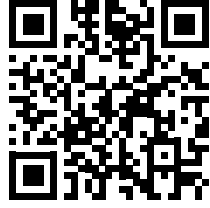


Torture and Human Rights Violations in Turkey

TORTURERS REPORT - 2

JUNE 2022





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ADVOCATES OF SILENCED TURKEY

AST is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt, not for profit charitable and educational organization based in New Jersey, USA exclusively for defending human and civil rights.

EIN: 83-1568246

MAILING ADDRESS

Advocates of Silenced Turkey
P.O. Box 2399
Wayne, NJ 07474-2399

CONTACT

✉ help@silencedturkey.org

WEB & SOCIAL MEDIA

www.silencedturkey.org

🐦 [@silencedturkey](https://twitter.com/silencedturkey)

📘 facebook.com/silencedturkey

📺 youtube.com/advocatesofsilencedturkey

REPORTER

BULENT CEYHAN

EDITOR

YOUSSEF HARVEY

CONTRIBUTIONS BY

AST TORTURE AND
RIGHTS VIOLATIONS COMMISSION

ILLUSTRATOR

MUHSİN NAZİF

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CONTENTS

TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT IN PRISONS	8
TORTURE CASES AND SUSPECTS	9
ORHAN İNANDI'S ABDUCTION AND BREAKING OF HIS ARM	9
TORTURE AND RAPE OF POLICE IN AFYONKARAHİSAR POLICE DIRECTORATE	16
HIS BONES WERE BROKEN, HE WAS RAPED DURING DETENTION	22
STRIP SEARCH, HARASSMENT AND THREATS TO WOMEN IN UŞAK	23
TORTURE TO GENERAL AKIN ÖZTÜRK AND OTHER GENERALS	26
TORTURE IN THE GENERAL STAFF SHOOTING RANGE	28
INTERIOR MINISTER EFKAN ALA DIDN'T STOP TORTURERS	29
TORTURE IN UNMONITORED PRISON ROOM	31

CONTENTS

STRIP SEARCH TORTURE RECORDED ON CAMERA IN MUĞLA PRISON	33
INMATE, RAPED AND TORTURED IN PRISON, FOUND DEAD IN HER CELL	33
DEATH IN ISOLATION TORTURE	37
TORTURE INFLICTED ON 2 COUSINS WHO WERE MISTAKENLY DETAINED BY THE MERSIN NARCOTIC POLICE	40
MUZAFFER ÖZCENGİZ WAS LEFT TO DIE IN PRISON	42
4 POLICEMEN BROKE JAW OF LAW STUDENT	43
POLICE OFFICER BEAT MP, WHO BROUGHT HIS NAME TO PARLIAMENT AGENDA AS TORTURER	44
ALLEGATION THAT FERHAN YILMAZ WAS KILLED BY TORTURE IN SILIVRI PRISON	46
TORTURERS INCLUDED IN THE FIRST REPORT	49
TORTURERS IN TURKEY AND THEIR VICTIMS	52

INTRODUCTION

Advocates of Silenced Turkey (AST) prepares reports to record and document crimes against human dignity, such as torture and ill-treatment, which have become systematic in Turkey. The report in your hand is the second part of the study, which was prepared in order to register those who were involved in this crime, their instigators, those who encouraged the crime by praising it, and those who protected the torturer public officials by abuse of power. The report aims to be a record so that torturers will one day be held to an independent legal account.

Hundreds of torture victims apply to human rights organizations in Turkey to fight for their rights every year. Still, many victims are not so eager or willing to seek their rights due to safety considerations. The loss of confidence in the independence of the judiciary is one of the important reasons for this reservation. The judiciary, which is under Erdoğan's influence, has become unable to investigate the allegations of torture, to judge the suspected torturers and to control them. Finally, the report, titled "The Reality of Torture in Different Dimensions in Turkey as of June 26, 2021" and prepared by the İstanbul branches of the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (TİHV) and the Human Rights Association (İHD), stated that the prosecutors who did not investigate the torture and the judges who acquitted torture suspects ignoring victim statements and related evidence were all a part of the systematic torture.¹

According to the report, although receiving applications was restricted in 2020 due to measures against the pandemic, 605 people applied to TİHV on the grounds that they were exposed to torture and ill-treatment. Of the 562 victims, 283 stated that they were subjected to torture in official detention centers and 73 in police stations. In addition, 134 persons were subjected to torture and other ill-treatment while in detention and transport vehicles of law enforcement officers. 31 of the applications were made by relatives of the inmates while 12 applications came from abroad. The remaining incidents reportedly took place in buildings belonging to MİT and the Chief of Staff. One person died suspiciously while in custody. According to the findings of the İHD Documentation Unit in the report, in 2020 alone, 383 people, including 10 children, were subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment in official detention centers. This number is at least 86 in the first five months of 2021, and 1 person died suspiciously in custody.

In the aforementioned report, according to the data of the İHD Documentation Unit, the number of people who claimed to have been subjected to torture and other ill-treatment in unofficial places of detention and other places of detention in 2020 was 397, 28 of which were children. At least 2,980 people were subjected to torture and other ill-treatment as a result of the intervention of the security forces in the social demonstrations. Data from the TİHV Documentation Center showed that at least 2,144 people were subjected to torture and other ill-treatment, and 65 people were injured as a result of the intervention of law enforcement officers in actions and activities within the scope of freedom of assembly and demonstration in 2020. In the first five months of 2021, at least 2,153 people were subjected to torture and other ill-treatment, and 23 people were

1 ANF News. (2022). *İHD ve TİHV raporu: Gözaltında yüzlerce kişi işkence gördü (İHD and TİHV report: Hundreds of people were tortured in detention)*. [online] Available at: <https://anfturkce.com/guncel/Ihd-ve-tihv-raporu-gozaltinda-yuzlerce-kisi-iskence-gordu-158389> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

injured as a result of the intervention of law enforcement forces.

TİHV Documentation Center also makes note of Yusuf Bilge Tunç, who was kidnapped in Ankara on 8 August 2019 and has not been heard of ever since then. Likewise, former Prime Ministry Legal Counsel Hüseyin Galip Küçüközyiğit, who was forcibly abducted on 29 December 2020, was found in Sincan Prison on 13 September 2021, after being subjected to 9 months of illegal detention and interrogation with torture. According to the data of Solidarity With Others, apart from the abductions and illegal interrogations in the country, 95 Turkish nationals from 23 countries were abducted and brought to Turkey between 2016 and 2020, in violation of international law, and their statements were forcefully taken in clandestine interrogation centers under torture. It turned out that they were first handed over to the police and then put in prison after being tortured into confessing to crimes they didn't commit.²

TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT IN PRISONS

The data of the İHD Documentation Unit puts the number of prisoners claiming to have been tortured and ill-treated in prisons as 358 in 2020. The ill treatment starts even at the entrance to the prison with strip-search; and while in prison, inmates are continuously subjected to inhuman practices such as handcuffed-examination, numbering off in mornings while standing, rough beatings, arbitrary disciplinary punishments, confinement in solitary cells and arbitrarily sending to different prisons. Such cases have reached unprecedented levels in recent history. Additionally, ill-treatment practices, including but not limited to, restriction of access to health services, denial of the right to visit the prison infirmary, wearing handcuffs while being taken to the Forensic Medicine Institute, courthouse and hospital as well as the failure to solve prisoners' health problems in a timely and effective manner are among the long-standing problems.

