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Human Rights Association

DİYARBAKIR BRANCH

2010 – 2019 REPORT

TORTURE AND ILL TREATMENT

23 JUNE 2020
HRA DİYARBAKIR BRANCH

PREFACE

The data and the charts in this report were prepared as a result of the compilation of individual applications made to the Diyarbakır Branch of Human Rights Association (hereinafter referred to as IHD or HRA) between 2010 and 2019. Personal and private information of the applicants are not included in the report.

Some of the data in the report are the claims based on the statements of the victims and the witnesses. However, unless there are statements from the concerned persons and institutions that could disprove these claims, they will be considered true and real. As new data regarding the claims become available, relevant sections will be updated accordingly, so these claims will either remain in the report upon confirmation or be removed.

PREPARED BY

HRA Diyarbakır Branch
COMMISSION AGAINST TORTURE AND ILL TREATMENT

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SCOPE

Within the scope of the work carried out by our Commission against Torture and Ill-Treatment, a total of 3,569 applications were made to our branch for alleged violations of rights between 2010 and 2019. Among these applications regarding the last 10 years, 690 included “physical violence” by public officials that resulted in injuries on the integrity of victims’ bodies. As a criterion, this study investigates bodily injuries that public officials have intentionally performed against victims for whose safety they are responsible, and which have caused pain or deterioration of their physical health or perception (beating, continuous hitting on a single point of the body, wounding with a cutting tool, firing with a firearm, twisting sexual organs, falanga, whipping with a hose or similar items, other physical interventions, pulling people’s hair, beard, or moustache, strangulation attempts, etc.). When the practices that directly cause physical pain are included in the investigation, the acts of violence carried out by public officials were studied and evaluated in the light of international law and practices. The situation of sick prisoners, preventing health services, swearing, insults, humiliation, threats, verbal harassment, use of tear gas and similar chemicals, and insufficient hygiene conditions are not included in these applications.

The main purpose of this study is to reveal a ten-year chronological scheme and a map of the places where physical violence occurred as well as the perpetrators violating victims’ physical integrity.

INTRODUCTION AND EVALUATION

Torture is a set of actions aimed at reducing or eliminating individuals' mental or physical perception abilities, and performed by states or public officials. Torture, which is usually used to obtain confession or to collect evidence, is accepted as a crime in the article 94 of the new Turkish Criminal Code law no 5237 and is defined as any practice that “*causes severe bodily or mental pain, or loss of conscious or ability to act, or dishonours a person.*” The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 1987, as a result of torture having been used for years as a tool to oppress, use force against, and intimidate people systematically.

Although changing the laws to combat torture is positive, unfortunately it is not sufficient alone. The reason is that, despite the legal changes, the perpetrators of torture are still left unpunished in practice, and the necessary sensitivity is not shown in detecting and punishing the perpetrators; and thus torture appears to be tolerated. In the recent years, torture has been increasingly used as a means of intimidation against Turkish dissidents and opposing ideological groups in the street, in rural areas, in armoured vehicles used by the law enforcement bodies, in police stations, in prisons and other public spaces. Lawsuits filed against law enforcement officers were closed by judicial decisions, protecting torturers. In many cases at the prosecution stage, the decision not to prosecute was given and the defendants were acquitted. On the contrary, counter-lawsuits were filed against the victims of torture and the victims were punished for damaging public property and resisting the officers.

According to International Conventions and the European Court of Human Rights, the following acts performed by people using public force are regarded as torture: keeping in the cell, swearing, insulting and humiliation, threatening to kill someone or his family members, visual / auditory exposure to torture, loud music and anthems, forcing to obey meaningless

requests, forcing people to become informants, blindfolding, slapping, kicking, punching, continuous hitting on the same part of the body, twisting genitals, falanga, striking with truncheons-hoses-sticks-etc, plucking up hair-beard-moustache by the root, handcuffing very tightly, strangulation attempts, shooting with plastic bullets or tear gas capsules, wounding with a cutting tool, forcing to do extreme physical activity, verbal sexual harassment, sexual insult, sexual assault / rape threat, sexual harassment, strip search, cavity search, rubbing, rape, stripping naked, rear handcuffing, crucifixion, hanging, hanging from foot, forcing to stand in the same position for a long time, exposure to tear chemicals, choking, cold/hot cell, electrical torture, pressurized-cold water, preventing urination and defecation, restriction of eating and drinking, isolation in the cell, lack of hygiene, depriving of sleep, restricting from access to health services, forced medication with unfamiliar drugs.

In the applications made to our branch between 2010-2019, factors affecting the distribution of cases by years and months can be counted as the political situation of the country, the conflict between the state forces and the PKK and the degree of intensity of the conflicts, the state's approach to the Kurdish issue, the policy and practices performed by the government during the elections, government policies regarding the prisons and the prisoner occupancy rates, and the government's acts against rights to demonstrate. Apparently, these cases have increased steadily in the periods when the ongoing authoritarian practices and violent rhetoric are used intensively and as politicians are othering and slandering their rivals. In the past, when the state and government officials adopted the method of negotiation and dialogue on similar problems, especially the Kurdish issue, and used a peaceful language and style, we used to observe relatively fewer applications to our branch.

