

Anhang

1. Die Artikel 62, 63 und 64 des Friedensvertrags von Sèvres – 1920 (bezüglich der Autonomie und Unabhängigkeit Kurdistans):

The Treaty of Sèvres 10 August 1920: Articles Relating to Kurdistan

Article 62

A Commission sitting at Constantinople and composed of three members appointed by the British, French and Italian Governments respectively shall draft within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty a scheme of local autonomy for the predominantly Kurdish areas lying east of the Euphrates, south of the southern boundary of Armenia as it may be hereafter determined, and north of the frontier of Turkey with Syria and Mesopotamia, as defined in Article 27, II. (2) and (3). If unanimity cannot be secured on any question, it will be referred by the members of the Commission to their respective Governments. The scheme shall contain full safeguards for the protection of the Assyro-Chaldeans and other racial religious minorities within these areas, and with this object a Commission composed of British, French, Italian, Persian and Kurdish representatives shall visit the spot to examine and decide what rectifications, if any, should be made to the Turkish frontier where, under the provisions of the present Treaty, that frontier coincides with that of Persia.

Article 63

The Turkish Government hereby agrees to accept and execute the decisions of both the Commissions mentioned in Article 62 within three months from their communication to the said Government.

Article 64

If within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Kurdish peoples within the areas defined in Article 62 shall address themselves to the Council of the League of Nations in such a manner as to show that a majority of the population of these areas desires independence from Turkey, and if the Council then considers that these peoples are capable of such independence and recommends that it should be granted to them, Turkey hereby agree to execute such a recommendation, and to renounce all rights and title over these areas.

The detailed provisions for such renunciation will form the subject of a separate agreement between the principal Allied Powers and Turkey.

If and when such renunciation takes place, no objection will be raised by the principle Allied Powers to the voluntary admission to such an independent Kurdish State of the Kurds inhabiting that part of Kurdistan which has been hitherto been included in the Mosul Vilayet.

2. Die gemeinsame Erklärung der britischen und irakischen Regierungen vom Dezember 1922 (bezüglich des Rechtes der Kurden auf eine eigene kurdische Regierung innerhalb der Grenzen Iraks):*

The joint British-Iraqish statement to the League of Nations, on 24 December 1922

The Government of His Britannic Majesty and the Government of Iraq recognise the rights of the Kurds living within the frontiers of Iraq, to establish a Kurdish Government within these frontiers. They hope that the different Kurdish groups will arrive as soon as possible at an arrangement among them on the form they desire for this government and the Limits within which they would like it to extend. They will send responsible delegates to discuss their economic and political relations with the Government of His Britannic Majesty and the Iraqi government.

Quelle: Furubjelke und Sheikmous, 1991, S.2.

* Diese Erklärung wurde am 21. Dezember 1922 in Bagdad bekanntgegeben, siehe den arabischen Text in: al-Hassani, 1988 : 282.

3. Das Dekret des sogenannten „*Revolution's Command Council (RCC)*“ (der regierenden Baath-Partei) SF / 4008 vom 20. Juni 1987 (bezüglich des Umgangs [der irakischen Behörden] mit den kurdischen Dörfern in den sogenannten „verbotenen Zonen“, bzw. hinsichtlich der „Endlösung“ der kurdischen Frage im Irak):

„ ... Angesichts der Tatsache, dass der Zeitpunkt für die Zusammenlegung dieser Dörfer (in collective towns) am 21. Juni 1987 ausläuft, haben wir beschlossen, dass die folgenden Maßnahmen mit Wirkung vom 22. Juni 1987 ergriffen werden sollen:

