

Schnellrecherche der SFH-Länderanalyse vom 9. Mai 2016 zu Syrien: Übergriffe der PYD auf KDP-S-Mitglieder

Fragen an die SFH-Länderanalyse:

- Gibt es Hinweise auf Verfolgung von KDP-S-Mitgliedern durch die PYD?
- Gibt es eine Zusammenarbeit zwischen der PYD und dem syrischen Regime bezüglich gesuchter Personen?

Die Informationen beruhen auf einer zeitlich begrenzten Recherche (Schnellrecherche) in öffentlich zugänglichen Dokumenten, die uns derzeit zur Verfügung stehen.

1 Gibt es Hinweise auf Verfolgung von KDP-S-Mitgliedern durch die PYD?

Hintergrund. Die *Kurdish Democratic Party of Syria* (KDP-S/PDK-S) ist die syrische Schwesterpartei der *Kurdistan Democratic Party* KDP unter Masoud Barzani, Präsident der autonomen Region Kurdistan, im Nordirak. Die KDP-S bildet im Verbund mit anderen Parteien den *Kurdistan National Council* (KNC), der im Oktober 2011 unter Barzani gegründet wurde.

Der KNC steht in Syrien mit der *Democratic Union Party* (PYD) und deren bewaffnetem Arm *People's Defence Corps* (YPG) in Konkurrenz um Macht und Einfluss in den kurdischen Gebieten.

International Crisis Group, Januar 2013:

«**PDKS** – *Partiya Demokrat a Kurdî li Sûriyê (Kurdistan Democratic Party of Syria): Syrian sister party of Masoud Barzani's KDP in Iraq, headed by Abdulhakim Bashar.*

KNC – *Kurdistan National Council: founded in Erbil in October 2011 under the patronage of Masoud Barzani, the president of the Iraqi Kurdish region, it comprises sixteen Syrian Kurdish political factions not aligned with the PYD. The most influential parties are direct sister parties of Talabani's PUK and Barzani's KDP in Iraq.*

PYD – *Partiya Yekîtiya Demokrat (Democratic Union Party): the Syrian Kurdish affiliate of the PKK/KCK, founded in 2003.*

YPG – *Yekîneyên Parastina Gel (People's Defence Corps): the PYD's armed wing in Syria, established in 2012 and deriving from the PKK. It is the dominant armed Kurdish force in Syria» Quelle: ICG, Syria's Kurds, A Struggle Within a Struggle, Crisis Group Middle East Report N°136, 22. Januar 2013, S. 45:*

www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/middle-east-north-africa/egypt-syria-lebanon/syria/136-syrias-kurds-a-struggle-within-a-struggle.aspx.

Übergriffe der PYD gegen Mitglieder der KDP-S. In einer Schnellrecherche vom 4. November 2014 ist die SFH bereits auf die Problematik zwischen den rivalisierenden kurdischen Parteien KDP-S und PYD eingegangen und hat aufgezeigt, dass Mitglieder



der KDP-S und auch deren Familienangehörige durch die PYD bedroht, entführt, inhaftiert oder getötet werden.

Die PYD verweigert Politikern, die in Opposition zur PYD stehen, die Einreise nach Syrien. Diejenigen, die sich in Syrien aufhalten, werden bedroht: Sie sollen das Land verlassen, sollten sie weiterhin politisch aktiv bleiben. Auch Parteibüros der KDP-S wurden von PYD-Anhängern angegriffen.

Ein von der SFH kontaktierter Syrien-Experte erklärte am 4. November 2014, dass eher hochrangige Mitglieder von Parteien, die in Opposition zur PYD stehen, inhaftiert oder des Landes verwiesen werden. Dabei handelt es sich meistens um ältere Personen. Junge, kurdische Männer, auch wenn sie einer anderen Partei angehören, werden unter Druck gesetzt, als Kämpfer der YPG beizutreten. Auf dem Internetportal *Kurdwatch* wurde über unzählige Entführungen und Verhaftungen von KNC-, KDP-S-Mitgliedern und Mitgliedern von weiteren Parteien, die zur PYD in Opposition stehen, berichtet. (Vgl. Schnellrecherche vom 4. November 2014)

International Crisis Group wies bereits im Januar 2013 darauf hin, dass die PYD in Kämpfe, Tötungen, Entführungen und andere Formen von Gewalt gegen KNC- und KDP-S-Mitglieder und deren Familienangehörige involviert ist.

