

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	407
Land:	Iran
Kilde:	Udlændingesservice.
Titel:	Dokumentations- og Projektkontorets notat af 15. marts 2010 som svar på Asylkontorets høring af 10. marts 2010
Udgivet:	10. marts 2010
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	9. maj 2011



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Spørgsmål fra Asylkontoret om IRAN

Den 10. marts 2010 modtog Dokumentations- og Projektkontoret følgende spørgsmål fra Asylkontoret i forbindelse med behandling af en asylansøgning fra Iran:

1. Er det muligt for muslimer (i denne sag Shiitter) at besøge kristne kirker? I givet fald, udfører myndighederne så indgangskontrol og/eller kontrolbesøg i øvrigt ved kirkerne, således at ikke-kristne nægtes adgang?
2. Kan du oplyse mig om de nærmere omstændigheder for et såkaldt "midlertidigt ægteskab"? Nærmere bestemt hvor lang den midlertidige periode er, om parret normalvis bor sammen og fører et almindeligt samværliv, og særligt om retten i Iran kan pålægge en borger at indgå et midlertidigt ægteskab imod borgerens vilje?
3. I forbindelse med demonstrationerne ved præsidentvalget i juni 2009 og Lolagar-moskeens brand - Hvilken dato blev Lolagar-moskeen ildspåsat? Hvorledes (fx molotov cocktail?) blev moskeen ildspåsat og af hvem? Omkom der nogen? Hvem omkom – myndighedspersoner eller civilpersoner? Er nogen blevet anholdt, tilbageholdt, dømt, evt. straffet og efterfølgende løsladt i forbindelse med selve moskeens ildspåsættelse? Og i så fald hvor mange?

Ad 1:

Det er muligt for muslimer – sunniere såvel som shiitter - at besøge kristne kirker i Iran. Dokumentationskontoret har ikke kunnet fundet oplysninger om, at de iranske myndigheder udfører kontrol ved indgang til kirkerne.

**Ad 2:**

- Der er ingen begrænsninger på, hvor mange "Sigheh" eller midlertidige ægteskaber en mand kan indgå.
- Et midlertidigt ægteskab kan vare fra en time til 99 år. Varigheden aftales mellem parret ved indgåelsen af ægteskabet. Manden har dog ret til at ophæve ægteskabet inden den aftalte periodes udløb.
- Parret kan vælge at bo sammen eller hver for sig. Normalvis bor parret hver for sig (hvilket bl.a. skyldes at det ofte er mænd, der i forvejen gifte, der indgår midlertidig ægteskab).
- Det er ofte enker eller fraskilte kvinder, der indgår et midlertidigt ægteskab.
- Der gælder stort set ingen juridiske bindinger forbundet med et midlertidigt ægteskab. Midlertidigt ægteskab behøver ikke at blive registreret nogen steder, ligesom tilstedeværelse af vidner heller ikke er nødvendigt. Modsat normalt ægteskab har manden ingen forsørgelsespligt i et midlertidigt ægteskab.
- Retten kan ikke pålægge en borger at indgå midlertidigt ægteskab imod hans/hendes vilje. Dog har dokumentationskontoret kendskab til tilfælde, hvor en mand og en kvinde er pågrebet i en situation, hvor der har været mistanke om forhold udenfor ægteskab, og retten har i disse tilfælde pålagt, at de omgående skal giftes. Det er imidlertid ikke lykkedes dokumentationskontoret at finde dokumentation herfor.

SE BILAG 1**Ad 3:**

Med hensyn til motivet bag branden i Lolagar-moskeen og de efterfølgende uroligheder, samt antallet af de dræbte, sårede og arresterede, har det ikke været muligt at indsamle præcise og sikre oplysninger. Manglende tilstedeværelse af udenlandske journalister såvel som uafhængige iranske medier har betydet, at de foreliggende rapporter og nyheder om episoden har været temmelig divergerende og til tider modstridende. Med dette kildekritiske forbehold i mente, kan der oplyses følgende om episoden:

- Episoden fandt sted lørdag den 20. juni 2009 (30. Khordad 1388 ifølge den iranske tidsregning).
- Det var folk, der stod udenfor moskeen, der kastede molotov-cocktails ind i moskeen, hvilket også fremgår af det vedhæftede videoklip (se bilag 2). Hvem kastede MC, og hvad var motivet, er der imidlertid ikke bekræft-



tede oplysninger om, og regeringen og oppositionen beskylder hinanden for at stå bag branden.

- Hvad angår antallet af de dræbte, sårede og arresterede, kan man læse følgende:

Police arrests 457 Iranians in Tehran protests on 20 June

Mehr News Agency quoted a statement by the Law Enforcement Force on 21 June, as saying: "After disregarding warnings by the country's officials and the commanders of the Law Enforcement Force, 457 people who made attempts in creating insecurity, had direct clashes with the police and distorted the public order yesterday [20 June] were identified and arrested.