1. Alle Dörfer, in denen Subversive, Agenten des Iran und ähnliche Verräter gefunden werden, sind aus Sicherheitsgründen als Sperrzone zu betrachten.
2. Sie sind als operationelle Gebiete zu betrachten, die für alle Personen und Tiere absolute Sperrzone sind, in denen die Truppen nach eigenem Ermessen ohne Einschränkungen das Feuer eröffnen können, es sei denn, unser Büro erteilt andere Instruktionen.
3. Jegliches Betreten der Zonen ist ebenso verboten wie das Verlassen derselben. Das gleiche gilt für die landwirtschaftliche Bearbeitung, die Viehzucht oder industrielle Tätigkeiten. Entsprechend ihrer gesetzlichen Möglichkeiten wird das alles sorgfältig von den dafür ausgebildeten Einrichtungen überwacht.
4. Die Korps-Kommandeure können sowohl mit Artillerie als auch mit Hubschraubern oder der Luftwaffe die Gebiete nach eigenem Gutdünken bombardieren. Das gilt für jede Tages- oder Nachtzeit, damit sie die größtmögliche Zahl von Personen, die sich in diesen verbotenen Zonen aufhalten, töten können, Sie haben uns über die Ergebnisse zu informieren.
5. Alle Personen, die in diesen Dörfern festgenommen werden, sind in Haft zu nehmen, wo sie von den Sicherheitsdiensten befragt werden. Alle Personen im Alter zwischen 15 und 70 Jahren sind hinzurichten, nachdem möglichst nutzvolle Informationen von ihnen in Erfahrung gebracht werden konnten, von denen wir vorschriftsmäßig in Kenntnis zu setzen sind.
6. Diejenigen, die sich den Regierungs- oder Parteieinrichtungen ergeben, sind längstens für einen Zeitraum von drei Tagen von kompetenten Agenten zu befragen. Diese Zeit kann notfalls auf zehn Tage ausgedehnt werden, vorausgesetzt, wir werden über den Fall unterrichtet. Sollte die Befragung eine längere Zeit in Anspruch nehmen, muss telefonisch oder durch den Genossen Taher (Tawfiq) al-Ani unsere Zustimmung dazu eingeholt werden.
7. Alles, was von den Beratern (mustashars) und Truppen der Nationalen Verteidigungsbataillone [BdNV] erbeutet wird, bleibt ihnen überlassen mit Ausnahme von schweren, motorisierten und mittelgroßen Waffen. Die leichten Waffen können sie behalten. Sie müssen uns allerdings die Anzahl dieser Waffen mitteilen. Diese Information ist von den Korps-Kommandeuren umgehend den Beratern ebenso wie den Kompanie- und Zugführern mitzuteilen. Sie haben uns ebenfalls mit genauen Informationen über ihre Einsätze in den Nationalen Verteidigungsbataillonen zu versehen. [...]“.

4. Die UN-Resolution 688:

United Nations

S/RES/0688(1991)
5 April 1991

RESOLUTION 688 (1991)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 2982nd meeting on 5 April 1991

The Security Council,

Mindful of its duties and its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned by the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, including most recently in Kurdish populated areas, which led to a massive flow of refugees towards and across international frontiers and to cross-border incursions, which threaten international peace and security in the region,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering involved, Taking note of the letters sent by the representatives of Turkey and France to the United Nations dated 2 April 1991 and 4 April 1991, respectively (S/22435 and S/22442),

Taking note also of the letters sent by the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations dated 3 and 4 April 1991, respectively (S/22436 and S/22447),

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq and of all States in the area,

Bearing in mind the Secretary-General's report of 20 March 1991 (S/22366),

1. Condemns the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, including most recently in Kurdish populated areas, the consequences of which threaten international peace and security in the region;
2. Demands that Iraq, as a contribution to remove the threat to international peace and security in the region, immediately end this repression and express the hope in the same context that an open dialogue will take place to ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens are respected;
3. Insists that Iraq allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq and to make available all necessary facilities for their operations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Iraq and to report forthwith, if appropriate on the basis of a further mission to the region, on the plight of the Iraqi civilian population, and in particular the Kurdish population, suffering from the repression in all its forms inflicted by the Iraqi authorities;
5. Requests further the Secretary-General to use all the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the critical needs of the refugees and displaced Iraqi population;
6. Appeals to all Member States and to all humanitarian organizations to contribute to these humanitarian relief efforts;
7. Demands that Iraq cooperate with the Secretary-General to these ends;
8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Quelle: Internet: <http://www.puk.org> (01.12.2002)

5. Das Friedensabkommen von Paris:

The Paris Agreement between PUK and KDP

The KDP and the PUK delegations met in France July 16-22 [1994] in order to settle their differences and discuss the present situation and the future of Iraqi Kurdistan. They have reached agreement on the following:

I. ORGANIZATION OF POWERS

Iraqi Kurdistan shall be administered by a democratic system that will guarantee pluralism, respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights of the national and religious minorities.