International Crisis Group, Januar 2013:

«A pattern of clashes, assassinations, kidnappings and other forms of harassment over the past year suggested a brewing conflict between the PYD and KNC, well before both their July 2012 agreement and the beginning of KDP training. Thus, in February 2012, armed PYD supporters staged attacks on KNC demonstrators in Afrin, wounding seventeen people and yelling, among other things, "Afrin is the city of martyrs. Supporters of Erdoğan and Barzani have no business here". On 21 February, Nasruddin Birhak, a member of Abdulhakim Bashar's pro-Barzani PDKS, died of his injuries after a drive-by shooting believed to have been carried out by the PYD, and, on 19 September, the PYD reportedly kidnapped Birhak's brother and held him for a day.» Quelle: ICG, Syria's Kurds, A Struggle Within a Struggle, Crisis Group Middle East Report N°136, 22. Januar 2013, S.32:

www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/middle-east-north-africa/egypt-syria-lebanon/syria/136-syrias-kurds-a-struggle-within-a-struggle.aspx.

Seither wurde in verschiedenen Berichten aufgezeigt, dass die PYD gegen politische Rivalen wie die KDP-S vorgeht.

Die *International Crisis Group* wies im Mai 2014 auf die Menschenrechtsverletzungen durch die PYD in den kurdischen Gebieten hin und erwähnt auch die willkürlichen Verhaftungen, Entführungen und Inhaftierungen von nicht-PYD-Aktivisten.

International Crisis Group, Mai 2014:

«Human rights abuses by YPG fighters and the asaysh; prioritising law-and-order; and arbitrary arrest, abduction and imprisonment of non-PYD activists are all too reminiscent of the Baathist regime» Quelle: International Crisis Group, Flight of Icarus? The PYD's Precarious Rise in Syria. 8. Mai 2014, S. 15/16:

[www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/Middle%20East%20North%20Africa/Iraq%20Syria%20Lebanon/Syria/151-flight-of-icarus-the-pyd-s-precarious-rise-in-syria.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/~/media/Files/Middle%20East%20North%20Africa/Iraq%20Syria%20Lebanon/Syria/151-flight-of-icarus-the-pyd-s-precarious-rise-in-syria.pdf).

Human Rights Watch berichtete im Juni 2014 über die Übergriffe der PYD gegen Mitglieder oppositioneller Parteien, darunter auch gegen Mitglieder der KDP-S.

Human Rights Watch, 19. Juni 2014:

«Of particular concern are the harassment and arbitrary arrests of the PYD's Kurdish political rivals. This report documents several cases, in which PYD security forces appear to have arbitrarily detained individuals affiliated to Kurdish opposition political parties, such as the Kurdish Democratic Party of Syria (KDPS), the Yekiti Party and the Azadi Party, due to their peaceful political activity against the PYD. Human Rights Watch heard credible allegations of dozens of similar arbitrary arrests.» Quelle: Human Rights Watch, Under Kurdish Rule; Abuses in PYD-Run Enclaves of Syria, 19. Juni 2014: www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1788_1403262421_syriakudrs0614webwcover.pdf.

In einem Artikel der *Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik* vom Oktober 2015 wird davon ausgegangen, dass seit 2011 über 30 Kurden, die sich gegen die PYD gestellt haben, umgebracht worden sind. Darunter auch der Leiter der KDP-S in Malikiya, Bahzed Dorsen. Andere seien geschlagen oder inhaftiert worden.

Amnesty International wies im September 2015 auf willkürliche Verhaftungen von KDP-S Mitgliedern in den von der PYD verwalteten Gebieten hin.

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Oktober 2015:

«Following Tammo's assassination, a string of activists who publicly opposed the PYD were beaten, killed, or disappeared, with the PYD always denying responsibility. For example, Radeef Mustafa, a prominent human rights lawyer and an ally of Tammo, was forced to flee his hometown of Kobanê to Turkey after receiving PYD threats in 2011. His son was subsequently beaten in the town. In January 2012, three brothers of the Badro family – a prominent clan that had fallen afoul of the PYD – were killed in Qamishli after their father repulsed an apparent YPG incursion into their home and killed a YPG gunman. Also, dozens of activists were killed or disappeared in PYD-controlled territory in Hasakah and Afrin between 2012 and 2015, such as Ahmad Farman Bunjuq, who was killed in a drive-by shooting in Qamishli, and Bahzed Dorsen, the KDPS head in Malikiya.