Some indulgent and arbitrary attitudes of the judicial authorities have paved the way for crimes of torture and ill-treatment, encouraged the perpetrators, and caused victims to abstain from search for justice. As a result, the vast majority of victims refrain from complaining by not taking their experience to judicial authorities. Despite criminal complaints, reporting and various legal steps, unfortunately judicial and administrative proceedings are not started against the perpetrators, or when it is, non-prosecution or acquittal decisions are given, which, in turn, makes the perpetrators behave as if their actions are legitimate, there is no legal obstacle to the use of unlimited violence, and they are protected by the public power. Consequently, this chain of lawlessness brings with it greater injustice and traumas.

Accompanied by a period of ceasefire, the peace talks in order to solve the Kurdish issue by means of democratic negotiations and dialogue continued between 2013 and 2015 before it ended on 24 July 2015 with the start of armed clashes, and then the military operations were held in the city centres; long-term/indefinite curfews were declared, too. All those increased the number of cases of torture and ill treatment. Likewise, after the coup attempt on July 15, 2016, the policies pursued by the government, Decree-Laws, unlimited authorization granted to law enforcement, and impunity policies have been the important factors that triggered the increase in the cases of torture and ill-treatment in recent years. As can be seen from the data presented in our report, the cases of torture / ill-treatment in prisons, indoors and outdoors, and in rural areas have gone up as a result of the government's repressive policies aimed at intimidating all opposition groups of society, especially since 2016.

There have been numerous judicial problems: No independent investigation body was established to work on torture and ill-treatment and crimes committed by other public officials. Usually, the investigation was carried out by the officials working in the same units. The prosecutor's office did not conduct rigorous research and the data obtained as a result of the investigation was not evaluated properly. Prosecutors did not launch ex officio

investigations, which caused a lot of problems with collecting and preserving evidence. Also, when a case was opened, courts did not examine the evidence thoroughly. Lastly, a great many investigations and judicial proceedings were not performed at a reasonable speed.

Apart from the judicial problems, torture and ill-treatment have been more and more common, most undoubtedly due to some practices of government institutions and members, such as authorities normalizing violence, perpetrators, who inflict torture, being state officials and trying to justify it, law enforcement officials who were given wide authority to use guns. Such factors constitute the initial steps in the process leading to impunity. The unlimited powers granted to those using public power take away the right to life or bring many traumatic consequences in a victim's post-torture life.

Another regulation that has increased the unlimited powers of the law enforcement is the amendments made to **the Law on Duty and Authority of Police** in 2007. After this amendment, we started to take much more applications regarding the police using excessive force, especially against the right to peaceful protest. The discourse of violence normalizes every incident, invites new cases, and makes torture the new normal. This perception, which spreads and takes root in society and among individuals, causes more violence within the country.

It should not be forgotten that all the cases examined within the scope of our report have led to emotional, economic and psychological damages apart from physical ones. Although the physical violence is directed towards the body integrity of the victim in a concrete sense, the psychological damage it causes shows its effects in the family of the victims, their immediate surroundings and the society witnessing the event. Increasing recurrence of violence by state officials, especially torture, brings feelings like insecurity and anxiety regarding the right to life, right to physical integrity, and the freedom of thought and expression. This state of anxiety and insecurity emerges as an important factor that adversely affects the healthy development of both individual and collective society.

Another shortcoming in torture and ill-treatment cases is of forensic examination and reporting. According to the applicants, the principles of Istanbul Protocol have been violated. Conducting forensic evaluations in places that do not have health units and are under the control of security forces prevents healthcare professionals from performing their professional tasks independently and freely. While examinations are being held in such places, the law enforcement personnel enter together with the victim in custody, leading the healthcare professionals to fail to perform the examination meticulously, causing a serious violation against the healthcare workers, eliminating detainees' feelings of trust, privacy and autonomy, and making the environment open to torture.

Considering the claims of torture and ill-treatment that are stated within the applications in the last decade, especially with the declaration of the state of emergency, we can note that basic international regulations, the principles of the Istanbul Protocol, national regulations as well as the ethical and professional standards of the medical profession were not consulted and this situation has become a permanent problem in the field of healthcare. Judicial processes (investigation and prosecution) are adversely affected by each situation in which the marks on the body of the tortured and ill treated persons are not reported with a comprehensive and thorough medical evaluation.

Violence that has been occurring today is as frequent as in the 90's, but there are methodological differences in many ways. These differences include methods such as illegally following people, threats and harassment, all of which reveal citizens' personal information, disrupt the usual flow of life, and create serious economic and psychological

pressure. Torture and ill-treatment is a clear fact that has spread to all cities across Turkey today. Although our report included violations between 2010 and 2019, the use of excessive force by the law enforcement officers has resulted in violations of the right to life, also as of March 2020, in all cities from Edirne to Kars, from Mersin to Bartın.

Even though many measures have been taken to stop the violence in many areas in the world and Turkey, violence continues to exist, which might prove that the perpetrators keep a kind of partnership with the state power. This complicity seems to have been achieved through ideological discourses, the stance against the Kurdish issue, and the regional policies produced for the sake of this stance. The concept of the modern State tries to build the social order using legal judicial tools. Under normal circumstances, the modern state does not leave the judgment of right/wrong into the hands of individual people and therefore does not recognize their authority in this matter. But today, the state is in the opposite practice with the autonomy it gives to the judiciary and law enforcement agencies. It carries out legal violence with its own means of order. The picture of this violence is given below with graphs and figures.

CHARTS and FIGURES

Year 2010

In 2010, a total of 34 applications were received, 5 of which were women, 5 were children and 29 were men.