According to the İHD data, which was last updated on April 1, 2021, there are a total of 1,605 ill prisoners, 604 of whom are seriously ill. The same data show that at least 37 prisoners died in prisons "in suspicious incidents", and 16 prisoners died by committing suicide in 2020. According to the findings of the TİHV Documentation Center, at least 14 prisoners died suspiciously in prisons in 2020.

The figures show that the crime of systematic torture continues in Turkey, which has kept aggravating especially after the failed coup attempt on 15 July 2016. In the next section, some acts of torture and their perpetrators and victims will be investigated.

2 BoldMedya. (2021). *MİT'in insan kaçırımları Türkiye'yi mafya devletine dönüştürdü* (MIT's kidnappings have turned Turkey into a mafia state). [online] Available at: <https://boldmedya.com/2021/06/05/mitin-adam-kacirmalari-turkiyeyi-mafya-devletine-donusturdu/> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

TORTURE CASES AND SUSPECTS

ORHAN İNANDI'S ABDUCTION AND BREAKING OF HIS ARM

As we documented in the “Systematic Torture and Ill-Treatment in Turkey” report as well as in the first torturers report, it was undoubtedly the Justice and Development Party (AKP) government and its leader, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, who paved the way for systematic acts of torture by protecting the torturers with the Statutory Decrees (KHK) issued during the State of Emergency (OHAL), and prohibited the investigations into torture cases. After the coup attempt on July 15, 2016, Erdoğan and the official spokesmen of the AKP government, declared that they would not consider seriously and investigate any allegations or complaints regarding torture and ill-treatment, especially against the members of the Hizmet Movement.³

Aside from this, Erdoğan openly called on the public to lynch those imprisoned on FETÖ charges in a statement in which he said, “None of these bloody murderers will be able to escape the bitter

fate that awaits them. Their immorality in the courts will not help them while they rot in prisons. If there are those who complete their sentences and go out, our nation will punish them every time they see them on the street. They will spit in their faces and will drown them in the nation's saliva. Our battle with them will continue until there is not a single FETÖ member who pays the price [the italicized ambiguity exists in actual speech.].”⁴ FETÖ is an acronym devised by Erdoğan to demonize the Hizmet Movement and it denotes Fetullahist Terrorist Organization.

The AKP government led by Erdoğan, with the advantage of having a parliamentary majority, has passed extraordinary Statutory Decrees, which rendered the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey and International Convention of Human Rights dysfunctional, and has prevented the security forces from being prosecuted over torture allegations. Prosecutors then used the decrees in question against complaints about tor-

**President Recep Tayyip
Erdoğan, MİT Undersecretary
Hakan Fidan, Ankara 23rd
High Criminal Court President
Ömer Faruk Kar, Court
President Abdullah Köksal**

3 Gazete Duvar (2016). *Metiner: FETÖ'lülere işkence iddialarını incelemeyeceğiz* (Metiner: We will not inquire about allegations of torture against FETÖ members). [online] Gazete Duvar. Available at: <https://www.gazeteduvar.com.tr/politika/2016/10/01/metiner-iskence-iddialarini-incelemeyecegiz> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

4 Diken (2017). *Erdoğan'dan 15 Temmuz sanıklarına: Acı akıbetlerinden kurtulamayacaklar* (From Erdoğan to the July 15 suspects: They will not be able to escape their bitter fate) [online] Available at: <https://www.diken.com.tr/erdogandan-15-temmuz-saniklarina-aci-akibetlerinden-kurtulamayacaklar/> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].



Orhan İnandı was illegally kidnapped to Turkey by MİT

ture and ensured protection for the torturer police officers by not filing lawsuits despite criminal complaints and evidence against them. The AKP government, led by Erdoğan, supports and encourages law enforcement to commit torture instead of preventing them amidst calls from international human rights institutions to halt these nefarious acts. It has even reached to the point where the government publicized the acts of torture and ill-treatment in the official press and the media under its influence with pictures and even video footages, portraying blatant torture as a success in the fight against crime.

Not only that, the AKP and its propaganda machine present the abductions of some members of the Hizmet Movement inside Turkey and abroad by MİT and torturing them for months in clandestine interrogation centers as something to be proud of. One of the important proofs that Erdoğan personally supported these actions is his press statement concerning the images of 53-year-old teacher Orhan İnandı, who was abducted from Kyrgyzstan, with his arm broken. Erdoğan congratulated and praised the MİT, which he stated for carrying out unconventional and assiduous work for this action. In addition, Erdoğan said, "We will continue to work on disintegrating and eliminating FETÖ."⁵

5 Welle, D. (2021). *Erdoğan: Orhan İnandı Türkiye'ye getirildi* (Erdoğan: Orhan İnandı was brought to Turkey). [online] dw.com. Available at: <https://www.dw.com/tr/erdo%C4%9Fan-orhan-i%C3%BCrkiyeye-getirildi/a-58168782> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

TORTURED FOR 37 DAYS, THEN LOCKED WITHOUT TREATMENT

In 2019, Turkey requested the extradition of Orhan İnandı from the Kyrgyzstan judicial authorities, citing an investigation against him. İnandı has been a Kyrgyz citizen since 2010. The Turkish request was turned down. However, İnandı, who was living in Bishkek, was kidnapped on 1 June 2021 by MİT members in a covert operation.

The head of the Turkish-Kyrgyz Sapat Schools of the Hizmet Movement, İnandı was forcefully jostled into a car. Inside the car, three MİT agents used excessive force to subdue him and broke his right arm in three different locations. He was then jabbed with a sedative and put on a plane. While aboard the plane, he was forced to stand on his knees, his eyes were blindfolded with a band and the kidnappers used violence all the time.

After landing, the agents brought him to a building 15 minutes away from the Esenboğa Airport in Ankara and closed him in a 20-square-foot room, which he recalled as the 'grave'. He was subjected to psychological and physical torture there; he wasn't allowed to sleep under loud noise and light for 35 days. During this unnervingly atrocious time, informal interrogations were carried out to force him into confessing that he was a terrorist. MİT handed him over to the Ankara Police Department Anti-Terrorism Branch on 6 July 2021. He was arrested on 12 July 2021 and sent to Ankara Sincan F Type No 1 Penal Institution. Meanwhile, the examination in Dışkapı Hospital where he was transferred revealed that his right arm was fractured in several places but since they were not lined up properly, there occurred a malunion. In Gazi Hospital, where he was later referred to, doctors sufficed to put his arm in a cast whereas it needed installment of a platinum. He is currently unable to use his right arm properly. Despite his severe health condition, he was kept in a solitary cell in prison.

HE REVEALED DETAILS OF TORTURE IN COURT

In the denunciation about the torture inflicted on him, İnandı described the moment of his abduction as follows:

"On the evening of May 31, 2021, around 23:00, while I was going to get into the car to go to our house in Kyrgyzstan's Bishkek city, people – I guess they were 3 – in plain clothes forced me into a passenger car. They said that they were the police and that they would go to the police station. They laid me down on the rear seat of the car by forcibly twisting my right arm. One of them grabbed my feet and the other my head. They hit me when I resisted. When they sat on my arm, I felt it hurt a lot. My shoes fell off while I was getting jostled into the car. Then they threw out everything in my pocket except my Cevşen [a prayer book] and my wallet. I guess we drive about 15 minutes from Bishkek towards Karabalta, west of Bishkek. After leaving the city, we stopped at a remote place. They took me to another jeep type car that was waiting there. As soon as I got out of the car, they put an injection in my arm. They put me in the middle rear seat of the second vehicle and tied my eye with a bandage and my hand with a plastic handcuff. And here, they took my wallet and Cevşen. Then I think I fell asleep."