1) PRESIDENCY OF IRAQI KURDISTAN

- a) The President of the Iraqi Kurdistan Region is elected by direct universal ballot for a period of 4 years. His powers are defined by the law no. 2 whereby the title of leader is to be replaced by the title of President.
- b) For the interim period before the presidential election, a Presidential Council composed of the Prime Minister, the President of Kurdistan National Assembly, and the President of the Court of Appeals will exercise authorities of the President as defined in law no. 2. The decisions of the Council should be unanimous.
- c) This arrangement should be ratified by a parliamentary vote.

2) GOVERNMENT

- a) The Region of Iraqi Kurdistan will continue to be administered by a coalition government until the next elections.
- b) This government shall be broadened in order to include groups as yet not represented such as political parties and national minorities and independent personalities.
- c) The governmental decisions shall be taken within the government and within every ministry without interference from political parties.
- d) The government, after appropriate study, shall be reorganized. The acquired experience will be taken into account to create, eliminate or merge some ministries in order to address the needs of the region in a more effective manner.
- e) The following institutions shall be established:
 - A **Council of Civil Service** in charge of impartial recruiting of civil servants on the basis of meritocracy.

-**A General Auditing Office** in charge of checking the financial management of the Region.

-**A Board of Planning** in charge of planning of the regional economy and setting priorities for development.

f) In the formation of the new government, the principle of balance between the two main parties in number and significance of the ministries shall be maintained.

g) Inside the government, every minister shall have the totality of the powers granted by law to him/her for the running of the ministry. A deputy-minister shall carry out the powers delegated to him/her by the minister according to the law.

h) The present administration of Iraqi Kurdistan, which has proved inefficient, should be substantially reorganized under the supervision of the Council of Ministers. Its personnel should be substantially reduced. Civil servants must be appointed on the basis of their competence and are obliged to observe political neutrality. They must have adequate salaries in order to fight corruption and create a qualified and competent administration.

3) CONSTITUTION

A Constitution for the Iraqi Kurdistan region should be prepared. The Kurdish Institute will bring together experts from the existing federal states in order to prepare a draft before the end of October 1994. This draft shall be submitted to the Kurdistan National Assembly which will then ratify and adapt it after due consideration before the end of the year.

4) ELECTIONS

a) The parliamentary and presidential elections shall take place in May 1995, when the term of the present Parliament expires.

b) These elections should be preceded by the normalization of the situation.

c) A census of population should be organized before the elections in order to establish a reliable electoral register.

d) Elections should be monitored by as many foreign observers as possible.

e) The leaders of the parties should pledge before the local and international public opinion that they would abide by the result of the elections whatever they may be.

f) Whatever the outcome of the elections a coalition government will be formed on the basis of the new balance of powers, i.e., the respective representation of each party in the Kurdistan National Assembly.

g) Municipal elections should be held according to the law. The date of these elections is subject to the agreement between the two parties.

II. DEFENSE AND SECURITY OF THE REGION

1) MILITARY ISSUES

- a) The present system of national defense which has proved inefficient must be substantially reorganized. To this end the Ministry of Peshmerga Affairs should be replaced by a Staff Committee composed of high ranking military officers and placed under the direct authority of the Prime Minister and the deputy Prime Minister.
- b) A unified army in the exclusive service of the Government and in charge of the defense of the Region of Iraqi Kurdistan shall be formed on the basis of the principle of compulsory national service.
- c) In the interim period a substantial and progressive reduction of the Peshmerga forces shall be implemented down to a level jointly agreed.
- d) The militia must be progressively disbanded according to a time table jointly agreed. Solutions shall be proposed for permitting the social reinstatement of their members.
- e) For the practical application of these points of agreement it will be necessary to call in foreign experts.

2) POLICE AND SECURITY SERVICES

- a) Given the importance and urgency of the safety of persons and property in the region, police and internal security should be reorganized quickly and placed under the exclusive authority of the government.
- b) This reorganization should be conducted with the responsibility and the supervision of the Council of Ministers and requires important technical and financed means. Police and security personnel should receive a high level of training and adequate salary in order to allow them to devote themselves fully at their duties.
- c) A police academy should be set up for the training of the police and security forces.
- d) All police and security personnel should receive a special training on the basic principles of civil and democratic conduct and the observation of the human rights and allegiance to the Government.
- e) Foreign experts should be invited to assist the local forces in particular in the field of technical means and training.
- f) A timetable should be set up quickly in order to specify the duration and stages of this reorganization. A conference of police and internal security shall be convened before the end of August for this reorganization, its timetable and its modalities.
- g) Units and personnel appointed by parties nomination shall be transferred to other governmental services. Recruitment of the required number of the police and security personnel should be through national conscription and enrollment of the university graduates and qualified professional after accomplishing their required training period.