Kidnappings and deaths in detention by the PYD have also been documented. In one case in early 2015, Suhail al-Nisr, a German-educated Syrian-Arab surgeon from Aleppo, was kidnapped in Afrin, despite the fact that he treats Kurdish patients in the region. Nisr was released after paying a US\$50,000 ransom. He said he had spent his two-week captivity among YPG militiamen in a house adorned with PYD insignia. In total, the YPG are suspected of killing at least 30 Kurds opposed to the PYD since 2011.» Quelle: Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, The West's Darling in Syria, Oktober 2015, S. 2:

www.swp-berlin.org/fileadmin/contents/products/comments/2015C47_ows.pdf.

Amnesty International, September 2015:

«Arbitrary detentions

A number of detainees told Amnesty International that they were detained on a whim, with scant evidence, as retribution for peacefully opposing or criticizing the PYD authorities or perceived affiliations with terrorist groups.

Fahed, 65, an Arab detainee from Hasakeh city, who was detained for two months with three of his sons, told Amnesty International that Asayish – local police – detained them because relatives of his daughter-in-law were affiliated with IS, even though he said he had no dealings or connection with the group. In another case, Omar, 30, an Arab from Hasakeh, said he was detained for nearly a month and accused of being a terrorist because his name resembled that of a wanted man. No other evidence against him was presented, he told Amnesty International. Omar said that more than a dozen other Arab men he knew from Hasakeh had been detained on suspicion of terrorist activity and held for about 15-20 days before being released because there was no evidence against them.

Malek, 35, an Arab man from Raqqa, told Amnesty International that he was accused of terrorism, but that the only evidence against him consisted of Facebook posts criticising the PYD that were not threatening or violent.

Asayish forces have also used the counter-terrorism law to detain and prosecute Kurdish opposition groups critical of the PYD. The Syrian Democratic Kurdish Party (PDK-S), a Kurdish opposition party, told Amnesty International that 12 members of their party in Afrin, also under the control of the PYD-led administration, have been arbitrarily detained in 2014 and sentenced for committing terrorist acts without any substantiated evidence. » Quelle: Amnesty International, Syria: Arbitrary detentions and blatantly unfair trials mar PYD fight against terrorism, 7. September 2015: www.ecoi.net/local_link/311215/449261_de.html.

Auch Christoph Reuter wies bei seinem Vortrag beim SEM darauf hin, dass die PYD Verwaltung nicht sehr demokratisch sei und dass es kurdische Oppositionsparteien ausgesprochen schwer hätten.

SEM, 21. Dezember 2015

«Sehr demokratisch ist die PYD-Verwaltung indes nicht. Kurdische Oppositionsparteien haben es ausgesprochen schwer.» Quelle: Bundesamt für Migration, Focus Syrien; Aktuelle Lage in Syrien - Referat von Christoph Reuter (Der Spiegel) im SEM vom 19. November 2015, 21. Dezember 2015: www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/internationales/herkunftslander/asien-nahost/syr/SYR-lage-referat-d.pdf.

Im Jahr 2015 dokumentierte Kurdwatch eine Vielzahl Entführungen/willkürliche Verhaftungen von KDP-S Parteimitgliedern. Dabei handelte es sich um Parteimitglieder, Mitglieder von Lokalkomitees und auch Mitglieder des Zentralkomitees. Auch Verwandte von KDP-S Mitgliedern werden verhaftet. In diesem Jahr dokumentierte *Kurdwatch* weitere Übergriffe der PYD auf KDP-S-Mitglieder.

Seit Beginn des Jahres bis am 23. April 2016 berichtete *Kurdwatch* über zwei Entführungen /willkürliche Verhaftungen von KDP-S Mitgliedern und über zwei Schliessungen von Parteibüros der KDP-S.

Kurdwatch, Dezember 2014 bis Dezember 2015

«On December 1, 2014, employees of the *Asayiş*, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **kidnapped Ibrahim Kurish, a member of a peshmerga unit for the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S), from his parents' house in 'Afrin.** A few days prior, Kurish had returned to 'Afrin from Iraqi-Kurdistan to visit his ailing mother. On December 3, 2014, the *Asayiş* dispersed a demonstration where several dozen people called for Kurish's release. **On December 4, 2014, his nephew Mahmud Kurish was picked up by the Asayiş after he tried to inquire about his uncle.** A relative told *KurdWatch*: »Ibrahim fled 'Afrin in 2012 following a PYD knife attack. Now he had come back. He thought that after the Duhok agreement the PYD wouldn't attack him anymore. Apparently the PYD still sees every peshmerga as a traitor.« **Ibrahim Kurish was released at the Syrian-Turkish border on December 8 and was told to leave Syria immediately.** Mahmud Kurish remains in custody.» Quelle: *Kurdwatch*, 'Afrin: PYD kidnaps former PDK-S peshmerga, 15. Dezember 2014: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3293&z=en>.