In the hearing on December 8, 2021, where he was tried at the Ankara 23rd High Criminal Court with the charge of "directing an armed terrorist organization," for which the prosecutor

demanding a prison sentence of up to 22 years, İnandi, crying from time to time, explained the inhuman treatment he experienced as follows:

"On May 31, 2021, I was brought here with my arm broken in 3 places by an illegal, rogue system [he means in a thuggish way, ed.]. My guess is that they took me to a plane, which can be climbed with just two or three steps, after walking a short distance around 2-3 in the afternoon. When I got on the plane, someone said, "Welcome to the Republic of Turkey," then he slapped my neck and wanted me to move inside. The same person said, "Kneel on the ground." My guess is that it was not a long plane. During the journey, they kept me kneeling, standing or lying on the ground with commands; they did not allow me to sit down, nor did they fasten a belt [for my safety].

After the plane took off, they took me to the bathroom and changed the eye patch. In the toilet, they opened the voice recording app on the phone and wanted me to repeat my name, surname, place and date of birth twice. Meanwhile, the face of the person doing this job was closed, mine was open.

The two people who brought me on the plane were the two who took my first statement later. I recognized them by their voices. We stayed at the airport for a maximum of half an hour. I heard a plane sound. I heard the name of a person called Aziz at the airport, and I also heard them calling the driver Haydar after getting off at the airport. Meanwhile, I felt that my arm was not lifting at all. It was a flight of about 4-5 hours. Immediately after the plane landed, they put me in a vehicle, stripped me naked and left only new underwear on me.

The car moved and the journey lasted for about 15-20 minutes. I felt that it had turned into a byroad from the highway. Then we went down a sloping road and stopped at what I thought was a basement and got out of the vehicle. We walked about 15-20 meters. They put me in a place like a coffin room, approximately 2.5x3 square meters in area and 2.5 meters in height, covered with leather-clad sponge material on all sides, with a light, camera and speaker at the top. They gave me new underwear and pajamas. I wore them for 37 days. After bringing me to the room, they said everything will be done with commands. They said 'when we knock on the door, you will put the velvet sack we gave you on your head and you will turn your back to the door and kneel and wait. You will call us senior brother or sir.' From the moment I was put on the plane to the moment I was submitted to the police, all these treatments were accompanied by insults like "traitor, despicable, pimp," and by f-worded humiliating curses.

At the beginning, they kept standing in the coffin room. They were playing loud sizzling music. They were yelling out instructions like sit, kneel, stand. My eyes were allowed to stay open in two places, one in my room and the other in the toilet.

Along with the sizzling sound coming from the loudspeaker, they were also playing songs like The Janissary March, I Die Turkey, etc. all the time. Every movement was controlled by the camera. It was strictly forbidden to pray. It was forbidden to cry. There were times when I cried, they kicked and slapped me.

They provided two meals a day. In the morning they gave me cheese, Chokella [a private brand for cocoa cream with hazelnut], in the evenings tomato or yogurt soup, porridge and pasta. They insulted me even while giving food and forced me to eat it when I was too sick to eat something. I think they put drugs in them, probably because the soups had a different bitter taste.

On the 1st or 2nd day I was there, a doctor saw me. They suspended my arm, kept it in cardboard, and gave me painkillers. After 5-6 days, they said 'we are taking him to the hospital.' A tape on my eyes, a sack on my head, they also put headphones with engine noise. We went for half an

hour. The vehicle sloped down as if it was close to a stop. They took me down, we walked a little, they x-rayed my arm. I did not go to the hospital again for 37 days. The doctor came to the coffin and dressed [my arm] once or twice a week.

They were trying to wear me out psychologically. I have come to the point where I will sign whatever is put before me, I think that drug also had an effect. One day, a person who I thought was in the position of supervisor came. He said 'whether you stay here or leave depends on your testimony. We know everything, if you testify like a man, they will act accordingly. I will go now and you will be alone with friends. I hope you will tell us everything without having to make us do bad things.'

There have always been threats and curses during all conversations. They also used derogatory expressions such as 'you are a bug, you are a leech, you cannot be a man.' They said that they would do different kinds of torture to take a statement: 'We electrify, put a towel and suffocate, castrate, soap the baton and stick it all the way in, etc.' Twice they said 'take out your underpants, we have the same one, don't be afraid' and they stripped me. They tied three wires to a stick and were constantly hitting my legs with it. When they took me to my cell, I had extreme pain in my legs. Later, I saw batons and clubs at the place where the photo was taken.

There was a chain for tying feet under the table where the statement was taken, and handcuffs on the table. I was able to see the photos they showed for diagnostic purposes when they removed the eye patch. They were randomly shouting, asking if I could see the faces under my eye patch. They recorded me on camera twice. In one of them, they asked me to summarize my statement.

They said 'you are not telling anything, so strip and sit on the stake.' They tried to make me sit down on it, scaring me. They said 'we will show what torture is.' They said 'we will give chemicals. This is a place that doesn't exist, if we throw you in a pit, no one will find you. But your death will not help us. We just heard that they are looking for you in the garbage in Kyrgyzstan, your life is of no value. But if we kill you, the enemies will use it.'

After the statements were over, they read out the names and ages of those who lost their lives on July 15, one by one, for 3 days. 'How will you account for these deaths,' they said. I stayed standing up for 3 days, whenever I felt like I fainted or felt like falling, they said 'I would beat you. I would hit your arm.' [subject disagreement exists in İnandı's own testament] When I got to the room, I saw that my feet were blistering. They wanted me to give an account for each name.

They said 'agree with us, let's prepare opportunities in Turkey and abroad, give protection. Talk on social media and say "I came of my own volition." We'll bring your children, you can live comfortably, all you have to do is make a public statement. We are the state, if we want, we can say that you killed Eşref Bitlis [a late full general, who was killed in an unidentified assassination] and you will be sentenced to life, you will be in jail for at least 20 years. Now it is all up to you. By the way, what will happen to your children, will they fall into the street or become a prostitute? In fact, we brought your daughter, she is standing behind the screen.'

When I came out 37 days later, I estimated that I had lost at least 10 kilograms [22 pounds]. They were giving me only soup, which I guessed was 100 percent drugged because of its bitter and sour taste.

On the last day in the intelligence [compound], when the statements were over, they shaved my beard while I was blindfolded. In front of the camera, they conveyed the instructions they received to me and asked me to repeat them. They recorded for about 30-40 minutes.

They gave me the trousers and shirt I was wearing in Kyrgyzstan when I was going to take the



photo, and they gave me a jacket. They made me wear a jacket so that my arm would not be visible. The photo was taken in front of the Turkish flag. People wearing ski masks took the picture. I waved the Turkish flag in the institution [the school] for 25 years in Kyrgyzstan. I helped 20,000 students graduate speaking Turkish and singing the Turkish anthem. I am a person who taught Turkish to thousands of people, and I do not think that those who did this [made him pose in front of the flag] love Turkey as much as I do. They took my picture [by making me stand] for hours in front of the flag as if I was an enemy of the flag. We went to these countries and represented our country there, and in the 37 days I stayed there, there was no insult or swearing that I did not hear. We didn't deserve any of it. Believe me, as a Turk, as a Turkish citizen, I was ashamed of those who did this on my own behalf; I was ashamed on behalf of humanity.