III. ECONOMY AND FINANCES

- a) Given that the adverse economic situation in Iraqi Kurdistan which suffers from a double embargo and the consequence of successive wars and where more than 50% of the workforce is unemployed, is one of the main causes of the recent conflict, a substantial international aid is required for the stabilization of the Region.
- b) This stabilization requires the relaxing of the UN sanctions in order to allow for the purchase of certain equipment necessary for the restabilization of the economy, in particular, a refinery to meet the rising demands of the population for energy.
- c) Since international aid has so far gone through the NGOs, the Government has no means of regulating and planning the economy. The regional Government must seek direct aid assistance from the donor countries and agencies to be used to revitalize the region's economy.
- d) The Kurdistan National Assembly should legislate a law defining the framework for the functioning of the local and foreign NGOs as soon as possible.
- e) Customs revenues should go exclusively to the Public Treasury. Parties should present to the Government accounts for the revenue obtained during the period since the May 1st 1994. The Government should not make any payment to the parties before customs are placed under its effective control.
- f) Customs services should be reorganized, cleansed from its incompetent elements who will be replaced by civil servants appointed on the basis of their competence and their professionalism, without political considerations.
- g) The bank of the Region should be guarded and protected by the police forces of the Government without parties intervention.

IV. REGIONAL AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

1) RELATIONS WITH THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

- a) The Kurdish administration should offer political asylum to persecuted Kurds provided they do not have military bases inside Iraqi Kurdistan and do not launch cross-border attacks.
- b) While we believe the principle of mutual non-intervention in the internal affairs of Iraqi Kurdistan and neighbouring countries, both sides welcome peaceful, democratic solutions to the Kurdish question in these countries.
- c) Any cooperation with the neighbouring countries or political parties should not be used by one party against the other, but should be to the benefit of the Kurdish people in Iraqi Kurdistan. In view of this both parties should inform each other, cooperate with each other and avoid unilateral initiatives at the expense of the Kurds in neighbouring countries.

2) REPRESENTATION OF KURDISTAN REGIONAL GOVERNMENT ABOARD

- a) The representative of the KRG is the designated official envoy and shall work and cooperate with his/her deputy in the field of foreign relations.
- b) Party offices and bureaus should not intervene in the work of the representatives of the regional Government concerning foreign affairs.
- c) KRG offices aboard will be established and financed by the Government. However, at the early states the two political parties should finance these offices.
- d) There should be regular periodic meetings among the representatives of the KRG organizations aboard and between the leadership of the two parties.
- e) Hold seminars and briefings and participate in diplomatic training.
- f) An advisory committee comprising professionals and experts on foreign policy should be established to advise the KRG on foreign policy matters.
- g) KRG bureaus in New York and Brussels should be established.

V. TIMETABLE

- a) Normalization: immediately.
- b) Before the end of August 1994, the new Government shall be formed and the presidential Council shall be established.
- c) Census of population will be carried out in October 1994 and an electoral register should be compiled before the end of December 1994.
- d) Experts promised by Mr. Kouchner and other personalities should come to Kurdistan before the census.
- e) Observers and experts for the elections should start to come to Kurdistan long before the elections, if possible as soon as the beginning of 1995.
- f) A draft of the Constitution for the Region will be made ready with the help of experts in October, to be submitted to the Kurdistan National Assembly for ratification before the end of 1994.
- g) The new institutions (General Auditing Office, Council of Civil Servants, Board of Planning) will be set up by the new Government before the end of 1994.

VI. MONITORING AND ARBITRATION

The French and English texts of the present agreement, duly signed in 22 July 1994 in the presence of his Excellency Bernard Dorin, Chancellor of State and Ambassador of France, and Mr. Kendal Nezan, President of Kurdish Institute of Paris, Mr. Fuad Hussein and Mr. Abbas Vali vice-presidents of the Kurdish Institute of Paris and Dr. Najmaddin Karim, the President of KNC, are true originals.

A monitoring and arbitration committee composed of Kurdish and foreign personalities and advisors shall be put in place in order to arbitrate in cases of possible conflicts of opinion in matters related to the interpretation and implementation of this agreement. The composition of this committee shall be specified before the final signing of the agreement by the two Kurdish leaders, and after consultation with the parties concerned.

