



Camp Ashraf



*Supporting the third option for
a democratic, secular and
non-nuclear republic in Iran*

From Ashraf to Liberty: Broken Promises

A Condensed Timeline



Camp Liberty



2003 - 2004

1. In April 2003, US forces signed a cease-fire agreement of "mutual understanding and coordination" with the PMOI. In May 2003, as a result of negotiations between the PMOI and US forces led by General Ray Odierno, the PMOI agreed to a "voluntary consolidation" and disarming of its forces in exchange for US protection of Camp Ashraf and its residents.
2. In July 2004 the US led Multi-National Force - Iraq formally recognized all the 3,400 residents of Camp Ashraf as "Protected Persons" under the Fourth Geneva Convention [Coalition Statement, July 2004], and U.S. forces took up their protection.



September 2008

3. President George W. Bush announces U.S. withdrawal plan from Iraq. Two days after the announcement, Iran's Foreign Ministry announced that Iran and Iraq had approved a 7-point agreement for the expulsion of the MEK members from Ashraf and Camp Ashraf closure.



January -February 2009

4. January 2009 - The United States officially hands over the protection of Camp Ashraf to the Iraqi government, despite objection by international humanitarian law experts that the move is in violation of international law and that the US is still responsible for the protection of Camp Ashraf residents based on Article 45 of the Geneva Convention.
5. February 2009 - Iraqi President Jalal Talabani meets Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei, who demands the implementation of the bilateral plan to expel the residents of Ashraf from Iraq.





March 2009

6. Iraqi government sets up hundreds of loudspeakers around the perimeter of Camp Ashraf, blasting them with a 24/7 barrage of obscenities and threats as part of its campaign of psychological torture. In addition, agents of the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence, disguised as families of the residents, are brought to the gates of Ashraf to put pressure on the residents.

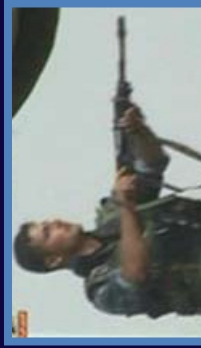
Psychological torture of Ashraf residents with 300 loudspeakers

Iraqi forces kill 13 Ashraf residents, injure more than 1,000.

July 2009

7. In July 2009, at the behest of Iran, the Iraqi forces launched a raid on the camp's defenceless residents killing 13 and injuring more than 1,000. A majority in the US House of Representatives co-sponsored H.Res.704 – calling for the protection of Ashraf residents.

8. The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, held a hearing entitled "Massacre at Camp Ashraf: Implications for U.S. Policy." The witnesses included Former Attorney General Michael Mukasey, Former Commander of Forward Operation Base Ashraf, Dr. Gary Morsch, and Colonel Wes Martin, Former Base Commander of Camp Ashraf.



crime against humanity in Ashraf attempted massacre by military vehicles Ashraf, Iraq Wednesday, July 29, 2009 9:30am



October 2009

9. Thirty Six residents of Ashraf illegally detained by the Iraqi government during the July 2009 raid on Camp Ashraf return to Ashraf after they and their family members outside Iraq stage a 72-day hunger strike.





Senior former government officials speak out in support of MEK



Sen. Levin urges Ashraf residents' safety.

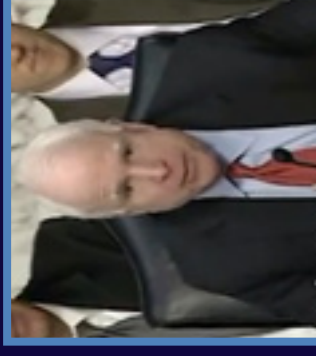
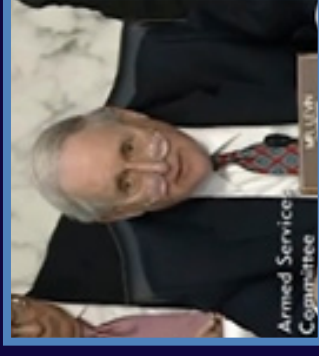
2010

10. June 2010 - US forces leave FOB Grizzly at Camp Ashraf leaving the residents of Camp Ashraf vulnerable to further attacks by the Iraqi Government.



April 2011

11. On April 8, Iraqi Forces attacked the defenceless and unarmed residents of Camp Ashraf. Using 2,500 soldiers equipped with armoured vehicles and Humvees, Iraqi Forces attacked the residents and killed 36 (8 women) and injured 345. Video clearly showing Iraqi Forces directly aiming and firing at the Camp residents.