Then they put me in the car and made me sit in the back seat. They put a sack over my head again. 'Bow your head as much as you can,' they said, again pressing my head with their hands. We traveled for half an hour.

We crossed a barrier and parked. We waited 10-15 minutes. They said 'you are getting off.' They got me out of the car, they took the sack away from my head. Two people held me by my arms, and I climbed two or three stairs. We took the elevator to the 2nd floor. They said 'kneel down.' I stayed like that for half an hour. I realized that I was brought to TEM [Anti-terrorism unit of the police]. When I got tired, I asked for permission to sit. They said 'sit cross-legged.' They said, 'if you testify properly, we will give you water, bread and a place to sit.' I said ok I will testify. They sat me down and the first question I asked was, what month are we in?

The lawyer did not come for 3 days. They took the same statement at the Anti-Terrorism Branch in Ankara they took in the intelligence service. I gave the same answer to the questions asked for fear of going through the same process again and I didn't say a word about it to my lawyer at this time.

After the statements at the TEM Branch Directorate were over, I was brought to the prosecutor's office and was arrested and put in a solitary cell in the Sincan F-Type Prison No. 1."

Although İnandı provided details about how he was tortured during the hearing, the judges who presided over the hearing tried to prevent the disclosure of details by giving warnings frequently. In addition, despite the statements of İnandı, the judges did not initiate legal procedures for criminal complaints concerning the crime of torture.

The entire process of İnandı's abduction and unofficial interrogation for 37 days under torture took place in line with the instructions of the authorities of the Republic of Turkey. Finally, on July 5, 2021, President Erdoğan announced in his press statement broadcasted on TRT, the official channel of the state, that Orhan İnandı was brought to Turkey with an MİT operation. He praised the illegal and inhuman act by showing the footage of İnandı standing with his broken arm. For İnandı, who has not even been put on trial yet, Erdoğan said, "We will continue to work on solving and eliminating FETÖ. As a result of the unconventional and assiduous work it has carried out, our National Intelligence Organization brought FETÖ's Central Asia General Targetman Orhan İnandı to our country and brought him to justice," he said. He also boasted in his press release that over a hundred people from many countries abroad were abducted and brought to Turkey.

Following the criminal complaint made by his lawyer regarding the tortures, the Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office initiated an investigation into crimes including forced abduction from another country, torture, deprivation of liberty, deliberate injury, threats, insults, forced to make false statements, violation of the right to life and health. In addition, a lawsuit filed regarding the kidnapping in Kyrgyzstan continues.

TORTURE AND RAPE OF POLICE IN AFYONKARAHİSAR POLICE DIRECTORATE

One of the most outstanding evidence of how common and to what extent the crime of systematic torture is committed in Turkey is the case of Ahmet Aşık, application numbered 2017/27330, which was decided by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Turkey. The high court found that teacher Aşık, who stated that he was tortured and ill-treated, was right and decided to put the accused police on trial.⁶

**Afyonkarahisar Provincial
Police Chief İbrahim Özel,
Afyonkarahisar Public
Prosecutor Osman Çabuk,
Afyonkarahisar TEM Branch
Manager Talat Eryılmaz,
Superintendent Arif Alparslan
(Register number: 272417),
Commissioner Teoman
Yaman, police officers
Mehmet Arıkan (Register
number: 216730), Mithat Ünlü,
Tuncay Söğüt, Murat Utaş,
İsmail Uslu, Burhan Cevlan,
Barış Çelik (rape in custody)**

Aşık was detained on 26 August 2016 on the grounds that he was a member of the Hizmet Movement. He was tortured and ill-treated in Afyonkarahisar Police Department, where he was detained for 25 days. In addition to being subjected to physical and psychological violence, he was raped by a police officer named Barış Çelik. The health check was carried out against the laws as the police were present during the inspection. Oğuz Serdar Bayrak, a physician at Afyonkarahisar State Hospital, failed to comply with the requirements of the İstanbul Protocol and did not record the traces of torture and ignored them. Protecting the torturers, his medical report stated that "there is no sign of assault or force". His lawyer, who was appointed by the Bar Association, also participated in the interrogation on the twentieth day of detention, but remained silent against the torture inflicted on his client and did not file a criminal complaint. After being arrested on 19 September 2016, Aşık applied to the Afyonkarahisar Chief Public Prosecutor's Office claiming that he was tortured. The prosecutor's office decided not to prosecute on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence. Aşık's objections were also rejected by the duty judge.

Set aside paying attention to his claims and launching the required investigation into the serious claims of torture and heavy sexual assault, the prosecution instead filed a criminal case against Aşık on the grounds that he slandered the police. The letters he wrote to human rights defender institutions to tell about the tortures he was exposed to were all censored in prison. About 15-20 days after Aşık raised a complaint against the police, he was taken from prison again to the Afyon TEM Branch Directorate where he was threatened to pull back his case. Aşık did not bow down and made an individual application to the Constitutional Court.

He told the court what he experienced on the day he was taken into custody and brought to the police headquarters as follows:

"...the corridors were empty. When they informed them that I was brought, the person I knew as Superintendent [A.] and 7-8 civilians whom I did not know took me among them and they started beating me with punches and kicks. I had an ear surgery in 2014 and hence I told them not to

⁶ Alican Uludağ (2021). *Emniyetteki kötü muameleye AYM'den ihlâl kararı (Violation decision by the Constitutional Court for ill-treatment at the police station)*. [online] dw.com. Available at: <https://www.dw.com/tr/emniyetteki-k%C3%B6t%C3%BC-muameleye-aymden-ihl%C3%A2l-karar%C4%B1/a-59177474> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].



Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Chief Ibrahim Üzel

hit me on the ear, but they simply ignored me. Later they showed me a young boy in the room, whom I later learned was a soldier, and asked me if I knew him. After I responded that I did not know him, they started beating again, saying, "You will recognize him." Then they put a linen sack on my head. They kept me in the sack for 10-15 minutes in the heat. Then they took me to another room. Here they took off my bottom clothes, I mean my pants and underpants. In front of a chair,

they bent my head forward, a tall, gray-haired cop, whom I later learned was [B.], tried to stick his genitals into my anus. The other police officers watched this and one of them started recording it on a phone camera. They said, "You will recognize this child," referring to the boy they showed me. I said I didn't know him, they said, 'If you don't, you'll be with us for 30 days, and tomorrow we'll stick a baton in your rectum'.

They took me out of there and put me in a dark room. They put a sack on my head and made me wait there for half an hour. They then took me out to the corridor and kept me squatting on the floor for about 15 minutes. Later, an officer came and stated that my procedures were finished, and they put me in the vehicle they brought to take me back to the indoor gym. In the vehicle were the Superintendent [A.] and two people who picked me up from the house. While driving in the vehicle, the Superintendent [A.] and the person sitting on the right in front of the vehicle, with white hair and a ball of beard, insulted me saying, 'We haven't been able to go home for 40 days because of you.' When we got to the indoor gym, they pushed me as I was walking down the aisle. Also, the Superintendent [A.] tripped me and pushed me to the floor, laid me on my back, sat on my stomach and said 'Which of your ears was hurting?' and slapped me 50-60 times on both sides of my face. He also continued his f-word cursings. Finally, with his right hand with the ring, he hit my forehead and my teeth once, my lips exploded, and there were bruises from beating on my face.