PERPETRATOR

1. POLICE OFFICER: 24
2. PRISON OFFICER: 5
3. SOLDIER: 4
4. VILALGE GUARD: -
5. UNIDENTIFIED: -
6. OTHER: 2

PLACE

1. PRISON: 4
2. UNDER ARREST: 10
3. WHILE BEING ARRESTED: 1
4. STREET: 12
5. RURAL AREA: -
6. ARMoured VEHICLE: 3
7. MILITARY PREMISES: -
8. OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS (HOSPITAL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ETC.): 4

Year 2011

In 2011, a total of 66 applications were made to the association with the claim of torture and ill-treatment. 9 of these applications were related to children, 4 were by women and 62 were by men.

PERPETRATOR :

1. POLICE OFFICER: 38
2. PRISON OFFICER: 28
3. SOLDIER: -
4. VILALGE GUARD: -
5. UNIDENTIFIED: -
6. OTHER: -

PLACE:

1. PRISON: 27
2. UNDER ARREST: 12
3. WHILE BEING ARRESTED: 9
4. STREET: 15
5. RURAL AREA: -
6. ARMoured VEHICLE: -
7. MILITARY PREMISES: -
8. OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS (HOSPITAL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ETC.):

Year 2012

In 2012, a total of 61 applications were made to the association with the claim of physical violence and ill-treatment. Of these applicants, 5 were children, 13 were women and 48 were men. In addition, 5 of these applications were made by people older than 50.

PERPETRATOR:

1. POLICE OFFICER: 27
2. PRISON OFFICER: 19
3. SOLDIER: 9
4. VILALGE GUARD: 1
5. UNIDENTIFIED: 1
6. OTHER: 3

PLACE:

1. PRISON: 19
2. UNDER ARREST: 15
3. WHILE BEING ARRESTED: 8
4. STREET: 16
5. RURAL AREA: 2
6. ARMoured VEHICLE: 8
7. MILITARY PREMISES: 1
8. OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS (HOSPITAL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, ETC.): 1

Year 2013

The number of torture and ill-treatment applications that reached to the association in 2013 was 50. 4 out of 50 applicants were women and 46 were men. (9 DEATHs)

PERPETRATOR:

1. POLICE OFFICER: 19
2. PRISON OFFICER: 17
3. SOLDIER: 7
4. VILALGE GUARD:-
5. UNIDENTIFIED: 5
6. OTHER: 2

PLACE:

1. PRISON: 18
2. UNDER ARREST: 7
3. WHILE BEING ARRESTED:4
4. STREET: 18
5. RURAL AREA: 1
6. ARMoured VEHICLE:1
7. MILITARY PREMISES: 6
8. OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS (HOSPITAL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ETC.): -

Year 2014

In 2014, a total of 72 applications were made. 5 of these applications were by women and 67 by men. In addition, there were 7 children and 8 senior citizens over 50. 3 people lost their lives.

PERPETRATOR:

1. POLICE OFFICER: 26
2. PRISON OFFICER: 20
3. SOLDIER: 12
4. VILALGE GUARD: 5
5. UNIDENTIFIED: 14
6. OTHER: Prison Management: 12

PLACE:

1. PRISON:37
2. UNDER ARREST:8
3. WHILE BEING ARRESTED:8
4. STREET: 34
5. RURAL AREA:4
6. ARMoured VEHICLE:1
7. MILITARY PREMISES:2
8. OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS (HOSPITAL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ETC.):2

Year 2015

In 2015, 46 applications were made to the branch with the claim of physical violence and ill-treatment. 5 of the applicants were children, 3 women and 42 were men.

PERPETRATOR :

1. POLICE OFFICER: 22
2. PRISON OFFICER: 13
3. SOLDIER:-
4. VILALGE GUARD: 1
5. UNIDENTIFIED: 6
6. OTHER: 4

PLACE:

1. PRISON:13
2. UNDER ARREST: 4
3. WHILE BEING ARRESTED:7
4. STREET: 19
5. RURAL AREA:-
6. ARMoured VEHICLE:2
7. MILITARY PREMISES:-
8. OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS (HOSPITAL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ETC.): 4

Year 2016

In 2016, a total of 79 applications were made to the association with the claim of physical violence and ill-treatment. 5 of these applicants were women and 74 were men. Two of these applications were related to death and 1 was about serious injury.

PERPETRATOR:

1. POLICE OFFICER: 30
2. PRISON OFFICER: 42
3. SOLDIER: 9
4. VILALGE GUARD: 2
5. UNIDENTIFIED:-
6. OTHER: -

PLACE:

1. PRISON: 45
2. UNDER ARREST: 5
3. WHILE BEING ARRESTED: 9
4. STREET: 17
5. RURAL AREA: 2
6. ARMoured VEHICLE: 2
7. MILITARY PREMISES:-
8. OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS (HOSPITAL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, ETC.): -

Year 2017

In 2017, a total of 100 applications were made to our association with the claim of physical violence and ill-treatment. 10 of these applications were by women, 4 by children and 90 by men. One of the applicants was related to death and 3 were complaints about injury.

PERPETRATOR

1. POLICE OFFICER: 18
2. PRISON OFFICER: 74
3. PRISON MANAGEMENT: 1
4. SOLDIER: 17
5. VILALGE GUARD: 0
6. UNIDENTIFIED: 0

PLACE

1. PRISON: 73
2. UNDER ARREST: 4
3. WHILE BEING ARRESTED: 5
4. ARMoured VEHICLE: 5
5. STREET: 6
6. RURAL AREA: 2
7. MILITARY PREMISES: 0
8. OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS (HOSPITAL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ETC.)