Reactions in the United States

12. On April 14, 2011, Senator John Kerry, chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, issues a statement, condemning the attack by the Iraqi Forces on Camp Ashraf and describes it a "massacre." He calls for an independent investigation into the killings and emphasizes that MEK should be party to determine the future of the residents.

13. April 15, 2011- Senator Carl Levin, the Chair of the Senate Armed Services Committee, in a letter to Secretary Clinton urged the Secretary ensure a safe future for the Camp Ashraf residents. Both the chair and the ranking members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee condemned their transfer to third countries in Europe and America.



UNHCR declares Ashraf residents asylum-seekers under international protection.

HFAC unanimously adopts amendment to "Iran Threat reduction Act."

MOU was signed without consulting with residents nor with their consent

June 2011

15. A senior bi-partisan Congressional delegation of the House Oversight Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations visit Iraq and request to visit Camp Ashraf, but are denied access to Camp Ashraf by Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki. The delegation holds a press conference in US Embassy in Baghdad, denouncing Maliki's actions.

September - November 2011

16. On September 13, UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) declares Ashraf residents as "asylum-seekers" under international protection. UNHCR requests and is denied permission by Iraq's government to interview Ashraf residents in the Camp.

17. UNHCR also requested the Government of Iraq to consider extending the deadline for the closure of the Camp and to provide the necessary facilities so that these requests for refugee status can be heard in a timely and proper manner.

18. On Nov. 2, the House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously adopted an amendment to H.R. 1905, the Iran Threat Reduction Act of 2011, calling on U.S. Government "to urge the Government of Iraq not to close Camp Ashraf until the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has completed his process, of recognizing as political refugees the residents of Camp Ashraf who do not wish to go back to Iran, and resettling them in third countries."



November 15, 2011

19. Camp Ashraf residents contend that UNHCR interviews be held at or close to Camp Ashraf because they fear that their security and safety otherwise might not be guaranteed.

20. During a hearing in the Senate Armed Services Committee, **Chairman Carl Levin, Sen. John McCain, Sen. Lindsey Graham, and Sen. Joseph Lieberman** spoke on the conditions at Camp Ashraf. Chairman Levin stated: *"If they [the Iraqis] violate that commitment to us [to protect the MEK], that is going to have a severely negative impact on the relationship between... and I think I can speak here for the Congress, although I'm reluctant to ever say that. I think there is a lot of concern in the Congress about it, and this will I believe, in my opinion will severely negatively impact their relationship with the US Congress. Let me leave it at that."*

December 2011

21. On December 5th, 2011, the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon urges nations to accept the residents.

22. On December 25, 2011, then Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announces the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Iraq and the United Nations which outlined, "steps necessary to achieve a peaceful and viable solution for Ashraf, including their temporary relocation [from Camp Ashraf] to Camp Hurriya."



February - March 2012

Secretary Clinton:
"I would have preferred having them processed at Ashraf."



23. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton Testifies before House Foreign Affairs Committee (February 12, 2012): "I share it because we are trying to work to resolve a complex situation. Avoid bloodshed and violence. And have the people from Camp Ashraf move to the camp Hurriya [Liberty] and have them processed as soon as the United Nations can process them. I would have preferred having them processed at Ashraf."

24. Ambassador Dan Fried, in a letter to Mr. Mohaddessin; February 15, 2012: "The United States will not walk away from the people at Camp Hurriya, but will continue to work with the UN and all interested governments to help them throughout the relocation and subsequent UNHCR process. We will, in particular, encourage third-countries to accept people from Camp Hurriya."

25. In a Statement released on February 18, 2012, the U.S. Department of State commends Ashraf residents for their cooperation and assistance in implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding and pledged that, "In addition to around-the-clock U.N. human rights monitoring, the U.S. will visit the temporary transit facility at [Hurriya] regularly and frequently."

26. March 23 - Senator Roy Blunt (R-MO), Member of Select Committee on Intelligence: "I look forward to the opportunity to discuss this issue thoroughly with those at the State Department who are chiefly responsible for U.S. policy toward MEK. If no satisfactory public or classified information exists to sustain our designation of the MEK as a foreign terrorist organization, it is my belief that the time has come to remove it from the list."

Amb. Dan Fried:
"The U.S. will not walk away from people at camp Hurriya"



Amb. Dan Fried:
It will be critical for U.S. to demonstrate leadership in this area.

Iraq threatens forceful relocation of residents.