Mehr News quoted by BBC

Kilde: BBC-Monitoring

<http://www.bbcmonitoringonline.com/mmu/mmu?page=77&action=view&item=12&srchid=003wmio&sw=0>

People killed in mosque fire during unrest-Iran TV

Sun Jun 21, 2009 4:37am EDT

TEHRAN, June 21 (Reuters) - Iranian state television said "a few" people were killed inside a Tehran mosque set on fire during street protests on Saturday evening.

Sunday's television report blamed "rioters" for the incident.

"Lolagar mosque was set on fire and unfortunately a few of our citizens inside the mosque were martyred," state television said, referring to a mosque in southwest Tehran.

Kilde: Reuter <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSDAH130601>

Iran TV corrects report on mosque fire fatalities

Sun Jun 21, 2009 10:06am BST

TEHRAN, June 21 (Reuters) - Iranian state television on Sunday corrected its earlier report that "a few" people were killed inside a mosque set on fire during unrest in Tehran on Saturday.

"In the setting on fire of Lolagar mosque none of our citizens inside the mosque were killed," state television said, adding it apologised for the mistake. (Reporting Zahra Hosseinian; Writing by Fredrik Dahl; Editing by



Jon Hemming)

Kilde: Reuter <http://uk.reuters.com/article/idUKDAH131893>

Derudover beretter BBC Monitoring om følgende:

Iranian state television has reported that 10 people were killed and more than 100 injured in clashes on Saturday between police and what it called "terrorist groups" in Teheran. Another state television channel said 13 had died. The reports said rioters had set on fire two petrol stations in the city and attacked a military post. There is no independent confirmation of the reports. The head of Iran's police has said that any further unrest over the disputed election will be confronted decisively.

English-language state television Press TV reported that "13 people were killed in police clashes with terrorist groups in Tehran" and the station's internet site said calm had been returned to the streets of the Iranian capital.

Al-Jazeera led its evening bulletins on 20 June with the demonstrations in Tehran, carrying live dispatches, reporting Iranian reactions and commenting on developments.

Kilde: BBC Monitoring

<http://www.bbcmonitoringonline.com/mmu/mmu?page=77&action=view&item=17&srchid=003wmio&sw=0>

- Billeder fra Lolagar-moske-episoden samt links til videoklip fra episoden (en af dem fra Al-Jazeera-kanalen) er vedlagt som bilag 2.

Med venlig hilsen

Majid Behbahani

Fuldmægtig



Bilag 1

Den britiske Home Office skriver i sin "COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION REPORT, IRAN, 26 JANUARY 2010":

'Sigheh' or temporary marriage

- 23.24 An article in the Guardian dated 4 June 2007 stated: "The custom of sigheh, which allows couples to establish unions lasting from a few minutes to 99 years, is permitted under Shia Islam but has been likened in Iran to prostitution ... Sigheh children are classed as legitimate." [16j]
- 23.25 An Inter Press News Agency article dated 26 June 2007 explained temporary marriage in the following terms:
- "Under temporary marriages, practiced largely by Shiites and banned by most Sunni sects, there are no limits as to the number of temporary wives a man can take. Unlike in Sunni communities, having multiple permanent wives is quite rare among Iranian Shiites. A temporary marriage does not have to have witnesses or be registered anywhere, although it is always possible to register a marriage with a notary.
- "Just an agreement between the parties involved and a few sentences uttered in Arabic, or even in one's own language, are enough for the temporary marriage to be done. The husband has the exclusive right to terminate the marriage at any point he wishes, even before the term is over and without the wife's consent.
- "Widely practised in Iran by married and more rarely by single men, temporary marriages are largely looked down upon by traditional Iranian society, even among the very religious. In nearly all cases, women who enter into temporary marriages are divorcees or widows. Virgin women need have permission from their father or paternal grandfather to enter into such a marriage, and temporary marriages involving young unmarried women are quite uncommon except among the extremely needy.
- "Unlike the usual marriage, a temporary marriage does not create any financial obligations for the man, who is only obliged to pay an agreed amount of money as dowry to the woman at the time of marriage, upon being asked during the marriage or at the time of its termination." [100a]
- 23.26 On 28 January 2005 it was reported by the UNHCR Ankara Country of Origin Information team in its 'Chronology of Events in Iran', revised March 2005, that the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, "...expressed deep concern over the fact that the age of majority in Iran is 15 for boys and 9 for girls, which implies that [children] are not pro-



