

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	516
Land:	Irak
Kilde:	Udlændingesservice. Dokumentations- og Projektkontoret.
Titel:	Sprogforhold i Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), Iraks kurdiske region.
Udgivet:	19. august 2010.
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	20. august 2010.



Dato: 19. august 2010

Sprogforhold i Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), Iraks kurdiske region

Det fremgår af den irakiske forfatnings artikel fire, at det arabiske sprog og det kurdiske sprog udgør Iraks to officielle sprog.

Det fremgår herunder af artikel fire, at:

First: The Arabic language and the Kurdish language are the two official languages of Iraq. (...)

Second: The scope of the term “official language” and the means of applying the provisions of this article shall be defined by a law and shall include:

A. Publication of the Official Gazette, in the two languages;

B. Speech, conversation, and expression in official domains, such as the Council of Representatives, the Council of Ministers, courts, and official conferences, in either of the two languages;

C. Recognition and publication of official documents and correspondence in the two languages;

D. Opening schools that teach the two languages, in accordance with the educational guidelines;

E. Use of both languages in any matter enjoined by the principle of equality such as bank notes, passports, and stamps.

Videre fremgår det vedrørende den kurdiske region i Irak af artikel fire, at:

Third: The federal and official institutions and agencies in the Kurdistan region shall use both languages.¹

Af Landinfos responsnotat af 15. februar 2010 vedrørende intern flugt til det kurdiske selvstyreområde i Irak fremgår det, at:

(...) Det vil være en fordel å beherske kurdisk med tanke på å etablere seg permanent i KRG-provinsene.² På den annen side er det vanlig i Irak at ulike etnisk/religiøse grupper danner tette samfunn der de bor. Innenfor disse samfunnene forholder man seg eventuelt på sitt eget språk. En kan også legge til

¹ United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), http://www.uniraq.org/documents/iraqi_constitution.pdf

² KRG står for Kurdistan Regional Government (red.)



*grunn at offentlig forvaltning i KRG-provinsene generelt kan være behjelpelig på arabisk, som ved siden av kurdisk er offisielt språk i Irak.*³

En avisartikel publiceret på Institute For War & Peace Reporting (IWPR) den 24. september 2009 udtrykker, at kurdere der taler arabisk, har det med at tilhøre den ældre generation, nærmere:

Kurdish speakers of Arabic tend to belong to the older generation, including the current political elite, that was schooled before the creation of their semi-autonomous region in 1991. Many below the age of 35 do not speak the language.

Artiklen oplyser endvidere, at den kurdiske del af Irak i løbet af de seneste år har oplevet en mindre stigning med hensyn til undervisning i arabisk:

*...Recent years have seen a slight revival in Arabic teaching in Kurdistan. Schools specialise in the language have been opened to cater for refugees displaced by violence in other parts of Iraq. Most of the displaced are Arabs or ethnic Kurds who speak Arabic as a first language.*⁴

International Organization for Migration (IOM) Regional Hub-Northern Iraq, Erbil, oplyser i foråret 2010 vedrørende internt fordrevne i de kurdiske områder, at der tidligere har været vanskeligheder med hensyn til sproglige barrierer mellem arabisk-talende internt fordrevne og kurdiske myndigheder, herunder:

*In the beginning when IDPs started coming to KRI, there were some difficulties due to language barriers between Arabic-speaking IDPs and for example Asayish officers. However, to avoid misunderstandings the Asayish officers who handle cases regarding „information cards“ are now required to have Arabic language skills as this procedure for applying for an „information card“ is important.*⁵

I en e-mail til Udlændingeservice den 7. juli 2010 har Salah Badruddin, leder af ”The Kurdish Kawa Cultural Society”, Erbil, og leder af ”the Kurds-Arabs Friendship Association” fremført følgende vedrørende udbredelsen af det arabisk sprog i den kurdiske region:

”Now there are more than 200 thousand Arabs who do not talk Kurdish who are living in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, including Arab doctors and engineers, university professors, businessmen and workers, and they manage their daily life normally, that is the Arabic language is used here widely and on a large scale.