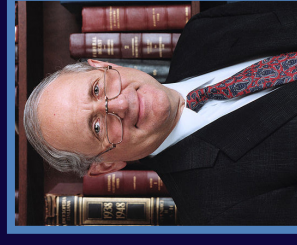
May - July 2012

27. On May 16, 2012, Ambassador Daniel Fried (Secretary Clinton's Special Envoy on Ashraf) Testifies before the House Subcommittee on Oversight & Investigation. He said, in part, "Let me be clear: it will be critical for the United States to demonstrate leadership in this area. Our doing so will be essential to finding a solution. We hope to have the support of the Congress and all who in the past have expressed concern for the welfare of the residents of Camp Ashraf."

28. June 2012 - Sen. Carl Levin, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, sends a letter to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton asking her to ensure the safety of the residents of Camp Ashraf and to accelerate the review of removing the FTO designation of the MEK.

29. The U.S. Court of Appeals-DC Circuit, gave 4 months of additional time to Secretary Clinton to either provide evidence to justify designation of the MEK, or the Court would delist the MEK.

30. In a Statement (July 25, 2012) Department of State reiterates support for "roadmap" which it said would "advance our shared objective: the safe departure of the residents from Iraq."



August 2012

31. On August 1, Department of States issues a statement expressing concern about, "the Government of Iraq's reference on July 31 to the possible closure of Camp Ashraf by involuntary relocation of its residents."

32. On August 29, State Department issues another statement, reiterating Secretary's February 29, 2012 statement - "given the ongoing efforts to relocate the residents [of Camp Ashraf], the Mujahedin-e Khalq's (MEK's) cooperation in the successful and peaceful closure of Camp Ashraf, the MEK's main paramilitary base, will be a key factor in any decision regarding the MEK's [Foreign Terrorist Organization] status."

33. August 2012 - The United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detentions submits a report to the United Nations, emphasizing that relocation of Ashraf residents to Camp Liberty is tantamount to involuntary detention as they are denied their basic rights to movement, visits by lawyers and family members.

**UN Body:
Relocation
of residents is
tantamount
to involuntary
detention.**

**State Department
concerned about
Iraq's reference
to involuntary
relocation of
residents.**

September - November 2012

34. September - Secretary of State Clinton informs the Court and the Congress that she has removed the MEK from the list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations, ending all the restrictions for the groups and its affiliates.

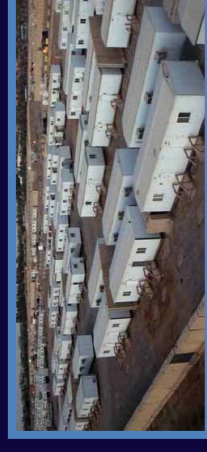
General's Special Representative to Iraq.

35. September 2012 - Dr. Tahar Boumdera, Chief of the Human Rights Section of the United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI) and in charge of Ashraf file until May 2012, testifies before Congress regarding the lies and distortions about conditions at Camp Liberty by Martin Kobler, UN Secretary General's Special Representative to Iraq.

36. Nov. 2012 - Conditions worsen at Camp Liberty (Hurriya). Former DNC Chair & Pennsylvania Governor Ed Rendell/others call on the U.N. to classify Camp Liberty as a refugee camp.

**Former DNC Chair
Ed Rendell, others
call on UN to
classify Ashraf as
refugee camp.**

**Secretary Clinton
de-lists MEK**





February 2013

Dozens of rockets
rained down on
Camp Liberty;
9 residents killed,
dozens wounded.

38. On February 9, 2013, Camp Liberty came under rocket attack at 5:45 AM. Forty impact points were identified where missiles and mortars hit the camp which is only half a square kilometer. Nine residents including a woman were killed, and more than 100 injured.