«On November 4, 2014, employees of the *Asayiş*, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **kidnapped Salih Musa (married, four children) in al-Ma'bada (Girkê Legê).** Musa is a member of the local committee of the **Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S) as well as the Kurdish National Council.** He had refused to pay electricity and water fees to employees of the PYD-appointed transitional administration in the canton of Jazirah. Musa was released on November 5, 2014. He was not tortured.» Quelle: *Kurdwatch*, Al-Ma'bada: PYD kidnaps member of PDK-S local committee, 30. November 2014: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3286&z=en>.

«On November 24, 2015, two unknown persons demanded that taxi driver Sulayman 'Uthman Sulayman, a member of the **Kurdistan Democratic Party—Syria (PDK-S), drive them from 'Amuda to the village of Dudan near the Turkish border. A few kilometers outside the city, they forced Sulayman to stop the car, blindfolded him at gunpoint and beat him up. Sulayman told *KurdWatch*: »The kidnappers hit me and threatened to kill me if I criticized the PYD again.«**

The day before, there was an altercation between Sulayman and two employees of the *Asayiş*, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD). An *Asayiş* car drove in front of Sulayman's taxi and he honked the horn to signal that the vehicle should get out of the way. A verbal confrontation followed and Sulayman was taken to the *Asayiş* station. An hour later he was released.» Quelle: *Kurdwatch*, 'Amuda: PDK-S member kidnapped and beaten by PYD, 7. Dezember 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?e3686>.

«On November 9, 2015, supporters of the **Kurdish National Council demonstrated against the policies of the Democratic Union Party (PYD) in al-Malikiyah (Dêrik).** It was the fourth demonstration critical of the PYD to be held in the PYD-controlled territories

within a week. The PYD organized a counter demonstration at the same location. PYD supporters attacked several Kurdish National Council demonstrators, and the Asayiş, the PYD security service, did not intervene. The PYD-affiliated Hawar (ANHA) news agency later claimed that participants in the Kurdish National Council demonstration had beaten one other. After the incidents, the Kurdish National Council changed the route of its demonstration.

Employees of the Asayiş searched numerous demonstrators on the opposing side and confiscated their cell phones. Journalists were prevented from recording the demonstration. **A journalist for the television station ARK TV, which has close ties to the Democratic Party Kurdistan – Syria (PDK-S), was beaten and his camera was stolen.**

While the demonstration was taking place, the Asayiş were also forcibly recruiting young men for the PYD's People's Defense Units (YPG) nearby.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Malikiyah: PYD Demonstrators attack Kurdish National Council rally, 17. November 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?e3667>.

«On September 9, 2015, approximately fifteen employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), dispersed a meeting of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S) in the village of Shaykh Bilal, twenty-five kilometers north of Afrin. **They kidnapped PDK-S central committee member 'Abdurrahman Apo and the party member 'Ali Bilal, in whose house the meeting took place. Both were released a few hours later. Apo told KurdWatch: »During the kidnapping, the Asayiş treated us roughly. They bound my hands. Although they were friendly at the station, they told me that they have instructions to halt all meetings of the PDK-S.«**» Quelle: Kurdwatch, 'Afrin: Asayiş has instructions to halt all meetings of the PDK-S, 11. September 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?e3598>.

«On August 11, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), searched the home of Shaykh Sa'id Ahmad Shaykh Isma'il Zadah in the village of az-Zaytunah, twenty kilometers north of Afrin and subsequently kidnapped him. **He is a member of the local committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S) in the village of Sharran, ten kilometers north of Afrin.**» Quelle, Kurdwatch, Az-Zaytunah: Asayiş kidnaps PDK-S member, 27. August 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3548&z=en>.