³ Internflukt til KRG-provinsene: den reelle tilgangen, Landinfo 15. februar 2010, p.6, http://www.landinfo.no/asset/1154/1/1154_1.pdf

⁴ Echoes of Arabic Fade From Kurdistan, IWPR, 24 September 2009 <http://www.iwpr.net/da/node/14096>

⁵ Entry Procedures and Residence for in Kurdistan Region of Iraq for Iraqi Nationals, Udlændingeservice FFM report, April 2010, p.18, http://www.nyidanmark.dk/NR/rdonlyres/254B813A-98D3-4DF1-935A-B047C1A231DD/0/rapport_irak_ifa_2010.pdf



For example, in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq there are primary, middle and secondary schools teaching in Arabic, and there are colleges and universities teaching in Arabic and an overwhelming majority of the people of Kurdistan speaks Arabic.

The constitution of the Federal Iraq considers both Arabic and Kurdish languages as official languages, so there is no problem for an Arabic person who is living in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and he can communicate and manage his life easily and without complications.”⁶

Vedrørende undervisning og skoleforhold fremgår det af Landinfos responsnotat af 15. februar 2010 vedrørende intern flugt til KRG, at

(...) Offentlig skolegang er gratis for alle irakiske barn. Det finnes offentlige skoler som gir undervisning på arabisk og assyrisk. Det skal være noe underdekning av skoletilbudet til arabisktalende barn. Det skal være brukbar dekning av skoletilbudet til assyrisktalende barn.⁷

Videre fremgår det af Udlændingesservice FFM rapport ”Entry Procedures and Residence for in Kurdistan Region of Iraq for Iraqi Nationals”, udgivet i april 2010, at:

IDPs of Arab origin informed the delegation during the interviews that their children were attending schools and that they were taught in Arabic. Some added that their children were also learning Kurdish in school.⁸

UNHCR Field Office i Erbil oplyser i foråret 2010 imidlertid vedrørende tilgængelighed af undervisning på arabisk, følgende:

[(According to UNHCR] Arabic language education is not widely available and when it is, most commonly it is concentrated in cities, making access for Arabic-speaking children in rural areas problematic or even in some cases, impossible.⁹

UNAMI har vedrørende undervisningsreform i den kurdiske region den 17. august 2008 på organisationens hjemmeside fremført, at denne inkluderer:

Preparing plan to use an new Arabic Language curriculum (incorporating Arabic as a second language)

Among subjects currently being taught in the new curricula is Arabic.¹⁰

⁶ E-mail til Udlændingesservice, 7. juli 2010

⁷ Internflukt til KRG-provinsene: den reelle tilgangen, Landinfo, 15. februar 2010, p. 6
http://www.landinfo.no/asset/1154/1/1154_1.pdf

⁸ Entry Procedures and Residence for in Kurdistan Region of Iraq for Iraqi Nationals, Udlændingesservice FFM report April 2010, p.35, http://www.nyidanmark.dk/NR/rdonlyres/254B813A-98D3-4DF1-935A-B047C1A231DD/0/rapport_irak_ifa_2010.pdf

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Educational Reform in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, UNAMI, 17 August 2008
<http://www.uniraq.org/newsroom/getarticle.asp?ArticleID=761>



Med hensyn til adgangen til arbejdsmarkedet for internt fordrevne, fremgår det af UNHCR Eligibility Guidelines for Assessing the International Protection Needs of Iraqi Asylum-Seekers, udgivet i April 2009, at:

*The lack of Kurdish language skills is another barrier to access employment for non-Kurdish IDPs, especially those that newly arrived. Skilled professionals such as professors or doctors have easily been absorbed into the local economy.*¹¹

Derudover fremgår det af en artikel udgivet i avisen the Kurdish Globe i november 2009, at:

Displaced Iraqi families living in Kurdistan Region say not speaking the Kurdish language makes their life even more difficult.

*The Kurdistan Youth Empowerment Organization (KYEO) with the help of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has begun a Kurdish language course for around 500 Iraqi Arab and Christian displaced persons living in Iraqi Kurdistan Region.*¹²

¹¹ UNHCR Eligibility Guidelines for Assessing the International Protection Needs of Iraqi Asylum-Seekers, UNHCR, April 2009, p. 57, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/49f569cf2.html>

¹² Iraqis Learn Kurdish Language to Find Jobs, The Kurdish Globe, 26 November 2009, <http://www.kurdishglobe.net/displayArticle.jsp?id=9DE6A48BA6DBE53E1BC81610082AB58A>