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Fråga-svar

Afghanistan. Utfärdande av hemlandspass

Fråga

Är det endast Inrikesdepartementets avdelningar i Kabul, Jalalabad, Mazar-e-Sharif och Herat samt polismyndigheten i Kabul och afghanska ambassader och konsulat i utlandet som får utfärda hemlandspass? Finns det ytterligare provinser och poliskontor som får utfärda pass?

Svar

Sammanställning av information från olika källor.

Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs (2014):

5.27 Old non-machine-readable passports include standard security features that offer a higher (but not universal) adherence to standard procedures to establish identity. The biometric page contains information on the bearer's first name, surname (or father's name), occupation, photograph, date of birth, place of birth, date of issue and validity of up to five years. The passport does not include information about a bearer's religion.

5.28 Passports are issued by Afghanistan's National Passport Office of the Ministry of Interior. Generally, the only supporting documentation required is a copy of the bearer's Taskera.

5.29 New machine-readable Afghan passports are less vulnerable to fraud than other identity documents. These have been issued from some passport offices in Afghanistan since 2012. These passports contain the same information as non-machine-readable passports, but their validity is often ten years instead of five years. (s. 21)

International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2013):

Funded by the Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC), IOM's assistance to the Government of Afghanistan has included the construction and refurbishment of the Ministry of Interior premises, the purchase of the passport and visa-issuing equipment, and the hiring and training of the Central Passport Office staff across the country.

As a result, all Afghan consulates abroad are now issuing machine-readable visas to foreign nationals. These visas are fully compliant with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) recommendations and global best practices.

Pajhwok Afhgan News (2014-04-26):

The authorities on Saturday said they had started issuing electronic passports to people in southeastern Paktika province.

Paktika police chief Brig. Gen. Nabi Jan Mullakhel told reporters in Sharana, the provincial capital, that the new passports were valid for five years and had no chance to be forged.

Paktika becomes the second province after Kabul where residents are being issued e-passports. Officials say e-passports could help overcome administrative corruption as well.

Pajhwok Afhgan News (2014-03-05):

So far more than 25,000 electronic passports have been issued and the process would be extended nationwide in the near future, an official said on Wednesday.

Authorities initially started issuing electronic passports to residents, government officials and traders in Kabul and some other provinces in October 2012.

Pajhwok Afhgan News (2012-12-02):

Dozens of people protested in front of the revenue department and police headquarters in Ghazni City, the

provincial capital, against a delay of months in issuance of passports.

Police headquarters and revenue department officials often invoked the excuse that passport copies were yet to be received from Kabul, but those who paid bribes had no problem in receiving the document, said a member of the provincial council, Amanullah Kamrani.

Pajhwok Afghan News (2011-01-22):

It used to be that all Afghans had to travel to Kabul to get a passport, but for the last two years the government has allowed each province to issue its own passports to reduce the number of people applying in the capital.
Governance

Bakhtar News (2013-03-28):

Distribution of computerized passport begins from Kabul and two years is needed so the project is implemented county-wide. Head of passport department stated that in this process, daily, 500 passports are distributed in Kabul. After completion of the program in Kabul, the project would follow in provinces and administrative units.

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (2013):

The Afghan embassy official indicated that, in order to obtain an ordinary passport in Afghanistan, citizens, including children six years old and over, must go to a passport office of the Ministry of Interior and provide a photograph, the application form, the fee and a copy of their tazkira [identification card] (ibid.). Provincial police offices also have passport outlets that receive passport applications for processing (ibid.).

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (2010):

He stated that for passports issued in Kabul, there are three possibilities for the place of issue: the department of police in Kabul; the Interior Ministry; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ibid.). The Official explained that the police in Kabul issue ordinary passports only to residents of Kabul, the Interior Ministry issues ordinary passports to citizens from anywhere in Afghanistan, while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues only diplomatic and service passports (ibid.). The Official was not aware of

the exact wording on the seal for these three locations and noted that the wording sometimes has mild variations (ibid. 13 July 2010). According to the Official, provinces outside Kabul also issue passports (ibid. 12 July 2010).

