

2015-10-28

Fråga-svar

Ukraina. Hizb ut-Tahrir

Fråga

Vad är ukrainska myndigheters inställning till och behandling av medlemmar av gruppen Hizb-ut-Tahrir? Är organisationen laglig?

Svar

Flertalet källor konstaterar att organisationen Hizb ut-Tahrir är laglig i Ukraina. Sökningar har gjorts för perioden efter maktskiftet och ingen ytterligare rapportering, vare sig positiv eller negativ, har hittats om myndigheternas inställning idag.

Crimean Field Mission on Human Rights (2015):

However, according to the Ukrainian legislation, Hizb ut-Tahrir was a legal organization in Crimea and had certain adherents who stayed in Crimea. (s. 8)

Jamestown Foundation (2014):

Dagestani businessman and activist Abakar Abakarov noted that, unlike Russia, Ukraine does not ban Muslim organizations like Hizb ut-Tahrir or the Muslim Brotherhood, or Islamic literature.

Bakgrundsinformation

Enligt UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) har Hizb ut-Tahrir verkat på Krim i över tio års tid. OHCHR (2014):

Hizb ut-Tahrir had been functioning in Crimea for over a decade, mainly being active in the spheres of education and politics. Reportedly, most of its members have fled Crimea due to fear of prosecution by the Russian Federation based on charges of terrorism. (s. 30-31)

The Independent konstaterar i en artikel från mars 2014 att Hizb ut-Tahrir har en fredlig historia i Ukraina. The Independent (2014):

Hizb ut-Tahrir has been blamed in many countries for promoting radicalism; but violent militancy caused by it is hard to find in Ukraine.

Den engelska tankesmedjan Chatham House har sammanfattat situationen för Hizb ut-Tahrir i Ukraina de senaste åren. Chatham House (2014):

Hizb ut-Tahrir provides an example of the significant changes facing the Muslim community in Crimea, and especially those who associate with transnational Islamic groups. It had a fair degree of freedom under the Ukrainian legal system, operating openly when it came to staging meetings, conferences and rallies. (s. 8)

Over the past few years Hizb ut-Tahrir in Ukraine developed legal action and lobbying as part of its tactics. In 2009–10 it was at the forefront of the so-called ‘hijab case’, lobbying for Muslim women to be allowed to wear head-covering when being photographed for identification documents (see below). Since 2010 it has also highlighted cases of discrimination by the Ukrainian authorities, e.g. the deportation of Uzbek citizens from Ukraine, arrests during the 2012 anti-terror campaign or the kidnapping of an Islamic activist and missionary in 2014. It has framed stories as human rights abuse cases on their website, and also on the website of the Human Rights Movement of Crimea, an organization that acts as a front for Hizb ut-Tahrir. (s. 9)

Hizb ut-Tahrir started experiencing indirect pressure as means of controlling its activities only in 2012–13. Despite some manipulation and inconsistent regulations, the Ukrainian government in Crimea did not generally adopt a heavy-handed approach in dealing with non-traditional Islamic groups. The reported cases related either to individual arrests or to allegations in being involved in terrorism. A series of such arrests (including set-up cases with planted weapons) took place in 2012, as part of the ‘anti-terror’ campaign around the time of the Euro 2012 football tournament. There were also some attempts to shut down Hizb ut-Tahrir’s rallies and its international forum in 2013, which the organization swiftly presented as examples of persecution. However, this was not comparable to its repression in Russia. (s. 9)

Instead of gradual change as was the case for the Muslim community in Russia, Muslims in Crimea have faced drastic and sudden restrictions. Transnational Islamic groups operating in Crimea will most likely persist, though they will have to change their tactics and mode of operations just as their counterparts have done in Russia. Thus Hizb ut-Tahrir members currently prefer to keep a low profile in Crimea, while some have chosen to relocate. (s. 13)

Open Democracy konstaterar också att förändringen efter den ryska annekteringen av Krim är påtaglig i behandlingen av Hizb ut-Tahrir, något som har lett till att många lämnat Krim. Open Democracy (2015):

Since Crimea came under Russian Federation jurisdiction in 2014, several non-traditional religious organisations have found their activities coming under threat, such as Hizb ut-Tahrir, international pan-Islamic political organisation.

Hizb ut-Tahrir is not banned in Ukraine, and had several thousand supporters in the peninsula. These people held meetings, conferences and rallies before Russian annexation, and were openly critical of the peninsula's Islamic establishment, making public statements and inviting foreign speakers.

This all ended in March 2014: Russia sees Hizb ut-Tahrir as a terrorist organisation, and this was the main reason for the wave of searches of Muslim homes last year, which ostensibly followed up on tip-offs about people harbouring arms, drugs and extremist literature (which generally turned out to be the Quran).

This harassment from the security services has led some Hizb ut-Tahrir supporters to leave the peninsula and settle in mainland Ukraine, quite a few of them in the L'viv area. Others, wanting to remain in Crimea, have left the banned movement and shifted their allegiance to the Tauric Muftiate.

According to Vladimir Makarov, deputy Interior Ministry chief in charge of counter-extremism, the number of Hizb ut-Tahrir supporters in Crimea has fallen by 75% (from 10,000 to 2,500) since annexation, to a figure comparable to the rest of Russia.

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.

Källförteckning

(alla källor hämtade 2015-10-27)

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