Year 2018

In 2018, a total of 99 applications were made with the claim of physical violence. 18 of these applications were by women and 81 men. There was 1 child, one senior citizen over 50.

PERPETRATOR:

1. POLICE OFFICER: 20
2. PRISON OFFICER: 72
3. SOLDIER: 6
4. VILALGE GUARD: -
5. UNIDENTIFIED: -
6. OTHER: Prison Management:

PLACE:

1. PRISON: 78
2. UNDER ARREST: 5
3. WHILE BEING ARRESTED: 7
4. STREET: 8
5. RURAL AREA:-
6. ARMoured VEHICLE: 2
7. MILITARY PREMISES:-
8. OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS (HOSPITAL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ETC.): -

Year 2019

A total of 82 applications were made in 2019 with the claim of physical violence. Among these applications including 30 women and 52 men; 15 people were over the age of 50.

PERPETRATOR:

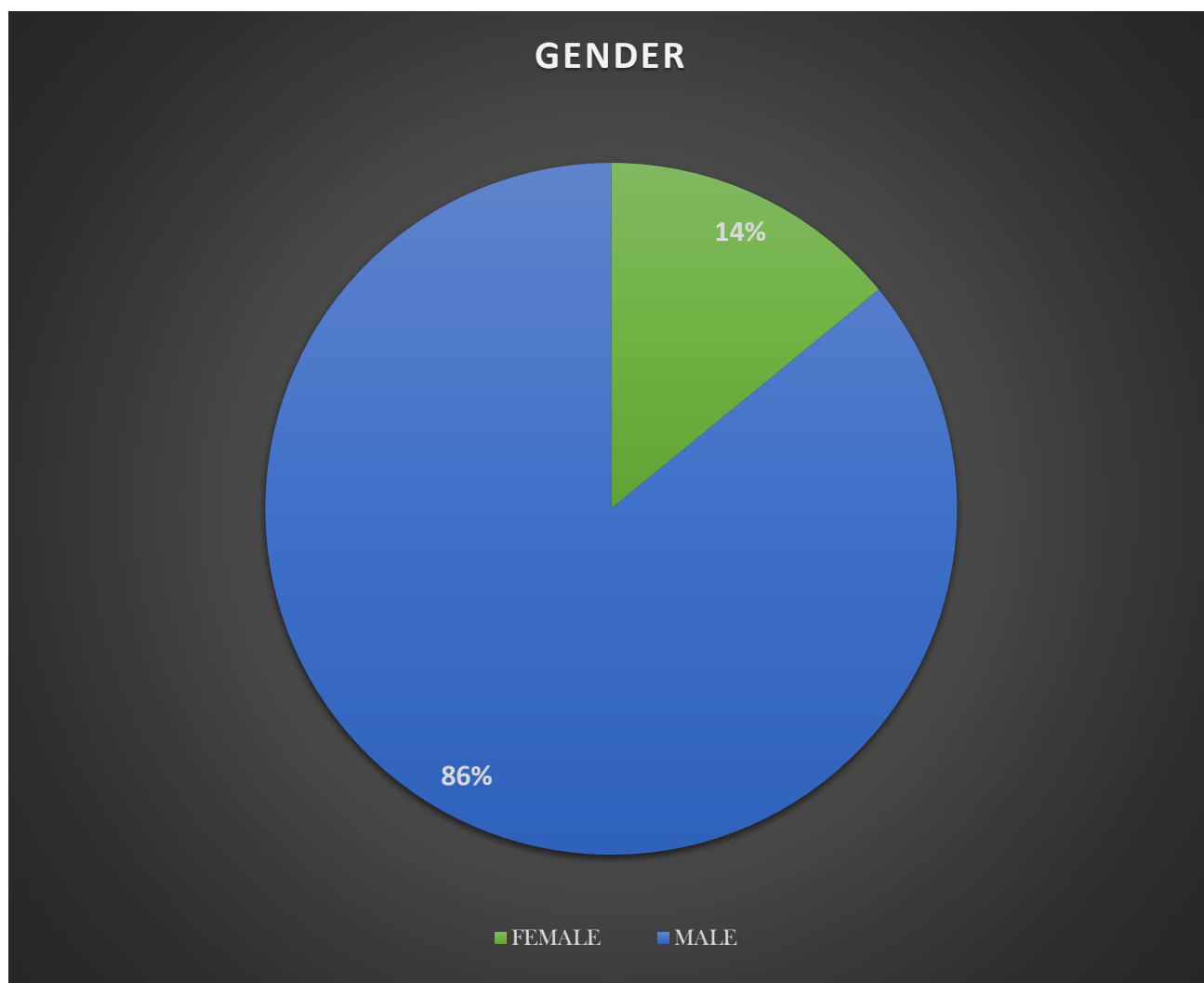
- 1. POLICE OFFICER: 56**
- 2. PRISON OFFICER: 21**
- 3. SOLDIER: 7**
- 4. VILALGE GUARD: -**
- 5. UNIDENTIFIED: -**
- 6. OTHER: Prison Management: 1**

PLACE:

