

2013-12-16

## Fråga-svar

### **Marocko. Situationen för personer som konverterat från islam till kristendom**

#### **Fråga:**

Hur ser lagstiftningen ut och hur är situationen för kristna i landet?

#### **Svar:**

##### **Kommentar från landanalytiker:**

Sammanställning av information från olika källor, vilken pekar på intolerans från myndigheternas sida gentemot kristna och särskilt konvertiter/missionärer. I allmänhet tillåts dock kristna utöva sin tro, vilket också garanteras i den nya konstitutionen.

U.S. Department of State (2012):

The constitution and other laws and policies protect religious freedom but, in practice, the government restricted religious freedom in some cases. The trend in the government's respect for religious freedom did not change significantly during the year. The constitution stipulates that Islam is the official state religion and designates the King as Commander of the Faithful (*'amir al-mu'mineen*) and Defender of the Community and the Faith (*hami hama al-milla wa ad-din*) in the country. (s. 1)

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There were reports of societal abuses or discrimination based on religious affiliation, belief, or practice, mainly

involving converts from Islam to other religions. Christians continued to report societal scrutiny and pressure from non-Christian family and friends. (s. 1)

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Some Moroccan Christians reported decreased police harassment. (s. 2)

#### Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) (2011):

According to article 3 of the Moroccan constitution of July 2011, [translation]

“Islam is the state religion, which guarantees everyone the freedom of worship” (Morocco 29 July 2011). Article 220 of the Moroccan penal code states:

[translation] “Anyone who, through violence or threat, restrains or prevents one or several persons from worshiping or attending worship, is punishable by imprisonment for six months to three years and by a fine of 200 to 500 dirham” (s. 1)

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According to an islamologist who gave an interview to a correspondent of the Casablanca daily *Aujourd’hui le Maroc*, Christians, in contrast with Jews, do not have a legal status that guarantees their rights as a minority (s. 1)

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Moroccan Christians do not have the freedom of the city in Morocco. They are considered to be traitors by the authorities and the population, who subject them to all kinds of pressure: insults, spitting ... families are even encouraged to kick out family members who are Christians (s. 2)

#### Freedom House (2013):

Nearly all Moroccans are Muslims. While the small Jewish community is permitted to practice its faith without government interference, Moroccan authorities are growing increasingly intolerant of social and religious diversity, as reflected in arrest campaigns against Shiites, Muslim converts to Christianity, and those opposed to a law enforcing the Ramadan fast.

Tips på länk för ytterligare läsning:

International Christian Concern, 2014-02-14

<http://www.persecution.org/2014/02/12/evangelism-charges-dropped-against-moroccan-convert/> (hämtad 2014-02-18)

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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

Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2013 – Morocco*, 2013-01, [http://www.ecoi.net/local\\_link/244395/354242\\_en.html](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/244395/354242_en.html) (Hämtad 2013-12-13)

Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB), *Morocco: General situation of Muslims who converted to Christianity, and specifically those who converted to Catholicism; their treatment by Islamists and the authorities, including state protection (2008-2011)*, 2011-11-10, (Lifos dokumentnr. 27050)

U.S. Department of State, *2012 International Religious Freedom Report. Morocco*, 2013-05-20, (Lifos 30552)