Mr. Sami Rahman

Mr. Nausherwan Amin

Head of the KDP delegation

Head of PUK delegation

Quelle: Internet, <http://www.kdp.pp.se> (26.12.2002)

6. Die Friedensübereinkunft von Washington:

Final Statement of the Leaders' Meeting

September 17, 1998

Reaffirmation of Previous Achievements

On behalf of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), we thank Secretary Albright and the US government for facilitating a series of amicable and productive meetings here in Washington over the past several days. We appreciate their efforts in helping to bring us back together and to assist us in creating a framework for future cooperation. The meetings have been a major step forward towards a full and lasting reconciliation, which will provide new hope to the Kurds, Turkomen, and Assyrians and Chaldeans of the Iraqi Kurdistan region of Iraq.

Both parties also welcome the continuing engagement of the governments of Turkey and the United Kingdom in the peace and reconciliation process. We wish to recognize the irreplaceable role our separate consultations in Ankara and London played in making these talks a success.

In Washington, we have discussed ways to improve the regional administration of the three northern provinces and to settle long-standing political differences within the context of the Ankara Accords of October 1996. We have reached several important areas of agreement on how to implement those accords.

We affirm the territorial integrity and unity of Iraq. The three northern provinces of Dohuk, Irbil and Sulemaniyah are part of the Iraqi state. Both the KDP and the PUK unequivocally accept the recognized international boundaries of Iraq. Both parties are committed to preventing violations of the borders by terrorists or others.

Both parties will endeavor to create a united, pluralistic, and democratic Iraq that would ensure the political and human rights of Kurdish people in Iraq and of all Iraqis on a political basis decided by all the Iraqi people. Both parties aspire that Iraq be reformed on a federative basis that would maintain the nation's unity and territorial integrity. We understand that the U.S. respects such aspirations for all the Iraqi people.

Both parties condemn internal fighting and pledge to refrain from resorting to violence to settle differences or seeking outside intervention against each other. We will endeavor to bring to justice those who violate the peace, whatever their political affiliation or motivation.

Both parties also agree that Iraq must comply with all relevant UN Security Council resolutions, including the human rights provisions of

Resolution 688.

To help ensure a peaceful environment for reconciliation, we will intensify our arrangements to respect the cease fire, facilitate the free movement of citizens and refrain from negative press statements.

Transition Phase

We have agreed to enhance the Higher Coordination Committee (HCC) to ensure that the humanitarian requirements of the people of the Iraqi Kurdistan region are met and their human and political rights are fulfilled. The decisions of the HCC will be by the unanimous consent of its members.

The HCC will prepare for a full reconciliation between the parties, including normalizing the situation in Irbil, Sulemaniyah and Dohuk; re-establishing a unified administration and assembly based on the results of the 1992 elections; providing exclusive control of all revenues to the regional administration; and organizing new regional elections.

The HCC will enhance coordination and cooperation among local public service ministries that serve the needs of the people throughout the Iraqi Kurdistan region. The parties will ensure that these ministries receive adequate revenue for their operation. The KDP acknowledges that, revenue differences will require a steady flow of funds for humanitarian services from the current KDP area to the current PUK area.

The HCC will establish a process to help repatriate everyone who had to leave their homes in the three northern provinces as a result of the prior conflict between the parties, and to restore their property or compensate them for their losses.

The HCC will ensure that both parties cooperate to prevent violations of the Turkish and Iranian borders. It will establish reasonable screening procedures to control the flow of people across these borders and prohibit the movement of terrorists. Both parties, working with the HCC, will deny sanctuary to the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) throughout the Iraqi Kurdistan region. They will ensure that there are no PKK bases within this area. They will prevent the PKK from destabilizing and undermining the peace or from violating the Turkish border.

The HCC will endeavor to form an interim joint regional government within the next three months to be ratified by the regional assembly.

Unified Administration

Within three months of its re-formation, the Assembly will meet at its building in Irbil, with subsequent meetings there or in Sulemaniyah or Dohuk. The members of this interim assembly will be those individuals who were elected to the parliament in 1992.

The first meeting of the interim assembly will be within three months. After the assembly is established, it must authorize all subsequent decisions of the HCC and/or the interim regional government.

The interim assembly may decide to add additional functions to the operations of the HCC, including unifying relations with the international community.