Then he said to the officials there, 'make him sit close to the door, we will come here every day and beat him.' I stayed there for two or three days, no one came or went. On Sunday evening, they took me back to the TEM Branch, and there were 8-9 people in the corridor, including Director [T.], Superintendent [A.], and police officers [M.A.] and [B.] and several others whom I don't know. The policeman named [B.] had a baton in his hand and started hitting my buttocks with it, my hands were handcuffed from behind. Except for the Director [T.], everyone randomly hit me everywhere with punches and kicks. The Director [T.] was watching us in the meantime, then [T.] took us to the principal's office, where 8-9 people started beating me again with their batons and hands. As my pants fell in the meantime, they hit my buttock with a baton and it really hurt. The Director [T.], referring to the child they had shown before, said, 'You will know him, you are here for 30 days, or else they beat you every day and I do not interfere.' Afterwards, they took me to the detention room downstairs.

The next day at 13.30 they took me upstairs again. Here they showed me some photos. They said, 'You will know them, we will take your wife, your wife will lie under other people, you will spend 25 years in prison.' I was scared too, so I said I knew a few people from the pictures they showed me. A few days later, they woke me up at around 1.30 am and took me upstairs. [M.A.] had a long baton and [B.] a short baton. 'You will acquiesce everything we say. This is the only way you can go home.' they said. That's why I said I knew the people whose photos they showed me. A few days later, they brought my wife [S.A.] to the TEM branch and said they would detain her too. I was scared and therefore accepted everything they said.

They started detaining primary care physicians 14 days after I was taken into custody. We were just 2-3 people in the detention room but as the number soon reached 30, the detention room was full. They began to take statements from the physicians. They took me upstairs around 21:00. [M.A.] started punching me in the stomach and my hands were cuffed from behind. He punched me in the face several times and in the meantime he was saying 'Why are you organizing these doctors? Why are their testimonies not progressing?' My tooth is broken. My tooth is now broken. I was constantly treated in prison. They did not take me to the doctor while I was in custody.

After 25 days, I accepted everything they told me and signed the statements. On September 19, 2016, they took me to a room in the TEM branch under the supervision of two police officers. They said there was a doctor inside. There were also a few other police officers with the doctor. The doctor asked me if there was any assault or force while there were police officers in the room with him. I was scared because of the police officers and I couldn't talk about any assault or force.



Afyonkarahisar Public Prosecutor Osman Çabuk

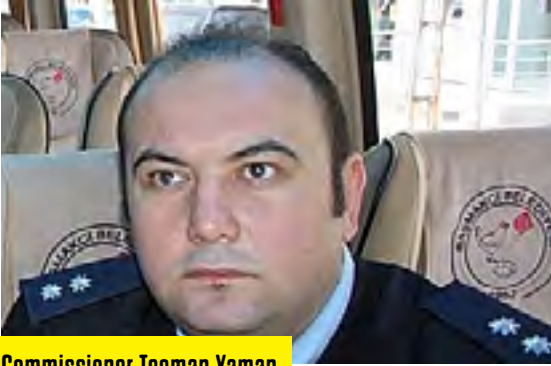


Afyonkarahisar TEM Branch Manager Talat Eryılmaz

The doctor did not even ask me to undress and did not examine me. He prepared a report according to my statement. In addition, they did not take me and other detainees to a state hospital. They didn't take us out of the police station. They brought us from the station directly to the courthouse. I was questioned in the court until 4:00 pm on September 20, and an arrest warrant was issued. At the inmate admission section of the prison, I said I was subjected to assault and coercion. Then they took me to the infirmary. Here, the doctor examined me, prepared a report that I had beating marks on my buttocks, and that I also had sensitivity in my teeth."

The Constitutional Court Board examined the application, statements and evidence and decided that

"the prohibition of treatment incompatible with human dignity has been violated". The court unanimously decided to prosecute the suspected police officers.⁷ In the decision dated May 26, 2021, the names of public officials involved in the crime of torture were provided with codes [as initials]. The AST reporter identified the names of the police and public officials who participated in the torture from their registration numbers.



Commissioner Teoman Yaman

'TEOMAN YAMAN CONFESSED TORTURE AND HE WAS PROUD OF IT'

It is noteworthy that the names of the same police officers in the Afyon Police Department are also mentioned in other torture cases. Journalist Murat Akkurt and teacher Mehmet Eren clearly stated in their testimonies as well as to some media outlets that they were tortured by the same police

officers and that these actions were covered up by the prosecutor's office.

Murat Akkurt was detained in Manavgat on 6 November 2017 and taken to the Afyonkarahisar Police Department. Shortly after, his wife Songül, who had a 5-month-old baby, was taken into custody. According to Akkurt's statement, he and his wife were tortured for a week.⁸ Akkurt, a father of four, was threatened with his wife and 16-year-old daughter during his 7-day detention. He was beaten and kicked in the head and feet.

Akkurt's statements are as follow:

"One of the officers meeting us at Afyon TEM was Teoman Yaman. He said, 'How come you can be a journalist, you don't even recognize me?' He sarcastically said, 'I am Teoman, who pricks things on women's here and there [meaning random parts of their bodies].' At that moment, I wished I had a voice recorder or a camera so that I could record his words. He openly bragged about torturing others. He was making scornful remarks like 'They say that torture is a crime that never lapses, that I will be caught one day and will be tried. I am waiting.' As a result of the tortures, my eardrums were damaged. I was using a hearing aid in my left ear and now I have a hearing aid in my right ear as a result of the beatings and I became unable to even walk. I was sent to Afyon E-Type Closed Prison. My treatment was blocked there. They did not allow me to take my medicines. They released me, worried that I would die in prison at the end of my 16-month detention, when I lost my health and my illnesses got worse."

7 T.C. Anayasa Mahkemesi (2012). *Ahmet Aşık'ın 2017/27330 Sayılı Başvurusu Hakkında Karar (Decision Regarding Ahmet Aşık's Application No. 2017/27330)*. [online] Anayasa.gov.tr. Available at: <https://kararlarbilgibankasi.anayasa.gov.tr/BB/2017/27330> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

8 Haber, TR724. (2020). *Gazeteci Murat Akkurt, işkenceden özgürlüğe giden yolculuğu anlattı (Journalist Murat Akkurt narrates the journey from torture to freedom)* [online] Tr724. Available at: <https://www.tr724.com/gazeteci-murat-akkurt-iskenceden-ozgurluge-giden-yolculugu-anlatti/> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].



Mehmet Eren

'SPECIAL TORTURE TEAM ELECTROCUTED ME'

Another torture victim in Afyon TEM Branch is teacher Mehmet Eren.⁹ Eren narrated that after he was taken into custody on October 15, 2016, the torture team led by Commissioner Teoman Yaman used methods like electrocution, harassment and beatings for 9 days, with the knowledge of the investigation prosecutor Osman Çabuk, whom they occasionally informed:

"They gave electricity to my back, kidneys, and genitals. Inspector Teoman Yaman said, 'Haven't I told you that you would take the blame even for the coup after the torture.' I was brought in front of his room and was told to stand with my face turned to the wall and my head against the wall. Teoman Yaman called me several times in his room and said that I had to either tell everything I know or accept what he said. When I said I was innocent, he made me wait in the same position again. I don't remember how many hours I waited.

Meanwhile, the screams of other interrogated people were heard, and that was making an eerie atmosphere. When Yaman called me for the last time, he threatened me saying, 'You can't get out of here alive. If you don't talk, I will summon a torture team from the MİT.' A young policeman came

9 Cevheri Güven (2020). *Right out of ISIL playbook: Turkish police tortured me as if it were a religious duty*. [online] Turkishminute.com. Available at: <https://www.turkishminute.com/2020/10/20/right-out-of-isil-playbook-turkish-police-tortured-me-as-if-it-were-a-religious-duty/> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].



