

Utdrag ur anföranden från den nordiska konferensen, "Folkresningar i Mellanöstern, Iran och Camp Ashraf – de nordiska ländernas ansvar och alternativ" av den 5 maj i Stockholm (i original språk)

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Panelen vid konferensen (från höger i bild till vänster): Ulrik Nilsson (M), Perviz Khazae, NCRI:s representant i de nordiska länderna, Eva Lohman (M), Göran Montan (M), Gen. Gustav Hägglund, ordföranden för EU:s militära kommitté (2001-2004), Kent Olsson, tidigare riksdagsledamot (moderator, M), 1991-2010, Geir Haarde, Islands f.d. statsminister (2006-2009), Leif Pettersson (S), Kenneth Lewis, advokat, representerar över 100 av invånarna i Camp Ashraf.

Gemensam deklARATION av panelen

“There is a common concern held by the panelist of today’s conference over the current situation in Camp Ashraf and an imminent killing and bloodbath in the Camp. In this regard this panel calls on the High Commissioner of Human Right, Mme Pillay, to take immediate steps to prevent another massacre in Ashraf by settling permanent UN observers in the Camp. This is how the High Commissioner can stop the massacre. We see this as a duty of the world’s highest human rights’ authority and we truly and strongly hope that she will fulfill it.”

Maryam Rajavi, Iranska nationella motståndsrådet, NCRI:s valda-president, skickade ett videomeddelande till konferensen och tackade panelen för deras initiativ att medverka i konferensen. Maryam Rajavi efterfrågade på uppdrag av den iranska motståndsrörelsen att:



“First: The European Parliament, especially the Swedish government and parliament, to undertake an international initiative to guarantee the protection of Camp Ashraf by the United Nations.

To this end, I emphasize the need for the UN Secretary General and the Security Council to adopt a resolution on the protection of the defenseless and besieged residents of Ashraf.

Second: We demand an impartial, independent, full and transparent investigation into the April 8 massacre and insist on the appointment of a Security Council representative to conduct such an investigation.

And third: We call on the Swedish government and all EU member states to recognize the Iranian People’s Resistance that seeks to change the religious dictatorship ruling Iran.”

Utdrag ur andra anföranden vid konferensen

Geir H. Haarde, Islands f.d. statsminister (2006-2009):

“The peaceful transfer of power on the basis of free and fair elections under the rule of law with impeded freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and an independent judiciary is the hallmark of democracy, sought and cherished by all those who do not enjoy such rights. It is truly encouraging to see how these principles were dealt with in the Ten-point plan for future Iran – truly a basic document – that was presented to the Council of Europe by the National Council of Resistance of Iran in April 2006. ...

Our Foreign Minister, on behalf of the Icelandic Government and people, issued a statement on April 11 on the situation in Camp Ashraf, voicing deep concern over reports of violence against civilians. Our government joined several other countries and international organizations in urging the Iraqi authorities to work for a peaceful solution to the situation and that the UN be asked to help in finding a solution. ...

In my view the United States have a particular responsibility with respect to Camp Ashraf given the history of their involvement in Iraq since 2003. The Obama administration must meet its moral obligations with respect to Camp Ashraf and it should also immediately remove the PMOI from its blacklist.”

Gen. Gustav Hägglund, ordföranden för EU:s militära kommitté (2001-2004):

“We have learned from independent and reliable sources that about 2500 Iraqi soldiers and police forces entered the camp on April 8, killed 35 and wounded some 300 unarmed inhabitants, mainly by fire arms and overrunning them with armored vehicles as we could see in the terrible video that was just showed.... The Iraqis slaughtered refugees they had promise to protect.

It is quite clear that somebody must be held politically responsible on Iraqi leads as well. And an independent inquiry that has been suggested is a must. Unfortunately, there is no guarantee that the Iraqi government will abstain from use of force against Camp Ashraf in



the future. Despite the international condemnation, reoccurrence of the atrocities of April 8 is quite possible, even likely, if more concrete steps are not taken to promote restraint What can be then done to avoid new massacres in Camp Ashraf?

The best practical mean I can think of would be permanent international observers in Camp Ashraf. By share presence they would deter Iraqi attacks, equipped with secure communication they would ensure that any attacks would be instantly dispatched to world media and initiate appropriate response.

Mandating UNAMI to monitor Camp Ashraf would be a feasible solution, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights should as well send observers to the camp. It is important to continue to draw attention of media, governments and the general public to the unacceptable behavior of the Iraqi government over refugees on its own soil. The Nordic countries could take the initiative to amend UNAMI's mandate."

Gen. Gustav Hägglund tillade med hänsyn till situationen i Iran att:

"... Appeasement seems to be the melody of the day. Regime change does not seem to be heard. The prospect of change in Iran by outside means seems needed. Embargos and Financial restrictions don't have so much effect on the oil rich country. A strike against nuclear facilities is politically difficult to defend and technically difficult to carry out since the nuclear facilities is widely spread and deep underground. Invasion of ground forces is out of question.

The only possibility left is an internal rising to answer to the current dictatorship. There the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) should play an important role in corporation with other forces for democracy."