To provide a safeguard for regional elections and to help normalize the status of Irbil, Dohuk and Sulemaniyah, the HCC and the assembly may establish a joint PUK-KDP-Turkomen-Assyrian security force. The new regional government may subsequently choose to take further measures to unify peshmerga (militia) command structures.

After the regional elections described below, the interim assembly will be replaced by a new regional assembly. This regional assembly will form a new regional government based on the voting strength of each party in the assembly.

When the regional government has been formed, the HCC will be dissolved automatically. The term of the regional assembly, the regional government will be three years.

Revenue Sharing

Until the new interim joint regional government is established, a steady flow of funds for public service ministries will be directed from the current KDP area into the current PUK area, due to revenue differences. The HCC, in consultation with the existing ministries of taxation and finance, is responsible for the apportionment of revenues throughout the region.

When the interim joint government is established, it will become responsible for the collection and distribution of all revenues.

After the election of a new regional assembly, a single Ministry of Revenue and Taxation will have exclusive responsibility for collecting all revenues, including taxes and customs duties. The funds collected will be at the disposal of the regional government for uses authorized by the regional assembly.

Status of Irbil, Dohuk and Sulemaniyah

The interim assembly and the HCC will address the normalization of Irbil, Dohuk, Sulemaniyah and other cities. The HCC may call on international mediation regarding this issue, if it deems it expedient.

The status of these cities must be normalized to a sufficient degree that free and fair elections can be held.

Elections

The interim assembly and the HCC will be responsible for organizing free and fair elections for a new regional assembly, to take place no

later than six months after the formation of the interim assembly.

The composition of the new regional assembly will be based on the best available statistical data on the population of the three northern governorates and the distribution of ethnic and religious groups there. Seats will be set aside for the Kurdish, Turkomen, and Assyrian and Chaldean communities.

If possible, the interim assembly and the HCC, working with the international community, will conduct a census of the area in order to establish an electoral register. If international assistance is not available in time, the interim assembly and the HCC will conduct a census on their own, or--making reference to existing data – they will construct a best estimate of the population in consultation with outside experts.

The interim assembly and the HCC will also invite international election monitors to assist both in the election itself and in training local monitors.

Situation in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region

UN Security Council Resolution 688 noted the severe repression of the Iraqi people, particularly the Kurdish people in Iraq. The potential for repression has not eased since 1991, when the resolution was passed. It is worth noting that in the past year the UN Special Rapporteur for Iraq reported finding strong evidence of hundreds of summary executions in Iraqi prisons and a continuation by the regime of the policy of expelling Kurds and Turkomen from Kirkuk and other cities. This policy amounts to ethnic cleansing of Iraqi Kurds and Turkomen, with their lands and property appropriated by the government for disbursement to ethnic Arabs. Many of the new arrivals participate in this scheme only because of government intimidation.

In light of this continued threat, we owe a debt of thanks to the international community for assisting with our humanitarian needs and in preventing a repeat of the tragic events of 1991 and the horrific Anfal campaigns of 1987 and 1988:

The United Nations special program of “oil-for-food” for the Iraqi Kurdistan region has eased the humanitarian condition of the people. We welcome the support of the international community for the continuation of this program, with its specific allotment to the Iraqi Kurdistan region, and hope that, in the near future, a liaison office for the region can be established at ECOSOC headquarters to better coordinate the provision of the aid. We also hope that, in the event that benefits from the “oil-for-food” program are suspended due to unilateral action by the government of Iraq, the UN will address the continuing economic needs of Iraqi Kurdistan and the plight of the people there.

The United States, the Republic of Turkey and the United Kingdom

through Operation Northern Watch have helped to protect the area. We call upon them and the rest of the international community to continue to exercise vigilance to protect and secure the Iraqi Kurdish region.

The many non-governmental organizations that operate in the three northern provinces have diminished our isolation and helped us in countless ways.

Future Leader-to-Leader Meetings

The President of the KDP and the Secretary General of the PUK will meet at least every two months inside or outside Iraqi Kurdistan at mutually acceptable sites.

Pending the agreement of governments, we hope to hold the first such meeting in Ankara and a subsequent meeting in London.

The Ankara meeting would include discussions on our joint resolve to eliminate terrorism by establishing stronger safeguards for Iraq's borders. The London meeting may explore further details concerning the status of Irbil, Dohuk and Sulemaniyah, and help establish a mechanism for the conduct of free and fair elections.