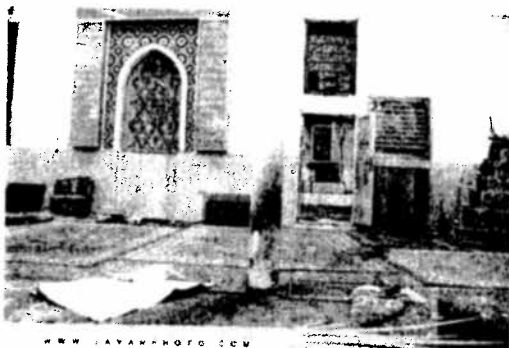
tected by the Convention above these ages. This could also result in 'forced, early and temporary marriages,' the committee said." [3k]

- 23.27 The USSD Report 2008 stated:
"The country's Islamic law permits a man to have as many as four wives and an unlimited number of sigheh [temporary relationships], based on a Shia custom in which a woman may become the wife of a Muslim male after a simple religious ceremony and a civil contract outlining the union's conditions. Such wives were not granted rights associated with traditional marriage." [4a] (Section 5)
- 23.28 The USSD Report 2008 also stated:
"Prostitution is illegal, but it took place under the legal cover of 'sigheh,' or temporary marriage. International press reports described prostitution as a widespread problem. The problem appeared aggravated by difficult economic conditions and rising numbers of drug users and run-away children. In March authorities arrested Tehran police chief Reza Zarei after he was discovered in a brothel during a police raid." [4a] (Section 5)

Kilde: http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1226_1265210960_iran-270110.pdf
Side 169-170

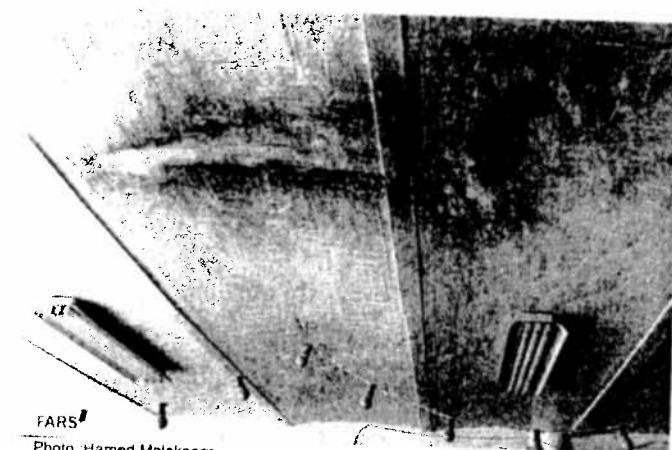


Bilag 2



Exclusive

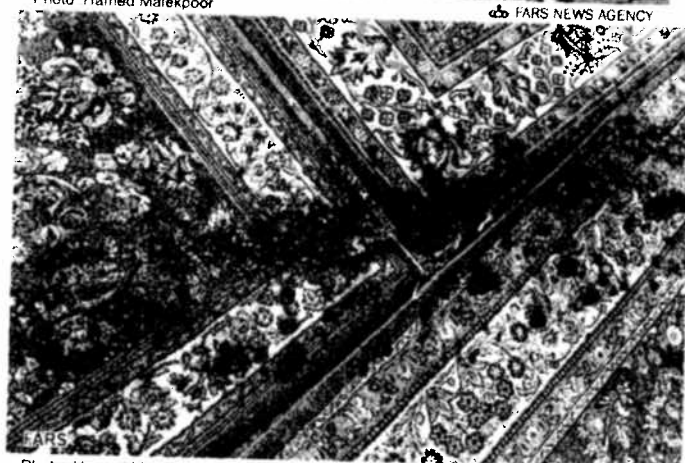




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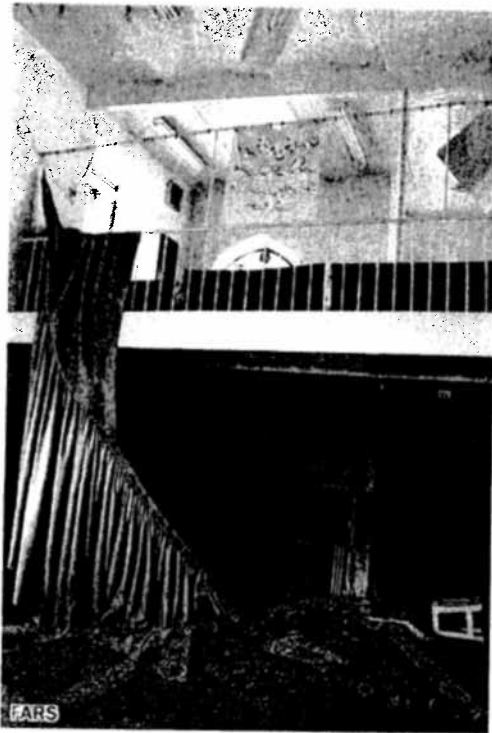


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Links til videoklips om Lolagar-episoden:

[Lolagar-Mosque Tehran YouTube](#)

[Lolagar-Moske nr. 2 YouTube](#)