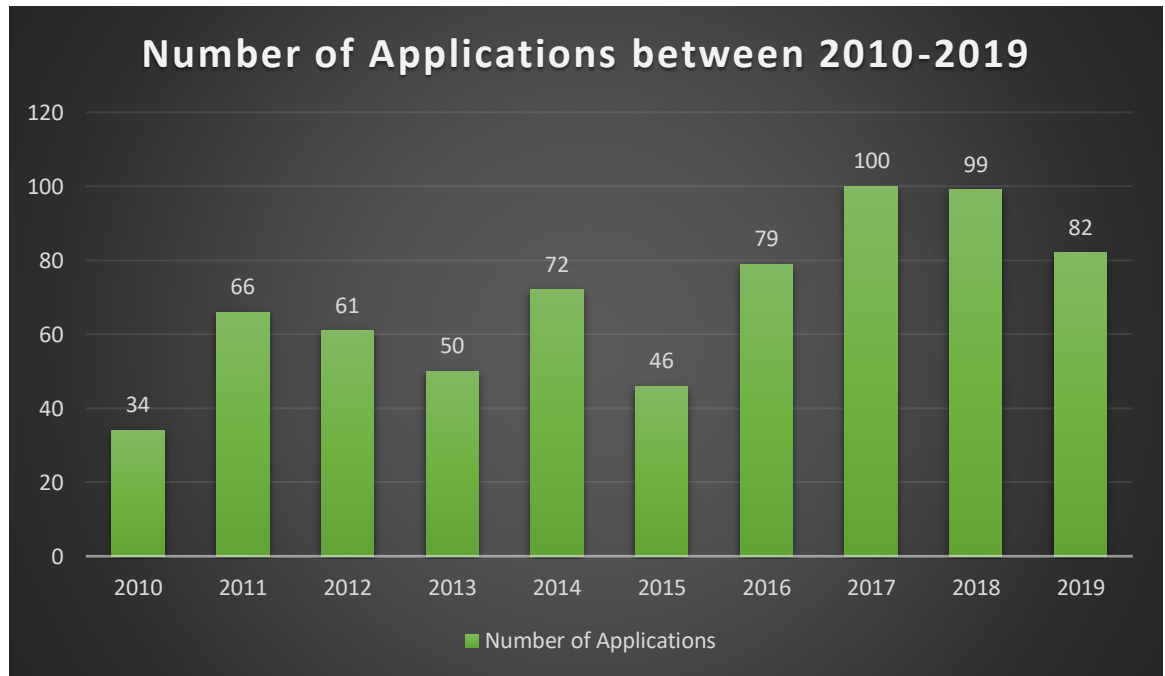
- 1. PRISON: 21**
- 2. UNDER ARREST: 10**
- 3. WHILE BEING ARRESTED: 23**
- 4. STREET: 23**
- 5. RURAL AREA: 1**
- 6. ARMoured VEHICLE: -**
- 7. MILITARY PREMISES: -**
- 8. OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS (HOSPITAL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ETC.): -**

CHARTS

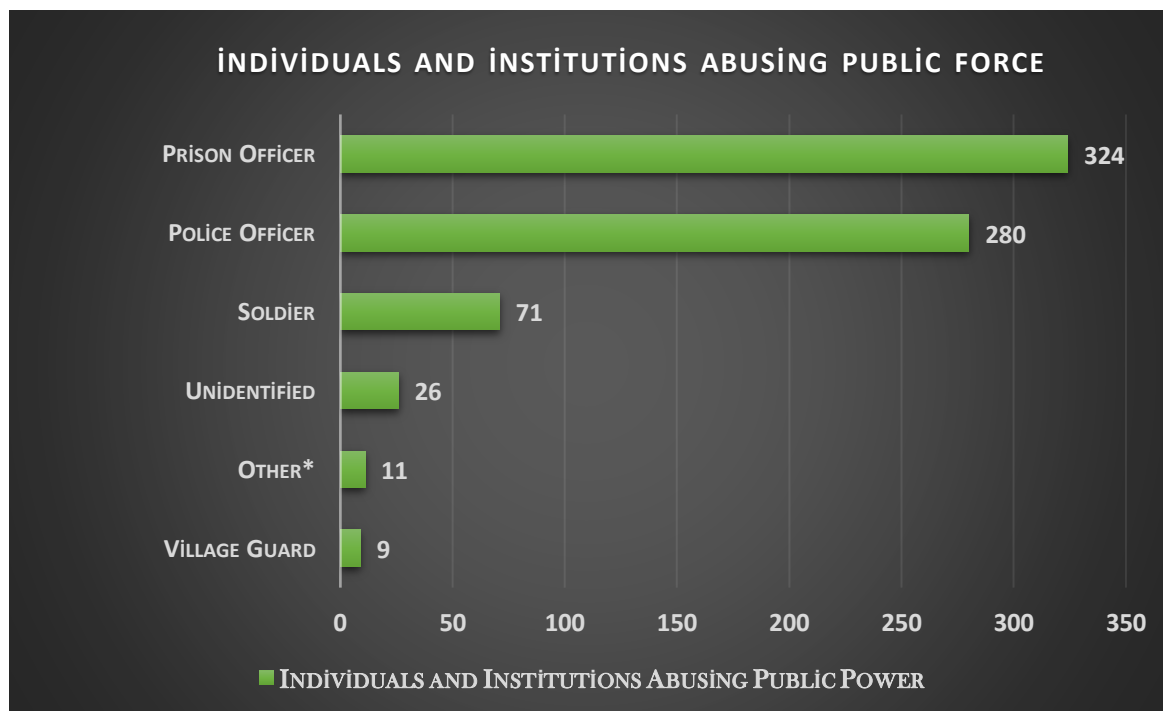
1. For the last 10 years, a total of 689 applications have been made with the claim of torture and ill-treatment. 97 of these applications were made by women and 592 by men.