Superintendent Arif Alparslan

soon after and was constantly shouting, I couldn't even understand what he was saying. Then they took me back to the room. Yaman said, 'We rented an empty marble factory in İscehisar [Afyon's district] for torture. If you don't talk, we'll take you there, strip you naked, rape you with baton. We'll do the same to your wife. Two torture officers will arrive here from MIT soon, they are beasts. I can't take your wife away from them.' he said, and sent me outside to think again. Again, I stood up there for a few hours.

Teoman Yaman took the phone and said he would call the torture team. Shortly after, two people entered the room. Two people, one of whom is brunette, 1.75 meters tall, with a fat belly; the other 1.80 meters with a beard and green eyes... The one with a fat belly asked what I was doing. I said I am a teacher. When I said this, he hurled a heavy slap, accompanied by curses. The other started pulling my fangs up and punching my temples. Meanwhile, he said, 'I will bring

your wife and do the same, I will send your child to the orphanage, he will be not be a terrorist like you." Then a dark-haired policeman named Barış, who was 1.80 meters tall and had his hair tied, came. He said, 'If he doesn't talk, I'll rape him, then he will talk'. Then they quickly put a sack over my head behind me. I struggled to break free, but at that time they were pressing so hard on my neck that I couldn't breathe. They were laughing whenever I said 'I can't breathe.' Meanwhile, they kept kicking. Then they made me stand up briefly and let me breathe. Then they put a plastic bag over the sack. They were strangling my neck so hard that I couldn't breathe. Then one of them told the other, 'he will die, open his mouth.' When they let go of me, I fell to the ground. The door to the room opened again and another person entered. I was on the ground and felt a pain in my leg. It hurt so much that I thought they stabbed me. When they did it again, I realized from the sound that they were electrocuting me. At that time, I was praying 'O Allah, take my, my wife's and my child's lives but don't let us fall into their hands.' Then they gave electricity to my back, they gave it to my kidneys. 'We're going to castrate him,' someone said laughing. They took my hands behind my back, electrocuted my genitals and testicles. I stayed on the ground for a while. Policeman Teoman Yaman repeated the sentence, "I told you, after the torture, you will even say I carried out the coup."

'I FAINTED AFTER THE RAPE ATTEMPT'

"...The policeman, whom they called Barış, said, 'I'll rape this, then he'll talk.' They lifted my hands up and put my hands on the wall. I had a sack and a bag on my head. Barış started to pull my pants down from behind. I was holding my pants with one hand, my other hand was against the wall. My feet were shaking, I screamed 'don't do it'. They were cursing at me for holding my pants. They electrocuted my left hand and I fell to the floor. There was only their laughter and my screams in the room. I was no longer able to stand."

Mehmet Eren presented to the court in written and video recording what he went through during the detention process, who the torturers were, and that his statement was taken under torture and he was made to sign it with force. However, instead of an investigation against the torturer police officers, a new lawsuit was filed against Mehmet Eren on the charge of "targeting persons who are actively involved in the fight against terrorism," demanding a prison sentence of up to 3 years.

HIS BONES WERE BROKEN, HE WAS RAPED DURING DETENTION

In the operations organized against the members of the Hizmet Movement

Police officer Mumin Tamer Yörükçe and police officer Selçuk Muğdatoğlu, accused of rape and torture



Police officer Selçuk Muğdatoğlu

in İzmir Altınşehir in July 2017, a man [K.N.] was sexually assaulted and was subjected extreme violence while being detained at his home. The Public Prosecutor filed a lawsuit against K.N. on the charge

of "being the leader of an armed terrorist organization". K.N., whose trial began at the İzmir High Criminal Court, recounted the torture he had experienced at the hearing and the information he provided was recorded in the minutes. Despite describing that he was severely tortured and raped during the detention procedures, no investigation was opened against the suspects Mumin Tamer Yörükçe and Selçuk Muğdatoğlu, who continued their duties as police officers. During the hearing he told the court that police officers came to his house, laid him on the floor, stripped him naked, and kept him in the middle of the room with his hands reverse-handcuffed. He later stated that police officers Yörükçe and Muğdatoğlu in particular had beaten him with kicks and punches, and his mouth was filled with blood. According to the statements in the case file, K.N. explained that Yörükçe had repeatedly inserted an object into his anus and that he was covered in blood all over. During the health control, it was determined that his spinal bone was broken due to the torture he was subjected to and that he had hearing loss. K.N., whose mental health deteriorated due to severe torture, is receiving psychological treatment. The victim's open identity was kept confidential due to security concerns.

Tamer Yörükçe is a name that has been reported as a torturer in other case files. Mehmet Faik Esen, who was detained in İzmir Çankaya Police Department, explained in detail how Yörükçe tortured him with beating and electricity, both in court and in an interview he gave.¹⁰

¹⁰ Renkli Dünyam, Fehmi ACAT (2021). *Terzi Faik Esen'in İzmir Emniyet'te yaşadığı İşkence (The Torture that Tailor Faik Esen lived in İzmir Police Station)* Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VV5-F7vRq4U> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].



Mesut Gezer, Uşak Provincial Police Chief

STRIP-SEARCH, HARASSMENT AND THREATS TO WOMEN IN UŞAK

On 31 August 2020, 30 women, most of whom were university students, were detained in the Uşak Police Department on the grounds that they were members of the Hizmet Movement and were subjected to the ill-treatment of strip-search. Women who were forced to undress completely, including their underpants, were forced to squat several times. They were also oppressed with threats and blackmail.

HDP Kocaeli Deputy and the Parliament's Human Rights Commission member Ömer Faruk Gergerlioğlu revealed the ill treatment in a press statement. He said "We received terrible news from Uşak. Nearly 30 young women, most of them university students, were searched naked in the Uşak Police Department. The inside of their top underwear were searched and their underpants were lowered to the knees and a naked search was made by squatting and standing. They talked about this with shame. But the people who did it were not ashamed of doing this. No one will get away with it. They can be covered up today. But tomorrow you will give an account of the tortures you have done."¹¹

After Gergerlioğlu's statements, Uşak Police Chief Mesut Gezer and his assistants, who were accused of torture, filed a criminal complaint against the deputy, claiming that they had been

11 Gazete Duvar (2020). *Uşak Emniyeti'nde 'çıplak arama' iddiası* (The allegation of 'naked search' in the Uşak Police Department). [online] Available at: <https://www.gazeteduvar.com.tr/gundem/2020/09/11/usak-emniyetinde-ciplak-arama-iddiasi> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

slandered. Gezer called out to the police with the following sentences: "Well done, well done. You carried out a very good operation. I thank each and every one of you again and again. We will not let them breathe in this country. No matter who comes, FETÖ or PKK, the Turkish police are here. They will defend their state and their flag as well. I thank each and every one of you one by one. May Allah Almighty not harm our state and nation." In a press statement containing hate speech and insults, the police chief said of the deputy Gergerlioğlu, "We came to fight these backstabbers who slandered us, these bloodthirsty slanderers from whose mouths come out nothing but blood, for justice before the law." he said. Those who were tortured also filed a criminal complaint to the prosecutor's office after the detention. A lawyer stated the following in his complaint:

"The client was detained on 31.08.2020 at around 06:00 in the morning from his address of residence and was taken to the Riot Police Station in Bozyaka, İzmir. The client, who stayed there for a certain period of time, was brought to the Uşak Police Department KOM [Anti-Smuggling] Branch at night. The police officer, who is known to be ... [redacted in the lawyer's statement] and is thought to be senior in the place where he is, threatened and blackmailed the client and those who were there, saying, 'You made a mistake, if you do wrong to the state, you can't get out of here.'