Jalal Talabani
Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

Massoud Barzani
Kurdistan Democratic Party.

Witness: C. David Welsh
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
Near East Affairs Bureau
Department of State, Washington D.C.

Washington D.C.
September 17, 1998

Timetable:

On or before:

October 1:

The KDP begins to extend appropriate financial assistance on monthly basis to the public service ministries in the PUK areas.

October 15:

Timeline for repatriation of persons displaced by the former conflict.
Agreement on restoration of property or compensation by responsible parties.

Beginning

November:

Joint consultations with the Government of Turkey.

November 1:

Coordination and Cooperation of humanitarian ministries complete.

Revenues contributed by KDP to the ministries flowing from KDP areas to PUK areas.

November 15:

Progress report on repatriation, unification of ministries and revenue sharing.

January I:

First meeting of the interim assembly.

March 1:

Interim Joint Government establishes a plan to normalize Irbil, Dohuk and Sulemaniyah.

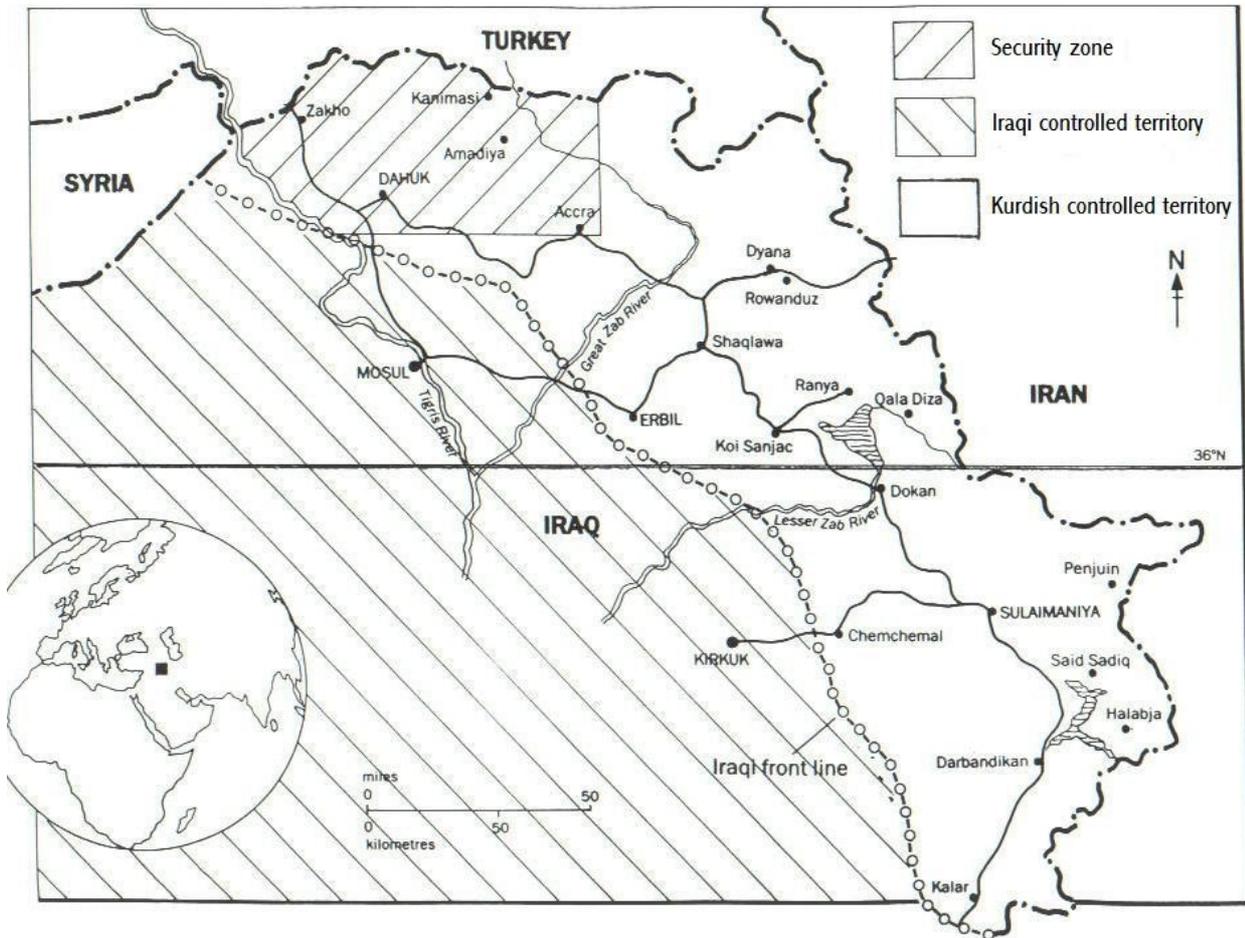
April 1:

Interim Joint Government establishes a plan for the organization of elections.