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (2007):

According to a fact-finding mission to Afghanistan conducted by the government of Finland, Afghans apply for passports at their provincial police station (Sept. 2006, 36).

1TVNews (2014-04-20):

The process of issuing new electronic passport has started in northeast zone, with Kunduz province benefitting first.

Kunduz police chief, Mustafa Muhsini, on Sunday said some 200 copies of e-passports had been issued to the applicants in Kunduz and “the process is ongoing.”

1TVNews (2014-03-06):

Electronic passport is a combined paper and electronic passport that contains biometric information used to authenticate the identity of travellers.

Head of Passport Department with MoI, Sayed Omar Saboor said besides capital Kabul the provinces which they have included distrusting e-passports in their first stage are Herat, Parwan, Kapisa, Kandahar, Takhar, Logar and Panjsher.

Afghanistan Times, *Digital passports...*:

HERAT: The distribution process of electronic passports was kicked off in western Herat province on Tuesday.

Governor Sayid Fazlullah Waheedi said Herat residents were allowed to get digital passport after completion of administrative process.

He stressed on transparency of the process and said the process would be implemented equally on all Herat residents who want to receive digital passport.

Afghanistan Times, *MoI accelerates...*:

The passport department will be expanded and its personnel will be increased to reach to the goal, he noted.

He stated that till date Kapisa, Panjshir, Parwan, Logar, Kandahar, Takhar and Herat provinces have been linked with the centralized system in capital.

Touching upon some key challenges, he said that internet with low speed and lack of regular electricity are some of the factors that mar the smooth running of the department and passports' issuances, he said.

The head of the directorate urged the government to take measures to resolve the issue.

Meanwhile the Deputy Interior Minister Akramudin Yawar asked the provincial passport departments' staffs to boost coordination and honestly perform their duties to serve the nation with more facilities.

He also asked the passport directorate to concentrate over computerized system and put an end for manual passport issuance in the country.

The two-day seminar was launched to discuss challenges faced by provincial passport departments and their solutions. Participants of the seminar are guided how to treat with customers while serving them.

Udlændingestyrelsen (2012):

UNHCR said that regarding passports, there has recently been a black market for sale of Afghani passports. UNHCR explained that genuine Afghan passports are printed in the UK, but due to technical problems there has been a lack of passports over the past one year. It is well known that passports have been sold on the black market. Passports are, according to IOM, less likely to be subject to forgery. Over the last 4 years, IOM has only come across one case with a forged passport. An international organization stated that passports are most likely to be more regulated and obtained via official channels. (s. 51)

Radio Free Europe (2012):

Dr. Azizullah Ludin, the head of Afghanistan's High Office of Oversight and Anti-Corruption (HOOAC), a government watchdog, confirmed that some passport officials are issuing passports in return for large amounts of money from citizens.

Ludin believes these examples of wrongdoing highlight the problem with the current passport system, under which the Passport Agency has only one office, in Kabul.

Outside the capital, passports are distributed to provincial leaders and security chiefs who, in turn, issue and sell them through their offices.

Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationssökningar gjorda under en begränsad tid. Den är sammanställd utifrån noggrant utvalda och allmänt tillgängliga informationskällor. Alla använda källor refereras. All information som presenteras, med undantag av obestridda/uppenbara fakta, har dubbelkontrollerats om inget annat anges. Sammanställningen gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande och bör inte tillmätas exklusivt bevisvärde i samband med avgörandet av ett enskilt ärende. Informationen i sammanställningen återspeglar inte nödvändigtvis Migrationsverkets officiella ståndpunkt i en viss fråga och det finns ingen avsikt att genom sammanställningen göra politiska ställningstaganden. Refererade dokument bör läsas i sitt sammanhang.

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