PROTECTED PERSON AKSAR AZIZI BAC-2057 1649 The attack on 10/2/2013 at 5:45 AM in the region of Camp Liberty, Iraq, was a heinous act of terrorism. The United Nations is deeply concerned by the report of the attack and the loss of life and property. We urge the Iraqi government to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the civilian population and to investigate the attack and bring the perpetrators to justice.	PROTECTED PERSON MUSTAFA KHOSRAB BET-1204 1985 The attack on 10/2/2013 at 5:45 AM in the region of Camp Liberty, Iraq, was a heinous act of terrorism. The United Nations is deeply concerned by the report of the attack and the loss of life and property. We urge the Iraqi government to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the civilian population and to investigate the attack and bring the perpetrators to justice.	PROTECTED PERSON KARIM HEIDARI SNC-3211 1448 The attack on 10/2/2013 at 5:45 AM in the region of Camp Liberty, Iraq, was a heinous act of terrorism. The United Nations is deeply concerned by the report of the attack and the loss of life and property. We urge the Iraqi government to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the civilian population and to investigate the attack and bring the perpetrators to justice.	PROTECTED PERSON MOHAMMAD ALI BET-1204 1444 The attack on 10/2/2013 at 5:45 AM in the region of Camp Liberty, Iraq, was a heinous act of terrorism. The United Nations is deeply concerned by the report of the attack and the loss of life and property. We urge the Iraqi government to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the civilian population and to investigate the attack and bring the perpetrators to justice.	PROTECTED PERSON PORAN NAJAFEE CC-30472 2466 The attack on 10/2/2013 at 5:45 AM in the region of Camp Liberty, Iraq, was a heinous act of terrorism. The United Nations is deeply concerned by the report of the attack and the loss of life and property. We urge the Iraqi government to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the civilian population and to investigate the attack and bring the perpetrators to justice.	PROTECTED PERSON MEHDI ABEDI SAC-1003 0745 The attack on 10/2/2013 at 5:45 AM in the region of Camp Liberty, Iraq, was a heinous act of terrorism. The United Nations is deeply concerned by the report of the attack and the loss of life and property. We urge the Iraqi government to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the civilian population and to investigate the attack and bring the perpetrators to justice.	PROTECTED PERSON ALI AHMADI PAC-1204 2000 The attack on 10/2/2013 at 5:45 AM in the region of Camp Liberty, Iraq, was a heinous act of terrorism. The United Nations is deeply concerned by the report of the attack and the loss of life and property. We urge the Iraqi government to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the civilian population and to investigate the attack and bring the perpetrators to justice.
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UNHCR's Guterres:
The attack is a
“despicable act
of violence.”

Gen. James Jones,
Rudy Giuliani,
Newt Gingrich,
others, condemn
the attack.

Reactions

39. United Nations high commissioner for refugees, António Guterres, calls the attack “a despicable act of violence.” UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon also strongly condemned the attack.

40. February 9, 2013: U.S. Department of State condemns, “Terrorist Attack on Camp Hurriya in Iraq.”

41. General James Jones, Mayor Rudy Giuliani, and former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich are among many distinguished U.S. personalities who condemn the attack on Camp Liberty.

42. Bi-partisan members in the House co-sponsor H.Res.89 & condemn the terrorist attack against Camp Hurriya (Liberty).

State Department
condemns
“terrorist attack.”

Bi-partisan
House members
condemn the
attack, co-
sponsor H.Res.89.



February 2013

43. February 17, 2013 - U.S. Congressional Delegation led by Congressman Dana Rohrabacher, Meets Maryam Rajavi, President-elect of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) in Paris, and calls for U.S. outreach to Iran's democratic opposition. The bi-partisan delegation also included Judge Ted Poe (R-TX), Congressman Brian Higgins (D-NY), and Congressman Paul Cook (R-CA).



**Secretary Kerry:
Iran was behind
the attack.**

**Missile attack
on Liberty kills 2,
injurs 70 residents.
34 impact points
of 107mm missiles
identified thus far.**

April 2013

44. The head of Iranian regime's Intelligence Ministry Heydar Moslehi visits Iraq and orders Maliki to suppress Iranians in Camp Liberty and Ashraf. Many political, regional and tribal leaders across Iraq demand that Moslehi be expelled from their country.

45. On April 17, 2013: Secretary John Kerry at the House Foreign Affairs Committee Hearing confirmed that "it's the Iranian government that I believe was behind the attacks"

47. April 29, 2013 - The second missile attack on Camp Liberty leaves no casualties.

**Tehran's
Intelligence
Minister visits Iraq,
orders Maliki to
suppress residents**

**Another missile
attack on Camp
Liberty**

June 2013

48. Agents of Khamenei and Nouri al-Maliki carried out a deadly missile attack on Camp Liberty on Saturday, June 15, killing two Iranian dissidents and injuring 70 residents.

49. Secretary of State John Kerry: "The United States strongly condemns today's brutal, senseless, and utterly unacceptable rocket attack on Camp Hurriya that killed and injured camp residents." He demanded the terrorist culprits to be brought to justice.

50. UNHCR press release: "The High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres strongly condemns today's rocket attack on Camp Liberty in Iraq that reportedly killed two people and wounded dozens."

**US condemns
latest 'brutal'
rocket attack on
Camp Liberty.**

**UNHCR strongly
condemns latest
deadly attack on
Camp Liberty in
Iraq.**

September 2013

**Crime
against
Humanity**

51. On September 1, 2013, the criminal forces of Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister and the puppet of the Iranian regime, stormed Camp Ashraf aimed at the total massacre of its residents. Fifty-two defenseless residents of the camp were mercilessly murdered by the Iraqis and were targeted with live ammunition. Most victims were shot directly in the head at close range. Seven residents, six women and one man, were taken hostage by Iraqi forces.