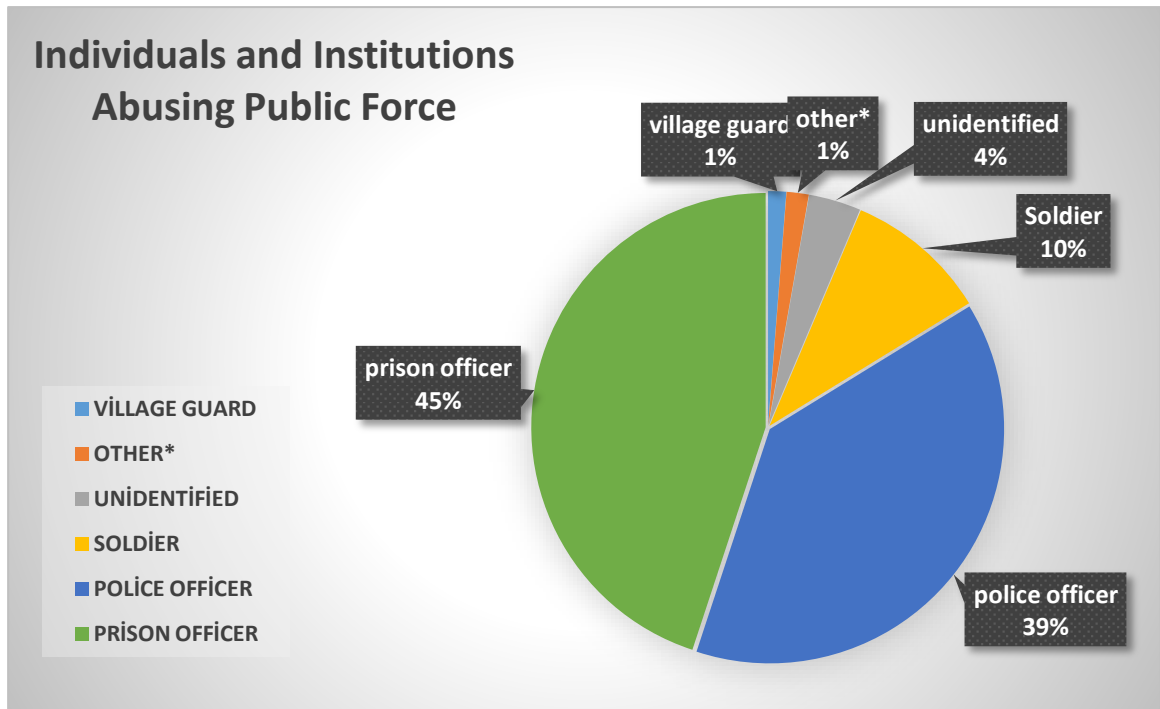
2. In the last 10 years, 2017 and 2018 were the years when HRA Diyarbakır Branch received the most applicants.



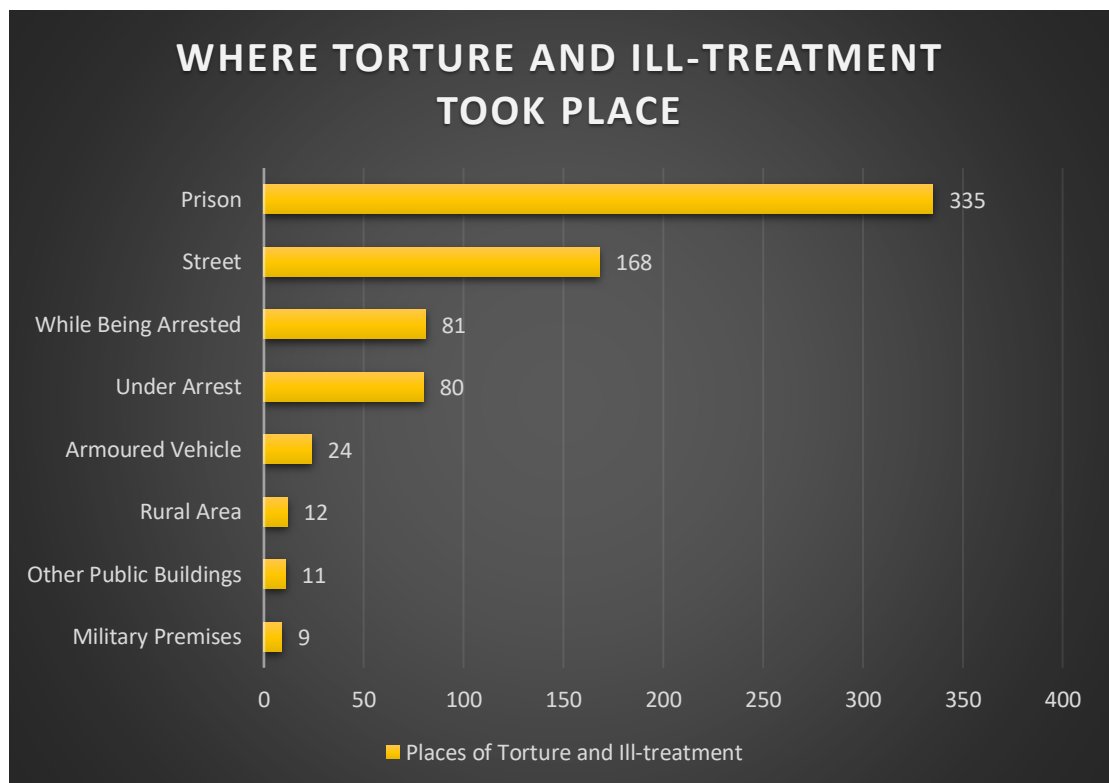
3. The alleged perpetrators of torture and ill treatment in the last ten years (persons and institutions holding the public power);