«On August 14, 2015, several employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), gained access to 'Abdurrahman Apo's home in Aleppo. **The central committee member of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S) told KurdWatch: »At around four in the morning, the attackers pounded on the front door screaming and attempted to gain entry by force. When I opened the door, several of them had already climbed over the wall onto the property. They searched the entire house, took my private laptop, and demanded that I come to the Asayiş' station to pick it up again. I told them that this was a criminal act and that I would not set foot in their station. They later turned the damaged laptop over to a fellow party member.«**» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Aleppo: Asayiş searches home of PDK-S central committee member, 26. August 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3547&z=en>.

«On July 16, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **kidnapped Husayn Ramzi, a member of the central committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S),** in front of his house in al-Qamishli. Ramzi was held in a prison in 'Amudah until August 13, 2015. There he was interrogated about the possibility of the Rojava Peshmerga, stationed in Iraqi-Kurdistan, marching into the Kurdish regions of Syria.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Qamishli: Asayiş kidnap PDK-S central committee member, 20. August 2015: www.kurdwatch.org/?e3572

«On July 28, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **kidnapped 'Idan Jamil 'Amr, a member of the local committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S),** from his home in the village of Kimar, ten kilometers south of 'Afrin, for the second time. 'Amr was already kidnapped by the Asayiş on April 3, 2015.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, 'Afrin: Asayiş kidnaps PDK-S member, 5. August 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3515&z=en>.

«On July 18, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **kidnapped Khalaf Ahmad Husayn, a member of the local committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party–Syria (PDK-S),** from his home in al-Hasakah. Husayn was released on 19. July. He told KurdWatch: »They accused me of being against the PYD. When they kidnapped me during the night, the Asayiş were very aggressive. They ransacked my house and frightened my children. But when I was in the prison, they were nicer to me«. Quelle, Kurdwatch,. Al-Hasakah: Asayiş kidnaps PDK S local committee member, 23. Juli 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3499&z=en>.

«On July 15, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **stormed the home of As'ad Ibrahim Yasin, a member of the local committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S), in al-Hasakah and beat him in front of his children. They then kidnapped him and his teenage son Ibrahim (b. 1998).** Only a few days earlier, his son had been detained at an Asayiş checkpoint for wearing a peshmerga uniform. He had tried to join the Rojava Peshmerga in Iraqi-Kurdistan, however he was rejected because of his age, and he subsequently returned to Syria.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Hasakah: PYD's Asayiş kidnaps father and son, 21. Juli 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3498&z=en>.

«On July 16, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **kidnapped Hasan Ramzi, a member of the central committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Union Party – Syria (PDK-S),** from his home in al-Qamishli. The background to the kidnapping is not known.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Qamishli: Asayiş kidnaps PDK-S central committee member, 21. Juni 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3497&z=en>.

«On July 7, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **searched the home of Falamaz 'Uthman, a member of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S),** in Dayr Sawwan, thirty kilometers north of 'Afrin. They subsequently kidnapped 'Uthman.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, 'Afrin: PYD kidnaps PDK-S member, 15. Juli 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3492&z=en>.

«On June 11, 2015, the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **released 'Abdulhanan Habash, Ahmad Jamaluddin Saidu, and Mustafa Jamaluddin Saidu, three members of the 'Afrin local committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S). Habash was kidnapped on May 21, 2015, the other two politicians on May 27, 2015. At the time of the kidnapping they were in their homes in the village of Raju, located twenty-five kilometers northwest of 'Afrin.»** Quelle: Kurdwath, 'Afrin: PYD releases kidnapped PDK-S members, 23. Juni 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3464&z=en>.

«Shortly after midnight on June 12, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), stormed two houses in Dayr Ayyub, ten kilometers northeast of al-Qahtaniyah (Tirbesipî). **They kidnapped Faysal Muhammad Naqib, a member of the local committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S) and his fellow party member Muhammad Husain. The background to the kidnapping is unknown.»** Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Qahtaniyah: PYD kidnaps two members of the PDK-S, 16. Juni 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3458&z=en>.

«On May 9, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the **Democratic Union Party (PYD), kidnapped Nazir Mustafa at the Syrian-Iraqi border. Mustafa, who is a member of the local committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party–Syria (PDK-S) in al-Malikiyah, had tried to pass through the Faysh Khabur border crossing into Iraqi-Kurdistan. He was released three days later.»** Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Malikiyah: PYD kidnaps PDK S member, 20. Mai 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3434&z=en>.

«On May 1, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **kidnapped 'Abdulwahhab 'Ali, a member of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S), from his house in the village of Sharran, ten kilometers north of 'Afrin.»** Quelle: Kurdwatch, 'Afrin: PYD kidnaps another PDK-S member, 5. Mai 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3421&z=en>.

