

報道関係各位

第三回国際クルド研究学会議が、2019年6月25日、26日、イギリスロンドンの Middlesex University で行われた。83名の研究者が、UK、EU,各国、カナダ、米国、イラク、シリア、イラン、トルコ、イスラエル、メキシコ、日本、中国から出席し、クディスタンの民族、歴史、言語、政治、経済、などについて、研究発表を行なった。

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/janroj> 日本からは、本学会議の主催者メンバーである長崎大学アブドラ・ラッハマン教授が出席し、メディア論について、同志社大学からイラン出身のムスタファ・カリリ氏がクルド民族の言語比較について、特別ゲストとして、日本クルド友好協会代表理事兼日本クルド友好議員連盟事務局長である木下顕伸が、日本におけるクルド人難民問題とクルディスタンの経済統一と民族融和のための暗号通貨の構築を発表した。この提案は、昨年、12月の EUTCC <https://www.facebook.com/Eutcc-Eu-Turkey-Civic> に於いても、木下は、既に提言していた。この会議は、各国のイデオロギーの違いから、白熱する議論も展開された。学会議終了後、ロンドン議会の会議室においてイギリスの国会議員も参加し、中東における ISIS とクルド民族問題に関するセッションが行われ、二日間に亘る学会議は全て終

了した。会議終了後、学術会議主催者幹部と日本クルド友好協会木下  
顕伸代表理事との会議において、木下の提唱により、同学術会議の幅  
広い人脈と加盟する世界各国の研究者が参加する、仮称クルド中東  
国際戦略研究所の設立が決まり、政治経済をテーマに各国の垣根を  
越えて地政学、地経学の見地から政策提言や分析を行うことになっ  
た。ロンドンを本部とし、各国代表者の研究室が支部となる予定であ  
る。各国の研究者が参加し特定の機関に属さないシンクタンクは、画  
期的なものとなるであろう。

代表発起人

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## Media release

The 3rd International Kurdish Research Conference was held on June 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> 2019 at the Middlesex University in London, United Kingdom. Around 83 researchers from many countries including the UK, EU, , Canada, the United States, Iraq, Syria, Iran, Turkey, Israel, Mexico, Japan, China, and many more joined the conference. The participants presented their research on Kurdish, including their history, geography, language, politics, etc.

One of the organizing members is Prof Abdullah Rahaman from Nagasaki University presented about theory of media. Also Mr. Mustafa Khalili from Iran, a research fellow at Doshisha University, presented about language comparison of the Kurdish people. As a special guest from japan Mr. Akinobu Kinoshita, President and Representative Director of the Kurdish Friendship Association and Executive Secretary of the Japan Kurdish

Friendship parliamentary Group, announced the establishment of a cryptocurrency for the purpose of Kurdish ethnic unification through economic independence and Japan's refugee problem. Mr. Kinoshita had already proposed this proposal in the EUTCC <https://www.facebook.com/Eutcc-Eu-Turkey-Civic> last December. Due to differences in the ideology of each country, this meeting sparked heated debate. After the Science Council, the British Parliamentarians also participated in the London Parliament's conference room, and a session on ISIS and the Kurdish ethnic issues in the Middle East was held, and the two-day Science Council ended. After the meeting has ended, Mr Kinoshita held a meeting with academic conference organizer. **And in this meeting, proposed by Mr. Kinoshita, it decided that the establishment of a strategic research institute which the academic community's wide contacts and researchers from around the world participate, with a tentative name**

Kurdish Middle East International. It was decided to carry out policy proposals and analysis from the perspective of geopolitics and geo-economics across the borders of each country on the subject of political economy. This institution is headquartered in London, and has branches in different countries. Furthermore, the institution is apolitical.

Representative founder

Dr. Janroj Yilmaz Keles : Middlesex University

Dr. Naif Bezwan : University of Innsbruck, Austria, and UCL

Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman Gülbeyaz : Nagasaki University

Mr. Akinobu Kinoshita Chairman of Japan Kurdistan friendship Association

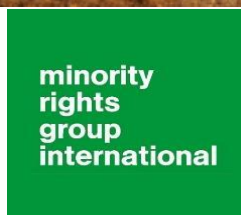
Japan Kurdistan Friendship Association

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## **3<sup>RD</sup> INTERNATIONAL KURDISH STUDIES CONFERENCE**

### **Shifting Dynamics of the Kurdistan Question in a Changing Middle East**

Middlesex University | London, UK

25<sup>th</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> June 2019



## **3<sup>RD</sup> INTERNATIONAL KURDISH STUDIES CONFERENCE**

### **Shifting Dynamics of the Kurdistan Question in a Changing Middle East**

Over 35 million Kurds live under the national jurisdictions of Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria where the Kurdish identity, culture, linguistic rights, homeland and own political representation are contested and contained in most cases by the force of arms. Consequently, the combination of authoritarian state ideologies, the systematic and recurrent use of state violence in these countries has led to the rise of Kurdish opposition. In turn, the ruling states have further used the Kurdish resistance as a pretext to reinforce draconian policies of negation, assimilation and elimination of Kurdish national aspirations.