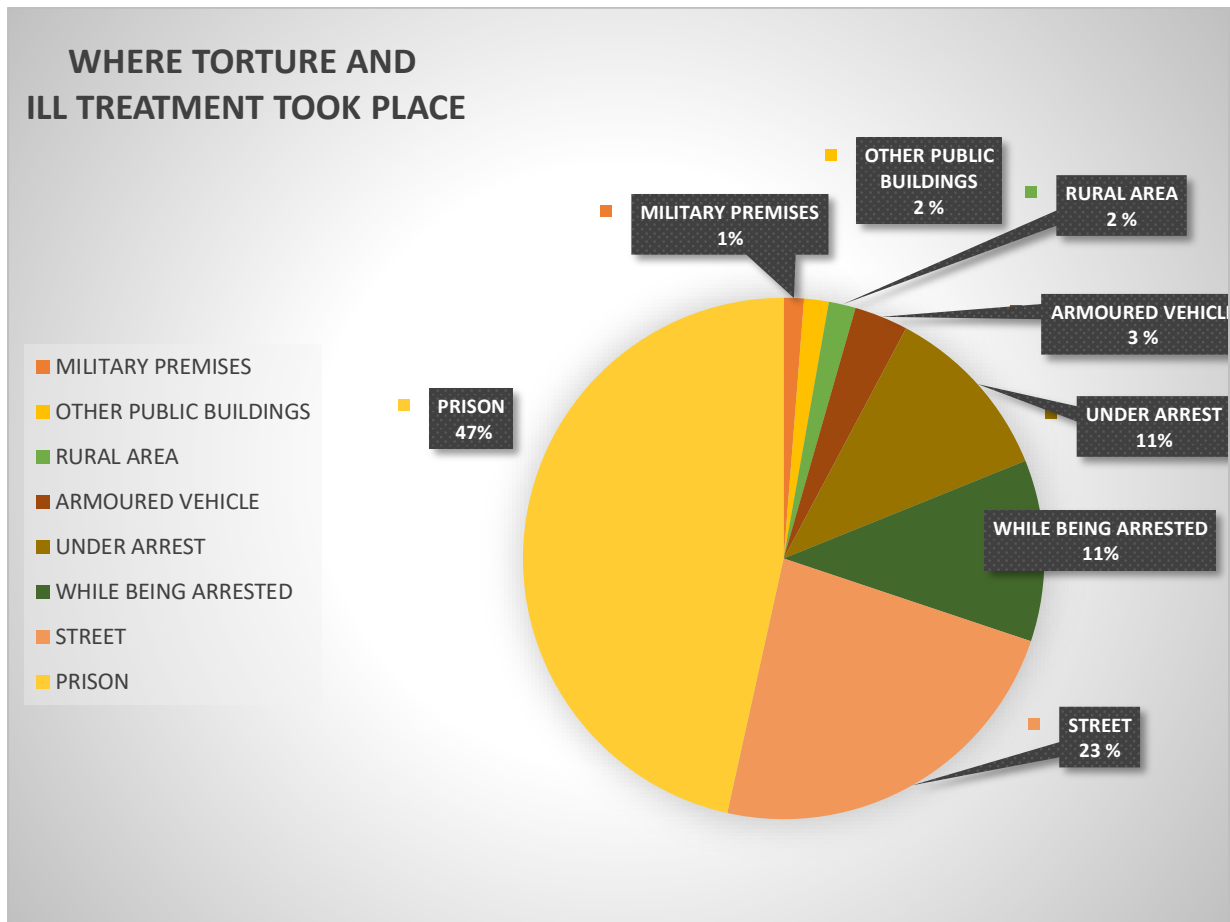
4. The 10-year percentage of individuals and institutions abusing public power;



5. Places claimed to be the scenes of torture and ill treatment over the past 10 years;



6. The percentage of places where torture and ill treatment have taken place for the past 10 years;



FINDINGS

In the light of the data we have schematized by classifying in detail with the graphs above, the main findings are as follows:

- The total number of applicants to our association declaring that they had been subjected to physical violence from officers of public force, mainly from law enforcement officers and prison officers between 2010 and 2019 is 690. 97 of our applicants were women and 592 were men. 36 of the applicants were under the age of 18 and 29 applicants were over the age of 50. **Of all application categories submitted to our association within 10 years, the rate of applications based on torture and ill-treatment, ie physical violence, is 19.5%.**
- The years when mostly female applicants appealed to us for help are 2019, with a number of 30 and 2018, with a number of 18. 2019 was the year in which the applicants over 50 years of age applied the most by declaring that they had experienced physical violence from public officials
- According to the ten-year data our association gathered, public officials who use physical violence the most brutally and widely are prison officers (45%), police officers (39%), gendarmerie (10%) and village guards (1%). In this ranking, especially the prison officers (324) and police violence (280) stand out very clearly.
- Prisons rank first with 335 applications in the listing of places where physical violence took place. 47% of the applications indicated prisons as the place of torture and ill-treatment. In the first six years between 2010 and 2015, the number of applications from prisons regarding physical violence was 118, while in the four years between 2016 and 2019, this number was recorded as 217. The year with the minimum number of applications made from prisons to our association was 2010 with 4 applications and the year with the highest number of applications was 2018 with 78 applications. Whereas the situation between 2010 and 2015 can be related to the occasional attempts by the state and the government to resolve the Kurdish issue, the government's repressive and excessive security-based policies, launched just after attempted military coup on 15 July 2016, could be considered as important factors that can explain the increase in the cases for the next four years. Furthermore, the increase in the occupancy rate of prisons stemming from the policies pursued by the government is another important factor.
- **In 2017, applications for torture and ill-treatment intensified at prisons. There was a continuous increase in applications, especially between 2010 and 2014, and reached the highest figures in 2017 and 2018. In the applications made to our branch from the prisons, it was stated that the majority of torture / ill-treatment took place during arrival and departures, strip searches, sudden cell raids, and inside prisoner transport vehicles.**
- According to the data we obtained over the last decade, another place that is prominent among law enforcement officers allegedly having used physical violence against victims is street / public spaces. Out of 689 applicants, 168 stated that they were