«On April 20, 2015, the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **released Shukri Bakr and Muhammad Haji, both members of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S), in 'Afrin. Haji and Bakr were kidnapped in Aleppo by employees of the Asayiş on September 20, 2013 and October 10, 2013 respectively. They were initially held in a PYD prison in the Shaykh Maqsud district of Aleppo and subsequently in a PYD prison in 'Afrin. 'Abdurrahman Apo, a member of the PDK-S's central committee, told KurdWatch that both kidnapped victims were brutally tortured by the PYD.»** Quelle: Kurdwatch, 'Afrin: PYD releases PDK-S-members after twenty months, 27. April 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3414&z=en>.

«On April 8, 2015, the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **released Hashim Ibrahim Miho, member of the local committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S), from a prison in the village of Rumaylan, approximately one and a half kilometers southwest of al-Ma' bada. Miho was kidnapped from his home in al-Malikiyah (Dêrik) on June 30, 2014, shortly after**

his return from Iraqi-Kurdistan.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Ma'bada: PYD releases PDK-S member after eight months, 16. April 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3406&z=en>.

«On March 26, 2015, the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), released Mahmud Hanan Kurish in 'Afrin. **He had been kidnapped on December 4, 2014 after he inquired about the fate of his uncle, Ibrahim Kurish, who had also been kidnapped [further information]. On March 30, 2014, Lazgin Barakat (b. 1989 in 'Afrin) was also released.** He had likewise been detained by the Asayiş since December 4, 2014. Barakat is a member of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S). He had reported Ibrahim Kurish's arrest on Facebook and helped to organize a demonstration. Both Kurish and Barakat were tortured while imprisoned.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, 'Afrin: Mahmud Kurish and Lazgin Barakat released. 9. April 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3398&z=en>.

«On April 3, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **kidnapped 'Idan Jamil 'Amr, a member of the local committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S),** from his home in the village of Kimar, ten kilometers south of 'Afrin. 'Amr was released on April 4, following mediation efforts by the Iraqi-Kurdish Kurdistan Democratic Party.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Afrin: PYD kidnaps PDK-S member, 7. April 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3397&z=en>.

«On January 27, 2015, employees of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), kidnapped Samir Salim Husayn from his house in Dayr Sawwan, twenty kilometers north of 'Afrin. **Husayn, who is a member of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S), had refused to perform service at a checkpoint controlled by the PYD's People's Defense Units (YPG).** The YPG regularly requires residents of remote villages to help them defend these villages. Officially, this support is voluntary, but in fact it is often coerced. Dayr Sawwan is a village in close proximity to the territories controlled by Jabat an-Nusra.» Quelle: Kurdwatch, 'Afrin: PYD kidnaps PDK-S member, 9. Februar 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3350&z=en>.

«On January 14, 2015, an employee of the Asayiş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), **fired upon a passing vehicle at a checkpoint in al-Hasakah 'Abdurrahman 'Abtan, member of the central committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S),** and Bashar Amin, member of the politburo of the same party, were in the vehicle. No one was harmed. The Asayiş said the incident was the result of the inexperience of the employee who fired the shots. In a statement to the press, however, the PDK-S drew a possible connection to an appearance that the two members had made on a live broadcast on the Iraqi-Kurdish television station Zagros-TV, which was aired shortly before the incident. Journalists for this station have already been affected by PYD repression on several occasions [further information]. On the other hand, Bashar Amin was previously kidnapped by the Asayiş on May 14, 2014 and left at the Syrian-Iraqi border in his pajamas [further information].» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Hasakah: Vehicle with leading members of PDK-S fired upon at checkpoint, 21. Januar 2015: <http://kurdwatch.org/?aid=3330&z=en>.

Kurdwatch, Januar 2016 bis 23. April 2016.

«*Tall Tamr: PYD close the offices of Yekîti and PDK-S: KurdWatch, April 25, 2016. On April 23, 2016, employees of the Asayîş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), sealed the party offices of the Kurdish Union Party in Syria (Yekîti) as well as the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Syria (PDK-S) in Tall Tamr. The measures were justified by saying that the parties did not having a valid permit issued by the PYD-appointed administration.*» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Tall Tamr: PYD close the offices of Yekîti and PDK-S, 25. April 2016:
www.kurdwatch.org/?e3812.