Kenneth Lewis, advokat, representerar mer än hundra av invånarna i Ashraf:

" ... They [residents of Ashraf] are all in addition, after the agreement with the United States Military Forces in Iraq, protected persons according to the fourth Geneva Convention. This convention is crystal clear. You may not attack these people. You may not imprison these people. You may not deprive them of medical treatment. You may not deprive them of food, clothing and shelter. And you may not move them, unless there is a war going on or in the way. There is no war going on in Diyala province in Iraq today. ...

There is no excuse, no legal explanation or excuse for the action of the Iraqi military against protected persons, unarmed civilians in Camp Ashraf. No, there is no way of absolving these people of responsibility for what they have done. I agree completely with many speakers here who have mentioned the International criminal court which has been set up under the United Nations. And if you read the status of this convention it's quite clear that there are people starting at the top in Iraq who are guilty of crimes against humanity and possibly also of war crimes, because they are responsible for this attack on unarmed civilians protected by the fourth Geneva convention and they should be prosecuted. ...



Someone must be held responsible for this attack on Ashraf. And this, it should be on the long-term one of our most important goals. “

Perviz Khazae, NCRI:s representant i de nordiska länderna:

*” ... I am going to elaborate point by point in order to do something concrete to stop this human issue and this looming catastrophe which is overshadowing that great nation of Iraq.
...*

The facts are there, and you could see the facts these are the clear evidences for an international criminal court case. And many independent organizations, NGO's and credible organizations within the United Nations and also within the world community as a whole they have certify this.

Americans, they have sent a delegation with the forensic doctors and they have gathered evidence on this. The United Nations has also sent a team and there they have also gathered all the evidence. An organization with the highest respect in the world, Amnesty international, came with very clear statements on this issue. ... And then, we have to act as Mrs. Rajavi said, there is an convention in the United Nations in which and for which also the world has organized, to respect, especially Sweden was among one the first countries who ratified that, the responsibility to protect, R2P. So this is not only a sort of kindness from the world community to react. It is an obligation by the world community to react and to protect people who are in dangerous by countries or a group of soldiers.”

Göran Montan, riksdagsledamot (m):

“A few days after the brutal attack on Camp Ashraf on April 8, I had the opportunity to meet some of the relatives of the injured, still suffering there in the Camp. My heart is full, not only with compassion, but also with anger and disgust over what human beings are obviously capable of doing to each other. Killing innocent and unarmed people and then denying them medical treatment, denying them medical treatment, the injured, and as we have seen one has eventually died because of this.

We all know the evil force behind the atrocities in Camp Ashraf is the clerical regime in Iran. The regime that denies its people all fundamental human rights, a regime that jails and execute its citizens on false charges. Only this year, in the first months of this year, 13 men have been hanged public. ...

The time for a new policy towards Iran has emerged. The international community should stand by the side of the Iranian people and their just demands. It is the time to open the constructive dialog with the democratic coalition in exile, the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) who has struggling for values, that we here in Sweden take for grant. Mainly a secular, free and democratic Iran where people can elect their leaders in free and fair elections. An Iran with freedom of expression, the right to peaceful assembly, and the freedom of the press in which citizens' rights and freedoms are guaranteed by the constitution based of the rule of law.”



Lars-Arne Staxäng, riksdagsledamot (m):

"... För snart en månad sen den 8 april blev Camp Ashraf attackerad. Det kom ut i världspressen, det kom även till Sverige och jag blev väldigt ledsen den kvällen. ... I början så lät det som om det inte vore en stor attack, "det var en mindre attack, någon hade blivit skadad", men omfattningen av detta, efter några dagar, efter några veckor, så var det en helt fruktansvärd sanning som kom upp, nämligen som det ser ut nu, 34 döda, 300 skadade, ...

Det var en fruktansvärd händelse som hela världen borde reagerat emot, ordentligt. Den humanitära situationen är fortfarande vad jag förstår olidlig och måste förbättras. FN, USA och EU har här ett särskilt ansvar att situationen förbättras. ... det är dags för en ny politik med Iran, där internationella samfundet, står vid sidan av det iranska folket och dess rättmätiga krav. Det är tid för att inleda en konstruktiv dialog med det iranska demokratiska koalitionen i exil, de som har kämpat för värderingar som vi tar som självklara här i Sverige, nämligen ett sekulärt fritt demokratiskt Iran där folk ska kunna välja sina ledare med fria rättvisa val. Ett Iran med yttrande, med mötes- och tryckfrihet och där medborgarnas fri och rättigheter garanteras i konstitutionen utifrån rättsstatsprincipen."

Leif Pettersson, riksdagsledamot (S):

"I think that's really important that we now, as said before here, that the UN, the US and also the European Union take the stand, say that this can't go on anymore. We have to protect the inhabitants of Camp Ashraf; we have to protect the democratic development in this region. We have to actually be able to make the world a better place to be in. And that is why I also call on the Swedish Government today to actually take a stand. ...

I think that we should actually look up on this as an opportunity for our country to take part of a democratic development to be able to emphasize something that is really good for all the humanity in the world."