subjected to assault / brutal beatings / physical violence by law enforcement officers in the middle of the street. With regard to this, the minimum number of applications was in 2016 with 6, and the highest was in 2014 with 23 applications. It is considered that the tendency of law enforcement officers to carry violence into the street poses a threat to all social groups who are considered to be dissident against the government and the state.

- **The number of applications filed for alleged torture and ill-treatment while being taken in custody reached the highest figures in 2019. This figure is the highest in the last 10 years (as was detailed within the graphs above). The majority of torture and ill-treatment allegedly occurred while being detained, mostly in armoured vehicles / transfer vehicles, during the first entrance to the house, in the absence of cameras.**
- 2019 was the year in which we admitted the highest number of applicants claiming the perpetrators were police officers. The number of applications reached 56 in 2019, the year that followed was 2011 with 38 applications. 2017 was the year that the number of applications identifying the perpetrators as the police was the lowest, with 18 applications.
- When armed conflicts intensified in the rural areas, there was a relative increase in the applications made to our association with the claim that torture and ill-treatment was applied to the victims by the gendarmerie, compared to other years. The year with the highest number of applications regarding cases in which the perpetrator was identified as a soldier was 2017 with 17 applications, and in 2011 and 2015, our branch offices received no such application.
- The two years with the highest number of applications regarding cases where the perpetrator was identified as village guards were 2011 with 9 applications and 2014 with 7 applications, respectively. No application was made to our association in 2013, 2016 and 2019.
- Even though this detail was not included in our report, it was noted that in the applications examined, the vast majority of the victims were either persons who were held in prisons or detained for political reasons.
- The number of applications regarding physical violence has fluctuated within years. Especially, 2017 (100 applications) and 2018 (99 applications) are the two years in which the numbers rocketed. These are followed by the year 2019 with 82 applications. In these years, it might be considered that the main reasons for the increasing number of cases are the state and government's failure to take steps to resolve the Kurdish issue through democratic and fair methods, their moving away from the universal norms of human rights, using violence as a deterrent and a "disciplinary" tool through authoritarianism, and public officers' excessive use of violence on citizens.
- The year with minimum number of applications by the victims of physical violence was 2010. Especially in that year, the language used by the ruling authorities against the society was relatively soft, reasonable and peaceful. This approach can be

considered as one of the factors explaining why the number of physical violence made by public officials was lower.

- Toparlayacak olursak ; son on yılda derneğimize yapılan 689 başvuru, işkence ve kötü muamelenin gerçekleştiğini ifade ettiği mekanlar sırayla ;
- To sum up, according to the 689 applications we have received for the past 10 years, places where torture and ill treatment have taken place are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. PRISON | : 335 APPLICATIONS, %47 |
| 2. STREET | : 163 APPLICATIONS, %23 |
| 3. WHILE BEING ARRESTED | : 81 APPLICATIONS, %11 |
| 4. UNDER ARREST | : 80 APPLICATIONS, %11 |
| 5. ARMoured VEHICLE | : 24 APPLICATIONS, %3 |
| 6. RURAL AREA | : 12 APPLICATIONS, %2 |
| 7. OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS | : 11 APPLICATIONS, %2 |
| 8. MILITARY PREMISES | : 9 APPLICATIONS, %1 |

- Persons using the public power that the applicants alleged to have inflicted torture and ill-treatment on them.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. PRISON OFFICERS AND MANAGERS | : 324 APPLICATIONS, % 45 |
| 2. POLICE OFFICERS (undercover/in uniform) | : 280 APPLICATIONS, %39 |
| 3. SOLDIERS/GENDARMERIE | : 71 APPLICATIONS, %10 |
| 4. UNIDENTIFIED | : 26 APPLICATIONS, %4 |
| 5. VILLAGE GUARD | : 9 APPLICATIONS, %1 |
| 6. OTHER | : 1 BŞAVURU İLE %1 |

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Investigations against the perpetrator(s) should be carried out effectively, and the situation of impunity in the cases of torture should be terminated.
2. The discourses, developed by government officials, causing the increase in torture should be ended, and the practice of protecting/acquitting the torturers by judicial decisions should be terminated.
3. The obligations of UN's Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT) should be fulfilled by Turkey, and prisons and detention centres should be open to supervision by independent committees.
4. Victims should be included in rehabilitation programs and psychological support should be provided to eliminate the effects of the trauma and suffering.
5. Statutory limitations should not be applicable to torture cases and the perpetrators of torture should receive the deserved punishment.
6. The Republic of Turkey should apologize to the victims of torture to date, to the families of those who lost their lives in torture, and to the entire community; it should remove all obstacles to individual rights and freedoms.