July 1: Regional elections.

Quelle: Internet- <http://www.kdp.pp.se/> (02.09.2002)

7. Die Landkarte der Schutzzone bzw. der selbstverwalteten Region in Irakisch-Kurdistan



Quelle: David Keen, 1993 : vi.

8. Die Landkarte von Süd- bzw. Irakisch-Kurdistan



Quelle: Pirbal, 2003, 2. Teil, Internet: <http://www.kdp.pp.se> (10.01.03).

9. Artikel 53 und 58 des „Verwaltungsgesetzes für den Staat Irak für die Übergangszeit“

Law of Administration for the State of Iraq for the Transitional Period
8 March 2004

Article 53

- (A) The Kurdistan Regional Government is recognized as the official government on 19 March 2003 in the governorates of Dohuk, Arbil, Sulaimaniya, Kirkuk, Diyala and Neneveh. The term „Kurdistan Regional Government” shall refer to the Kurdistan National Assembly, the Kurdistan Council of Ministers, and the regional judicial authority in the Kurdistan region.
- (B) *The boundaries of the eighteen governorates shall remain without change during the transitional period.*
- (C) Any group of no more than three governorates outside the Kurdistan region, with the exception of Baghdad and Kirkuk, shall have the right to form regions from amongst themselves. The mechanisms for forming such regions may be proposed by the Iraqi Interim Government, and shall be presented and considered by the elected National Assembly for enactment into law. In addition to being approved by the National Assembly, any legislation proposing the formation of a particular region must be approved in a referendum of the relevant governorates.
- (D) This Law shall guarantee the administrative, cultural, and political rights of the Turcomans, ChaldoAssyrians, and all other citizens.

Article 58

- (A) The Iraqi Transitional government, and especially the Iraqi property Claims Commission and other relevant bodies, shall act expeditiously to take measures to remedy the injustice caused by the previous regime’s practices in altering the demographic character of certain regions, including Kirkuk, by deporting and expelling individuals from their places of residence, forcing migration in and out of the region, settling individuals alien to the region, depriving the inhabitants of work, and correcting nationality. To remedy this injustice, the Iraqi Transitional Government shall take the following stapes:
 - (1) With regard to residence who were deported, expelled, or who emigrated; it shall, in accordance with the statute of the Iraqi Property Claims Commission and other measures within the Law, within a reasonable period of time, restore the residents to their homes and property, or, where this is unfeasible, shall provide just compensation.
 - (2) With regard to the individuals newly introduced to specific regions and territories, it shall act in accordance with Article 10 of the Iraqi property Claims Commission statute to ensure that such individuals may be resettled, may receive compensation from the state, may receive new land from the state near their residence in the governorate from which they came, or may receive compensation for the cost of moving to such areas.
 - (3) With regard to persons deprived of employment or other means of support in order to force migration out of their regions and territories, it shall promote new employment opportunities in the regions and territories.
 - (4) With regard to nationality correction, it shall repeal all relevant decrees and shall permit affected persons the right to determine their own national identity and ethnic affiliation free from coercion and duress.

- (B) *The previous regime also manipulated and changed administrative boundaries for political ends. The Presidency Council of the Iraqi Transitional Government shall make recommendations to the National Assembly on remedying these unjust changes in the permanent constitution. In the event the Presidency Council is unable to agree unanimously on a set of recommendations, it shall unanimously appoint a neutral arbitrator to examine the issue and make recommendations. In the event the Presidency Council is unable to agree on an arbitrator, it shall request the Secretary General of the United Nations to appoint a distinguished international person to be the arbitrator.*
- (C) The permanent resolution of disputed territories, including Kirkuk, shall be deferred until after these measures are completed, a fair and transparent census has been conducted and the permanent constitution has been ratified this resolution shall be consistent with the principle of justice, taking into account the will of the people of those territories.

Quelle: <http://www.kdp.pp.se> (20.08.2004).