«*Al-Qahtaniyah: PYD closes party office of PDK-S: KurdWatch, March 22, 2016. On March 16, 2016, employees of the Asayîş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), stormed the office of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Syria (PDK-S) in the village of Sihal, south of al-Qahtaniyah (Tirbesipî). All those present were forced to leave the office. The office was subsequently boarded up.*» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Al-Qahtaniyah: PYD closes party office of PDK-S, KurdWatch, 22. März 2016: www.kurdwatch.org/?e3780.

«*Afrin: Asayîş abduct a central committee member of the PDK-S: KurdWatch, March 11, 2016. On March 4, 2016, employees of the Asayîş, the security service of the Democratic Union Party (PYD), called on 'Abdurrahman Apo at his house in Afrin. They demanded that the member of the central committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Syria (PDK-S) accompany them to the station. Apo never returned home. The next day his relatives went to the Asayîş station and made enquires and were given no information about his whereabouts.*» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Afrin: Asayîş abduct a central committee member of the PDK-S: KurdWatch, 11. March 2016: www.kurdwatch.org/?e3770.

«*Ad-Darbasiyah: Masked persons abduct member of the PDK-S: KurdWatch, January 7, 2016. On January 3, 2016, several armed and masked persons abducted Bahram Shaikh Nasruddin, a member of the Kurdistan Democratic Party – Syria (PDK-S), from his house in Ma'shuq, a village fifteen kilometers south of ad-Darbasiyah. The current whereabouts of Nasruddin is not known.*» Quelle: Kurdwatch, Ad-Darbasiyah: Masked persons abduct member of the PDK-S, 7. Januar 2016: www.kurdwatch.org/?e3720.

2 Gibt es eine Zusammenarbeit zwischen der PYD und dem syrischen Regime bezüglich gesuchter Personen?

Christoph Reuter, dessen Vortragsnotizen vom SEM publiziert wurden, weiss von mehreren Fällen von oppositionellen Zielpersonen, die von der YPG verhaftet wurden und dann dem syrischen Regime übergeben worden sind. Er meint jedoch, dass die YPG kaum kurdische Dissidenten dem Regime übergeben würde. Dem widerspricht ein von der SFH kontaktierter wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter bei der *Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)*. Er geht davon aus, dass die PYD auch innerkurdische Rivalen dem Regime übergibt und sie sich auf diese Weise der Verantwortung entziehen kann.

SEM, 21. Dezember 2015:

«Wir wissen, dass Oppositionelle ("Zielpersonen") von der YPG verhaftet und an den syrischen Geheimdienst übergeben worden sind. Davon gab es mehrere Fälle. Die YPG hat diese in ihrem Einflussgebiet in al-Qamishli festgenommen und den syrischen Behörden ausgeliefert. Al-Qamishli ist eine absurde Stadt: Manche Stadtteile sind unter der Kontrolle der Regierung, andere untr Kontrolle der Kurden. Daneben gibt es assyrische Quartiere. Gesuchte hatten sich in den Kurdenvierteln sicher gefühlt, wurden jedoch dort von der YPG aufgegriffen und zwei Strassen weiter der Regierung übergeben. Es handelte sich um politische Oppositionelle, z.B. FSA-Kämpfer, übergelaufene oder desertierte Soldaten, die spezifisch von der Regierung in Damaskus gesucht wurden. Kurden waren nicht dabei. Es ist sehr unwahrscheinlich, dass die YPG einen Kurden an die Regierung ausliefert. Das wäre Verrat.» Quelle: Bundesamt für Migration, Focus Syrien; Aktuelle Lage in Syrien – Referat von Christoph Reuter (Der Spiegel) im SEM vom 19. November 2015, 21. Dezember 2015:

www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/internationales/herkunftslaender/asien-nahost/syr/SYR-lage-referat-d.pdf.

Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter bei der Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, 26. April 2016

«The PYD-PKK would have no qualms about doing that, as well as killing or torturing on their own rival and dissident Kurds. It would be perfect way as well to escape responsibility, and it is a tempting practice not just for the PYD-PKK. For example there is strong suspicion that Isis had handed Father Paolo to the Regime, and some say that Jaish al-Islam might have handed Razan Zaitouneh and the rest of the "Douma Four" to the regime.» Quelle: E-Mail-Auskunft an die SFH 26. April 2016 von einem wissenschaftlichen Mitarbeiter bei der Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs, SWP).