, which is run by the Iranian Defense Ministry.

Nuclear talks no excuse to turn a blind eye on human rights violations in Iran

U.S Official Confirm Mek's Revelation

They (Iranian regime) didn't voluntarily then give up the information; they were found out when dissident groups pointed the IAEA to those facilities. (U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, interview with CBS Radio, Jan 26, 2006)



U.S. State Department daily briefing

March 10, 2003

"Iran has admitted to these facilities, but only after it faced no choice because they've been made public by an Iranian opposition group."



The New York Times

May 27, 2003

In reference to MeK nuclear revelations: "This organization has been extremely on the mark in the past," said a senior United Nations official who is familiar with the situation in Iran, adding, "They are a group that seems to be privy to very solid and insider information."

January 6, 2010

Endorsing the credibility of MEK and NCRI revelation: Frank Pabian, a senior adviser on nuclear nonproliferation at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, strongly declared. "They're right 90 percent of the time," he said of the council's disclosures about Iran's clandestine sites. "That doesn't mean they're perfect, but 90 percent is a pretty good record."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

May 27, 2014

We've obtained a plausible new report from the Mek, suggesting that Tehran has kept active and intact its core team of weaponization researchers... The MEK first disclosed the SPND's existence in 2011. Now the opposition group has obtained what it says are key new biographical details and the first photograph of the 56-year-old Mr. Fakhrizadeh, whom Iran has refused to make available to the IAEA for long-sought interviews... The MEK has also compiled a list of what it says are 100 SPND researchers. Far from disbanding the SPND, the MEK alleges, the Tehran regime has kept its nucleus of researchers intact.

Nuclear talks no excuse to ignore regimes' support for terrorism & complicity in genocide in Syria

Camps Ashraf and Liberty

Introduction

Currently, some 2800 Iranian refugees are residing in Camp Liberty. They remain vulnerable and at risk of missile attack at any moment. However, through their perseverance and commitment to free Iran, they remain inspiring to all of us and people across Iran.

The Iranian communities outside Iran ready to take all necessary measures to help the MEK people in Liberty. They are our family members, friend and compatriots. But above all they are Iran's most valuable asset. Thus, to each one of us supporting them is a duty and an honor.

What needs to be done?

The international community must act decisively and promptly. Here are the most immediate steps

1. UN taking full responsibility for the Camp Liberty until all residents are relocated outside Iraq. For this UN must have 24/7 presence in the camp with the necessary protection force.
2. Immediate relocation of the residents to North America and Europe as political refugees. To conduct an independent investigation on the September 1st.

Resettlement

Residents were promised rapid resettlement after relocation from Ashraf to Liberty. But all proved to be hollow promises.

In reality, after two and half years, just over 10% of the residents have been resettled outside Iraq. The clerical regime in Iran has been threatening other countries not to accept the residents. It is also a matter of grave concern that some are turning a blind eye to this humanitarian crisis because of nuclear negotiation with the mullahs.

The Iranian Regime Factor

The crisis in Camp Liberty is very much related to the situation in Iran. The Iranian regime considers this democratic movement as an existential threat. Therefore in conjunction with its puppet government in Iraq, it is determined to eliminate the residents by any means possible and even to prevent their relocation outside



Camp Ashraf

Camp Liberty



Iraq. Accordingly, what is happening in Camp Liberty is the other side of the ongoing human rights violations in Iran.

UN Failure

The UNAMI under Martin Kobler failed to secure the rights of the residents, leading to more suffering for the residents. While a fair and independent approach by the UNAMI could have saved many lives, Martin Kobler, the then SRSG decided instead to pursue good relations with the government of Iraq for political motives and in order to promote better trade with Germany to the detriment of the residents.

Mr. Tahar Boumedra, Chief of UNAMI Human Rights Office and advisor to the SRSG on Ashraf has revealed undeniable evidence of systematic behavior including but not limited to misleading the international community and other measures against the interests of the residents to the extent that he decided to resign in protest at such unethical conduct.

The US Role

The US government has failed to uphold its commitment with regard to protection of the residents, robust observation and presence in the Camp, and above all relocation of the residents outside Iraq. This failure has led to severe criticism of the US Administration in the US Senate and House of Representatives and also among the most senior former US officials who are following this issue.