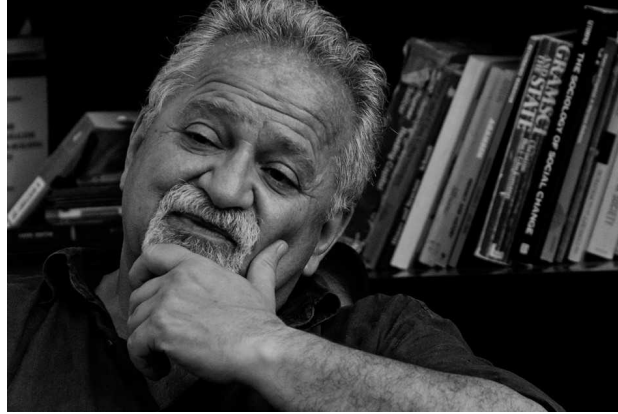
The 20th century has marked the most repressive state policies against the Kurdish quest for self-determination. At the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, however, various political developments suggest a shift for the Kurds. The regime change in Iraq in 2003, the ongoing civil war in Syria and the emergence of ISIS were among the watershed events that have not only changed the balance of power in the Middle East but also the perception and position of the Kurds in the global political system.

The establishment of the Kurdistan Regional Government in Kurdistan-Iraq, the Democratic Federation of Northern Syria and the rise of pro-Kurdish political parties in Kurdistan-Turkey have given rise to the political visibility of the Kurds in international politics. The old borders and boundaries that separated the Kurds are becoming increasingly ineffective. These crucial developments have deepened the sovereignty crisis of the oppressive regional states. Simultaneously with this emerging new political geography and visibility of the Kurds, the number of scholarly studies on the “Kurdish Question” and “Kurdistan Question” has rapidly increased in recent years. The “Kurdistan Question” is growing into an international political issue that needs a global response to find a peaceful settlement in the region.

### **Keynote Speaker**

**Prof Abbas Vali, Emeritus Professor of Sociology**





### **The Conference Organizing Committee**

Dr Janroj Yilmaz Keles, Middlesex University

Dr Naif Bezwan, University of Innsbruck, Austria, and UCL

Prof Joshua Castellino, Middlesex University and Minority Rights Group International

Ibrahim Dogus, Centre for Kurdish Progress

Ass.Prof Mehmet Ali Dikerdem, Middlesex University

Dr Tunc Aybak, Middlesex University

Dr Edel Huges, Middlesex University

Prof. Dr Abdurrahman Gülbeyaz Nagasaki University

Dr Arzu Yilmaz

Dr Selim Temo, Associate professor

Dr Umut Erel, Open University

Dr Necla Acik, University of Manchester

Dr Kamal Soleimani, El Colegio de México (COLMEX), Mexico

Dr Mohammed Shareef, Independent Scholar & Political Analyst, UK

Dr Sinem Arslan, University Essex

Cristiana Rose, Middlesex University

This conference is organized by the **Department of Politics and Law, Law School, Middlesex University, Kurdish Research Network, Minority Rights Group International** and **Centre for Kurdish Progress**.

### **Department of Politics and Law, Middlesex University**

Internationally recognized for our innovative approach to teaching, our School of Law brings together a range of diverse subjects and develops multi-skilled professionals who

strive for social justice. From politics to policing, criminology to sociology, and through the lens of law and development, we explore the factors that inhibit equality of opportunity and impact the human experience. We are critical in our approach, and we believe in empowering students to be agents of change in society. The intellectual and practical skills, contemporary knowledge, work experience and global perspective we offer will leave you poised to pursue a range of rewarding careers worldwide.

### **Kurdish Research Network**

Kurdish Research Network is formed in 2019 by academics from a variety of scientific disciplines to advance the education of the public by promoting critical knowledge production and facilitating academic networking amongst scholars working in/on Kurdistan. It aims to provide the basis and resources for academic exchange in cooperation with research institutes, universities and other education to undertake research, publish/disseminate the results of such research in Europe, Kurdistan and elsewhere.

### **Minority Rights Group International**

Minority Rights Group International campaigns worldwide with around 130 partners in over 60 countries to ensure that disadvantaged minorities and indigenous peoples, often the poorest of the poor, can make their voices heard.

Through training and education, legal cases, publications and the media and cultural programs we support minority and indigenous people as they strive to maintain their rights – to the land they live on, the languages they speak, to equal opportunities in education and employment, and to full participation in public life.

MRG is an international non-governmental organization (NGO) with an international governing Council that meets twice a year. We have consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and observer status with the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights.

### **Centre for Kurdish Progress**

Kurdish Progress is an independent and non-partisan organization inaugurated June 2014. This new organization provides expert opinions and debates, focusing on the issue of Kurdistan and Kurdish people in the UK as well as internationally.

As a policy forum, Kurdish Progress organizes speaker series, panel discussions and social events, in order to progress the position of Kurdish people in the UK and to offer a

space for debating Kurdistan's position in the world. The collaboration with the British Parliament, local and international think tanks and academic institutions frames our core principle of action.

Our mission is straightforward: We want to establish greater significance to the Kurdish question internationally, make society aware of the situation in the region and Diaspora, which has become a historical and intriguing debate. We want future Kurdish generations, to grow up in a society, where they do not neglect their heritage; learn the Kurdish language, and admit once and for all.