Subsequently, the client and the female students accompanying her were taken to the body search. The client, who was taken to an empty room in the building, was told to remove everything on her. The client, who first took off her shirt and top underwear, put on her shirt after turning his front and back.

Afterwards, she was told to take off her clothes, which were in the lower part. When the client said, 'They hadn't asked us to take them off in İzmir', she [the officer] shouted, 'You will remove them'. The client, afraid and embarrassed, had to take off her pants and underpants. After being turned back and forth again, she was made to squat and stand and was ordered to dress quickly. The client dressed while sobbing and then she was put in remand prison in groups of three.

The client, who continued to cry in custody, was taken out of the detention room after a short while and taken to another room. There were 5 male police officers in the room and the client was questioned under the name of "Interview" without the presence of her lawyer.

The police officers in the room got down on my client with threats and blackmailing like 'If you give a name, you will leave. Your family's out there too, we'll hand you over to them. If you don't give names, we will hurt you and your family. In fact, we even call the prosecutor and tell him that you are not behaving.' As if these were not enough, they tried to wrangle information out of my client illegally and unlawfully by saying, 'We have your photos, we know everything, we followed you.'

When my client said she did not want to say anything without us being with her as her lawyer, they threatened my client with the words, 'There is no lawyer or something, talk or else it will be bad for you.' When my client passed out due to crying, she was taken back to custody.

Psychological pressure was applied to my client, who was subjected to various tortures and sufferings during her detention. When my client wanted to go to the bathroom, she got the response 'Are we going to deal with you, hold on a bit.' My client stated that she had menstruation during her detention and asked the female police officer for the pad in her bag. The female police officer said 'Pad is forbidden' and did not give even the most basic requirement of my client, and tortured my client.

Subsequently, the client could timidly explain her situation to a male officer, and she was finally able to get the pad in her bag with difficulty. Again, during the detention period, other basic needs were rejected by saying, 'You don't have a servant here.'

The client was taken to the Criminal Court of Peace after being detained for 5 days. No separate decision has been taken to extend the detention period, which is 4 days at the most as per the Code of Criminal Procedure (CMK). Thus, the client continued to be detained without a valid detention order and thus her freedom was restricted.

Due to these problems, the client suffered from a number of physical and psychological health issues and was treated. My client, who is a young student, even wanted to drop out of school and received psychological support."

Torture survivor J.A., on the other hand, told that she was subjected to three strip searches in 5 days as well as torture: "There were girls who had menstruation. The same treatment was applied to them. There is no exaggeration in this. Our clothes were completely removed. First our top underwear was removed, then our underpants. 'Sit down, this is the procedure.' she said. They checked the upper part of our body by actually touching it with their hands. I went through this three times."¹²

UŞAK CUMHURİYET BAŞSAVCILIĞINA	
MÜŞTEKİ	[REDACTED]
VEKİLİ	1. Av. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
ŞÜPHELİLER	: Savcılığınız tarafından belirlenecektir.
SUÇ	: 1-) Görevi Kötüye Kullanma 2-) İşkence 3-) Tehdit 4-) Şantaj 5-) Kişiyi Hürriyetinden Yoksun Kalma
SUÇ TARİHİ	: 31.08.2020 - 04.09.2020
AÇIKLAMALAR	: Müvekkil 31.08.2020 günü sabah saat 6.00 sularında ikamet adresinden gözaltına alınmış ve İzmir Bozyaka'da bulunan Çevik Kurvet Polis Merkezine götürülmüştür. Burada belirli bir süre kalan müvekkil gece saatlerinde Uşak Emniyet Müdürlüğü KOM şubeye getirilmiştir. Giriş işlemlerinin ardından isminin [REDACTED] olduğu bilinen ve bulunduğu yerde ködemli olduğu düşünülen polis memuru kişi, müvekkile ve orada bulunanlara hitaben "hata yaptınız, devlete yanlış yaparsanız bundan çıkamazsınız" şeklinde tehdit ve şantajda bulunmuştur. Akabinde müvekkil ve beraberinde bulunan kız öğrenciler üst aramasına alınmıştır. Binada boş bir odaya alınan müvekkile, üstünde bulunan her şeyi çıkartması söylenmiştir. Önce tişörtünü ve üst iç çamaşırını çıkararak müvekkil önünü ve arkasını döndükten sonra tişörtünü giymiştir. Akabinde, alt kısmında bulunan kıyafetlerini de çıkartması da söylenmiştir. Müvekkil "İzmir'de altımı çıkartmamışlardı" dediğinde bağırarak "çıkarsakların" demiştir. Müvekkil korkarak ve utanarak pantolonu ile birlikte alt iç çamaşırını çıkarmak zorunda kalmıştır. Tekrar öne ve arkaya döndürüldükten sonra otur kalk yaptırılmış ve hızla giyimesi emredilmiştir. Müvekkil ağlayarak üzerini giymiş ve üçer kişilik gruplar halinde nezarete konmuştur. Nezarete de alınmaya devam eden müvekkil kısa bir süre sonra nezareten alınmış ve bir odaya götürülmüştür. 5 tane erkek polisin bulunduğu odaya alınan müvekkil burada "mülakat" adı altında yanında avukatı bulunmaksızın sorgulanmıştır. Odada bulunan polis memurları müvekkile "isim verirken çıkarsın, ailen de dışarda seni onlara teslim ederiz, isim vermezsen hem sana hem de ailene zarar verilir, hatta savcının aramız uslu durmadığını söyleriz" şeklinde tehdit ve şantajlarla müvekkilin üstüne girmişlerdir. Bununla da yetinmeyip müvekkile "fotoğrafların elimizde, her şeyi biliyoruz seni takip de etik" diyerek usulsüz ve kanuna aykırı olarak müvekkilinden bilgi almaya çalışmışlardır. Müvekkilim, avukatı olarak bürde yanında olmadan bir şey söylemek istemiyorum dediğinde "avukatın filan yok lan, konuş yoksa kötü olur" şeklinde müvekkili tehdit etmişlerdir. Müvekkilim ağlamaktan dolayı kendinden geçince nezarete tekrar götürülmüştür.

12 Selahattin Sevi (2020). Uşak'ta gözaltına alınan üniversite öğrencisi: Çıplak arama son safha, amaç itirafçı yapmak (University student detained in Uşak: Strip search is the final stage, the aim is to force people become confessors). [online] Kronos Haber. Available at: <https://kronos35.news/tr/usakta-gozaltina-alinan-universite-ogrencisi-ciplak-arama-son-safha-amac-itirafci-yapmak/> [Accessed 25 Jun. 2022].