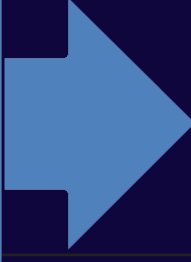
**Maliki's
forces
executed
52 Iranian
dissidents
and took 7,
including
6 women,
hostage**



September 2013

**On Sept.
1, 2013,
Maliki's
forces on
behalf of
the mullahs
regime,
attacked
Ashraf and
massacred
the
residents.**

52. Maliki's Special Forces, known as the "Dirty Force", did not even spare the patients and ill residents at Ashraf's clinic and brutally massacred everyone indiscriminately.



Victims of Massacre at Ashraf - September 1, 2013



**Ms. Zohreh
Ghaemi,
a Deputy
Secretary
General
of the
PMOI/MEK**





PROTECTED PERSON



Hossein Madani

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The card holder is a **PROTECTED PERSON** under the agreements and terms of the fourth Geneva Convention.



Gen. David Phillips and Hossein Madani after a meeting in Camp Ashraf, 2005.



Global Condemnations

53. UN Human Rights office - UN News Centre, 12 April 2011 – The United Nations human rights office today called for independent observers to be allowed immediate access to a camp north of Baghdad after Iraqi security forces reportedly stormed it last Friday and killed or wounded dozens of residents.

Rupert Colville, a spokesperson for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), told reporters today in Geneva that the UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) has still not been allowed to enter the camp to independently verify the allegations of serious rights violations last Friday.

54. EU High Representative, Catherine Ashton - The EU is deeply disturbed at reports of the use of force against Camp Ashraf residents in Iraq, resulting in casualties. The EU deplores the loss of life. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq has been monitoring the situation there closely, and alongside the UN, the EU has continuously and repeatedly called on the Iraqi government to refrain from the use of violence and to respect the human rights of the Camp's residents.

This message was reiterated by EU representatives on Monday at a meeting with Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki himself. The EU calls upon the Iraqi government to grant access to Camp Ashraf to independent international observers in order that they can provide a comprehensive picture of the situation.

55. British Foreign Office - Minister deplores the loss of life and injury at Camp Ashraf in Iraq. "The UK Government is deeply disturbed to read reports that a number of civilian residents have been killed and many more wounded at Camp Ashraf today.

We absolutely deplore such loss of life and injury."

"We are aware of a request by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) to send a humanitarian monitoring mission to Camp Ashraf as soon as possible. We fully support this request and therefore urge the Iraqi Government to quickly grant permission."



Global Condemnations

56. US Department of State

The U.S. Government is deeply troubled by reports of deaths and injuries resulting from this morning's clash at Camp. We reiterate our call for the Iraqi government to live up to its commitments to treat the residents of Ashraf humanely and in accordance with Iraqi law and their international obligations.



57. Amnesty International

Malcolm Smart, Director of Amnesty International's Middle East and North Africa Program: "This is the latest of a series of violent actions that the Iraqi government has taken against the Camp Ashraf residents, whose continuing presence in Iraq they oppose."
"Whether they like it or not, the Iraqi authorities are responsible for the security and well-being of Camp Ashraf's residents and this includes providing access to adequate and immediate medical treatment when needed."



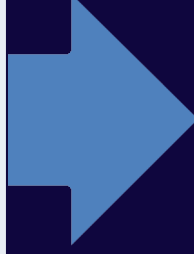
58. Norway condemns violence against Ashraf residents - The Norwegian government has strongly condemned Friday's perpetration of violence by the Iraqi government against unarmed residents in Camp Ashraf. Norwegian Foreign Minister Jonas Gahr Støre said in a statement.



59. Reporters Without Borders

Reporters Without Borders condemns the information blockade imposed by the Iraqi authorities about the clashes in Camp Ashraf. April 8 attack the army killed nearly 30 people dead st injured many residents. This information blockade is unacceptable security forces deny access to journalists from the camp to hide the atrocities committed against civilians. They attack a targeted and deliberate anyone trying to take pictures of the clashes.

**REPORTERS
WITHOUT BORDERS**
FOR PRESS FREEDOM



Hunger Strike at Camp Liberty

60. On the day of the massacre at Ashraf on September 1, 2013, hundreds of Iranian dissidents in Camp Liberty in Iraq go on hunger strike, demanding release of the seven Camp Ashraf residents taken hostage by Iraqi forces.