The August 16, 2012 agreement between the Department of State and the PMOI recognizes the right of the residents to “keeping an agreed number of residents at Ashraf to oversee the sale of the residents’ possessions.” This was the foundation of the 4-way agreement also including the UN and government of Iraq for the relocation of the residents to Liberty. Accordingly, all agreed that 100 residents could stay in Ashraf, without a time limit, until the property issue was resolved.

SRSG Martin Kobler on September 6, 2012 in the “Final arrangement for the relocation of Camp Ashraf residents” reiterated this point by saying “the GOI should provide protection for the property and remaining residents in CNI ... until the issue of property is resettled completely.”

On September 1 the resident in Ashraf were massacred by Iraqi forces.

Attacks on Ashraf and Liberty

Since 2009 the residents have been the subject of constant harassment, intimidation, deprivation of medical treatment, psychological torture and direct physical attacks by Iraqi forces leading to the death of 116 residents and injury of 1,350 residents. The fate of 7 residents taken hostage by Iraqi forces still remains unknown. In addition, 20 have died due to lack of access to medical treatment. The deadly attacks are as follow:

July 28-29, 2009: The Iraqi forces attacked Camp Ashraf killing 11 and injuring several hundred. A UN team led by Tahar Boumedra visited the Camp after the attack and carried out a body count.

April 8, 2011: Camp Ashraf was attacked by Iraqi forces. 38, including 8 women were killed and several hundred injured. Again, Tahar Boumedra of the UN visited the camp following the massacre and conducted a body count.

February 9, 2012: Camp Liberty was attacked by several missiles, killing 8 people and injuring several dozen. One main reason for the number of casualties was the camp's lack of protection. After the residents were forced to move to Camp Liberty, the Iraqi government removed 17,500 protective walls leaving the camps trailers without any protection.





July 2009 attack on defenseless residents of Ashraf by Iraqi forces

June 15, 2013: Camp Liberty was attacked by several dozens of missiles which left 2 dead and dozens injured. The attack was carried out simultaneous to Hassan Rouhani being declared the Iranian regimes new President.

September 1, 2014: The massacre at Camp Ashraf occurred early in the morning when Iraqi Special Forces attacked the 100 remaining residents in Ashraf. 52 people were killed. They shot and killed every resident they saw. Some were first arrested, handcuffed and then executed, while others were executed while on the Camps hospital beds. It was clearly a deliberate act and a crime against humanity.

December 26: The third deadly missile attack on Camp Liberty left 4 dead and dozens injured.



Ashraf residents murdered in the camp's clinic

Ironically, no investigation has been conducted after all these attacks and no one has been brought to justice. This has indeed offered the Iraqi government an open hand to carry out more attacks and continue with its suppressive measures against defenseless residents in Liberty.



52 Ashraf residents massacred in September 1st, 2013 attack by Iraqi forces

Ten-Point Declaration

Maryam Rajavi

June 2013

1. In our view, the ballot box is the only criterion for legitimacy. Accordingly, we seek a republic based on universal suffrage.
2. We want a pluralist system, freedom of parties and assembly. We respect all individual freedoms. We underscore complete freedom of expression and of the media and unconditional access by all to the Internet.
3. We are committed to the abolition of the death penalty.
4. We are committed to the separation of Religion and State. Any form of discrimination against the followers of any religion and denomination will be prohibited.
5. We believe in complete gender equality in political, social, and economic arenas. We are also committed to equal participation of women in political leadership. Any form of discrimination against women will be abolished. Women will enjoy the right to select their own clothing and will be free to make their own choices regarding marriage, divorce, education and employment.
6. We believe in the rule of law and justice. We want to set up a modern judicial system based on the principles of presumption of innocence, the right to defense, effective judicial protection, and the right to be tried in a public court. We also seek the total independence of judges. Sharia law will be abolished.
7. We are committed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international covenants and conventions, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. We are committed to the equality of all ethnicities. We underscore the plan for the autonomy of Iranian Kurdistan and hold that the language and culture of our compatriots, from whatever ethnicity, are among our nation's precious human resources and must be protected and celebrated in tomorrow's Iran.

8. We recognize private property, private investment and the market economy. All Iranian people must enjoy equal opportunity in employment and in business ventures. We will protect and revitalize the environment.
9. Our foreign policy will be based on peaceful coexistence, international and regional peace and cooperation, as well as respect for the United Nations Charter.
10. We want a non-nuclear Iran, free of weapons of mass destruction.



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