

Affidavit of Jamshid Tafrishi, (translation)

Personal background

1. I, Jamshid Tafrishi, was born on April 13, 1955, in the city of Tabriz, Iran. I currently live in Denmark as a political refugee.

2. I am divorced and have 2 children.

3. Until last year, I pretended that I was an opponent of the Iranian regime, while I was in fact advancing the assignments given by the Iranian regime's Intelligence Ministry. In these years, I actively participated in the Iranian regime conspiracy to accuse PMOI of human rights violations. I was also engaged in other plans such as providing false information about PMOI to foreign governments, particularly alleging that PMOI is supported by the Iraqi government to tarnish the image of the organization.

4. In these years, the Intelligence Ministry invited me to Singapore four times to meet the most senior officials of the Intelligence Ministry. Singapore is one of the locations the Intelligence Ministry uses to meet its agents. Once it became clear that I was meeting with Intelligence Ministry's officials, my divorced wife pressured me to go to Iran for further meetings with Intelligence Ministry officials. I traveled secretly to Iran in a trip arranged by the Intelligence Ministry and met with the Ministry's officials in Tehran and Shiraz. From 1995 until 1999, I received a total of 72,000 dollars from the Intelligence Ministry as payment for my work on their behalf.

5. I met Saeed Emami (AKA Shamshiri), the number-2 man in the Intelligence Ministry for eight years, who was behind the murder of at least 100 dissidents in Iran. The latest of these serial killings was exposed in November 1998, when Dariush Forouhar and his wife Parvaneh were brutally murdered in their home. Emami was also responsible for the assassination of dozens of dissidents abroad. I also met Mostafa Kazemi (AKA Sanjari, Emami's deputy), Amir Hossein Taqavi (responsible for the PMOI case in the Intelligence Ministry, also involved in the political killings) and Hossein Shariatmadari (a deputy Intelligence Minister and the current editor of the government-controlled Kayhan newspaper). My contact with the Ministry was a man by the name of Reza who happened to be an assistant to Saeed Emami. It was revealed later that his name was Morteza Qobbeh. He was Emami's other deputy and had the task of recruiting those who dropped out of the Mojahedin Organization.

6. After escaping from the Iranian regime's prisons, I joined the National Liberation Army of Iran in Spring 1989 to fight against the ruling dictatorship in my country. During the Persian Gulf war, when the situation became difficult and intolerable, I was no longer able to continue to fight against the clerical regime and made a written request to be transferred to Hillah refugee camp in Iraq, where I was introduced to the United Nations for departure. Consequently I went to Jordan and Turkey and was eventually relocated to Denmark as a political refugee.

7. In 1993, the Intelligence Ministry was implementing a plan to recruit those who had dropped out of the PMOI and then use them against the organization. They brought my ex-wife from Germany to Denmark to entice me again. After a long episode, she gave birth to a child and the Intelligence Ministry agents took my wife and the child to Iran and kept my child hostage for nearly five months. They pressured me to go to Singapore and meet with the Intelligence Ministry's officials.

Motivation for revealing my information

8. The decision to make public my activities and what I know for the past several years was not a spontaneous decision. Several months after my last visit to Tehran, parts of the Intelligence Ministry's crimes were exposed as the result of the aggravating power struggle between the ruling factions. When I first saw Saeed Emami's picture in the state-run newspapers as some one responsible for the serial murders, I realized that those whose orders I had been carrying out were not ordinary agents of the Ministry but fully-fledged professional killers and terrorists.

I feel a sense of deep regret and remorse over the fact that I allowed myself to be taken advantage of by these ruthless killers.

After I made a firm decision to expose the Iranian regime's conspiracy against the PMOI and the NCRI, Intelligence Ministry agents began to threaten me. They are experts in setting up fake accidents. I could not trust anybody. In one case, on August 3, 2000, the regime had tried devised a plan against my life through my ex-wife, who is an Intelligence Ministry agent. Fortunately my vigilance in the affair foiled the plot.

Intelligence Ministry's task

9. The Ministry had assigned me to carry out several tasks:

A. Accusing the PMOI of violating human rights as someone who had previously worked with the organization.

B. Recruitment of disaffected members and efforts aimed at luring non-PMOI members of the NCRI away from that coalition.

C. I was also assigned to the task of providing false information to European countries on the PMOI and the NCRI. I was also aware that other agents are engaged in similar activities in other countries.

Allegations of human rights violations

10. Alleging human rights abuses against the PMOI was one of the most serious projects the Ministry was pursuing outside Iran with me and a number of its other agents. The Ministry was convinced that if it were successful in neutralizing the PMOI and the NCRI in their actions that exposed human rights abuses in Iran, the United Nations would no longer condemn the Iranian regime. They felt that the only way to achieve this was to accuse the PMOI of human rights abuses. Thus, acting as disaffected members of

the PMOI, our responsibility was to accuse the organization of human rights abuses in order to disarm them of the human rights weapon.

11. In 1994, we were engaged in an extensive campaign to convince Human Rights Watch that PMOI is engaged in human rights abuses and encouraged them to prepare a report in this regard. The information was also being sent to the United States Department of State who was preparing a report on the Mojahedin at the time.

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12. In 1996, using the same story against the PMOI, we met in Geneva with Professor Maurice Danby Copithorne, UN Human Rights Commission's Special Representative on human rights situation in Iran. The Intelligence Ministry organized everything regarding this meeting. The contact person with professor Copithorne was Nasser Khajeh-nouri who operated from US but regularly visited Europe.

13. A similar attempt was made at Amnesty International in 1996, when a number of Intelligence Ministry agents met with the representative of the human rights organization in Germany.

14. Despite all our efforts, we were not able to convince human rights organizations or the UN Special Representative to denounce the PMOI. As a result, we were asked to concentrate more on governments.

False information to foreign governments

15. One of our tasks was to discredit the PMOI among members of parliaments and governments in Europe and the United States. In this respect we were asked to claim that the PMOI is cooperating or being helped with the Iraqi government.

16. As part of this plan, I was assigned to inform international organizations as well as foreign governments that PMOI was involved in suppressing the Kurdish rebellion in Iraq. This plan was conducted under the supervision of Nasser Khajeh-Nouri, who was the regime's agent in the United States. He organized interview for me and other agents with an Iranian radio station in Los Angeles to tell our story that PMOI suppressed the Kurdish people along the Iraqi forces. Khajeh-Nouri consequently prepared a report under my name on this issue and sent it to US intelligence and government agencies as well as the United Nations. Consequently, a US Non-Governmental Organization, International Educational Development [organization], prepared a report of their investigation on this issue refuting our allegations against the Mojahedin, which was published as UN document on August 22, 1995.

17. In a similar move, Nasser Khajeh-Nouri once told me that he has received reliable information that PMOI is helping the Iraqi government to buy chemical weapons and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction. He asked me to expose the information and said we would then make it an international issue, by sending it to US government as

well as European governments and international organizations. He said he would personally provide this information to US officials. To this end a public meeting was organized in June 1995, in Hamburg, Germany where I disclosed the information that had been given to me.

18. In this respect not only we were providing false information on the PMOI, but we were also claiming to have been threatened by PMOI members. In one occasion, on February 16, 1996, when I was living in Germany, I wrote to Chancellor Helmut Kohl and claimed that PMOI intended to assassinate me.

19. I am aware of several other cases where other agents were told to approach the law enforcement agencies in European countries including Germany, Denmark and Netherlands claiming that PMOI members have threatened them.

20. I am aware that this affidavit will be proffered as evidence in an administrative proceeding being conducted by the United States Department of State.