TORTURE TO GENERAL AKIN ÖZTÜRK AND OTHER GENERALS

We dwelled on the severe tortures suffered by the former Air Force Commander and Supreme Military Council member General Akin

Policemen: Elif Sümercan, Ayşe Yalçın, Hakan Öztunç, Judges Oğuz Dik, Erhan Karakaya, Osman Pediz. Trial prosecutor Bülent Karakuş

Öztürk, who was proclaimed to be the leader of the July 15 coup attempt by the AKP government, in our previous report. The images of Öztürk injured after he was tortured in

custody were broadcast on the state's official television channel and news agency. The AST reporters have elicited that the torturers were indeed promoted by the government. The torturer woman policewoman Elif Uzun Sümercan was later appointed as the Head of Department at the Ministry of Culture. These developments mean that the AKP government protects and rewards torturers not to speak of preventing systematic torture. Sümercan filed a lawsuit requesting the prevention of the AST reports and any online news implicating her name and revealing her acts of torture from being accessed in Turkey. Ankara 8th Criminal Court of Peace Judge Erhan Karakaya (Register # 92592), issued a ban on news, messages and videos on social media platforms, news sites and blogs only by considering the statements of Elif (Uzun) Sümercan without examining evidence such as medical reports, detention records, witness statements and denunciations related to torture and without ordering an investigations into serious allegations of torture. With this decision dated March 16, 2021, the court once more ignored an act of torture and tried to protect the torturer.

When the AST reporter examined the transcripts, he found the name of another female police officer, in addition to Elif Sümercan and Hakan Öztunç, who tortured Akin Öztürk. At the hearing of the Ankara 17th High Criminal Court on March 01, 2019, Öztürk unclosed that he was stripped naked, beaten, dragged on the ground by his hair, his ribs were broken, his ears were cut and acid was poured underneath his nails, and that one of those who tortured him intensely was a female police officer named Ayşe Yalçın.



Police officer Elif Sümercan

Öztürk continued his statement saying "I hereby lodge a complaint about these torturers working in the TEM bureau, whom I identified as Hakan Öztunç, as Ayşe Yalçın, and identified as Elif (Sümercan). I issue a notice and file a criminal complaint against them in order to take action pursuant to Article 77 of the Turkish Penal Code and Article 160 of the Criminal Procedure Law."

Despite this clear notice and denunciation, the President of the Court Oğuz Dik, member judges Osman Pediz, Sefa Taştan and trial prosecutor Bülent Karakuş did not take any action and ignored filing a criminal complaint. Worse, the court accepted the statements taken under torture as evidence and sentenced Öztürk and the other defendants to aggravated life imprisonment.

Oğuz Dik, the chairman of the committee that sentenced Akın Öztürk to aggravated life imprisonment, was later awarded and appointed as a member of the Supreme Court.

bilmem ne olacaklar. Çocukların muhayyesini bozmayayım diye söylemekten utandım. Ama baktım ki bu ifadelerde yani ne mahkemece ne Savcılık makamınca hiç böyle bir tepki yok. Ha o zaman dedim ya kayıtlarda bulunsun diye yazdım, utana utana Başkanım. Bunu söylüyorum. Sonunda söyleyeceğim şeyi söyleyeyim. Ben bunlara maruz kaldığımda orgeneraldim daha. Ne (ses anlaşılamadı) ne ihraç edilmiş, daha orgeneraldim. 65 yaşında orgeneraldim. Polisteki 22 yaşındaki 20 yaşındaki bayan ve polislerin şeyine kaldığım zaman, darbana. Bayan ve erkek polislerin. Kayıtlara geçmesi açısından bunu arz ediyorum Sayın Başkanım. Yani siz zaten tahmin ediyorsunuz olayları ama kayıtlara geçsin, amaç bu. Aileme ve şahsıma çok ağır küfür ve hakaret edilerek 400-500 kişilik spor salonunun ortasında (ses anlaşılamadı) alındım ve darp burada başladı. Ellerim arkadan kelepçeli halde salonun ortasında bu darbu bir de teşhir ettiler. Üzerimde kıyafet yok, camasıyla sadece külotumuzla bu iş devam etti. Şimdi burada bana farklı olan şeyler üzerinde dumanım. Öbür olayları bütün sanıklara yaptılar ama bana farklı. 65 yaşında orgeneral ya, eline geçmiş, bir daha olayın da başında bu var, bütün kusum etini bana kustular. Her gelen bakan çok (ses anlaşılamadı) Sayın Başkan, bir manası var bu işin. Her gelen vardiya amiri durumunda olan komiser veya başkomiser neyse bilemiyorum. Seninle benim özel olarak ilgilenmemi istediler bugün burada beraberiz deyip kendileri, yanındaki destek almış olduğu 4-5 tane polisle darba devam ettiler o vardiyada bulundukları sürece. Ben yere düşüyorum birisi saçlarımdan tutup çekiyor. Öbür ellerim arkadan kelepçeli, öbürü tekme atıyor. Burada yazmadım galiba. Doktor varmış orada bizimle beraber. Ben gördüm diyor sizi sakatlayacak yerlerde böbreklerinize tekme atıyorlardı diyor. Böbreklerinize bu işte böbreklerin ön tarafına arka tarafına nitekim kırıklar vardı o zaman kırılmıştı kaburgalarım. Oralara vurdular komutanım dedi. En acısı ne biliyor musun Başkan? Bu görüntüyü benimle ilgili görüntüyü kameraya çekip öbür bölümlerde tutuklulara gösterip aha bakın Akın Paşa bu, komutanınızın halini görüyor musunuz, siz de bunun gibi olmak ister misiniz. Film gösteriyorlar. Sahitlerin isimlerini ben aldım biriki tanesinin. Ben bu işi yapan oradaki görevli isminin Hakan Öztunç olarak tespit ettiğim Ayşe Yalçın olarak tespit ettiğim Elif olarak tespit ettiğim TEM büro amirliğinde görevli bu işkenceci personellerden şikayetçiyim. Adı geçenler hakkında Türk Ceza Kanunun 77. Maddesi ve Ceza Muhakemesi Kanunun 160. Maddesi gereği işlem yapılması amacıyla efendim ihbarda bulunuyorum, suç duyurusunda bulunuyorum. Bu işkencecinin tanıkları isim var, iki tanesini yazdım bunaya daha bir sürü var da yani o bir salon şahit oldu buna. Ama 23. Ağır Ceza Mahkemesinde yargılanan Hakan Güler ve 20. Ağır Ceza Mahkemesinde yargılanan Erhan Yalçı'dır. Bu isimler efendim yanı sıra arz ettiğim isimler. Uzun süre dizüstü bekletildim, çömelik vaziyette yürütüldüm. Ördük yürüyüşü diyorlarmışlar, bilmem ne diyorlarmışlar. Bunlardan farklı olarak bana yapılan diğer olay tamaklanının arasına asit döküldü. İki seneden beri dinliyorum, üç seneden beri dinliyorum, hiçbir asit dökme olayı yok kimsede. Benim tamaklanıma asit döküldü. Tuvalet ihtiyaçları falan malumunuz. Ağır küfürler malumunuz herkes bunu söylüyor, ellerimi bir tek hatırladığım kadarıyla Sayın Başkanım, bana şey yaptılar. Demir kelepçe taktılar herkeste plastik vardı. Kelepçevi çok sıkınca ellerim morarmaya başladı, hissizleşmeye başladı. Rica ettim ya bunu biraz gevşetin diye. Geldiler açmaya, açarken kırıldı kırdılar anahtar kırdılar açamadılar. Ve daha çok

Ankara 17. Ağır Ceza Mahkemesinin 01.03.2019 tarih ve 2017/309 esas sayılı SEGBİS çözümlerine atıf yapıldır. Sayfa: 18/72

TORTURE IN THE GENERAL STAFF SHOOTING RANGE



Generals Hulusi Akar (Center), Ümit Dündar (Right)

Major Asım Şanöz, who was arrested after the July 15 coup attempt, said that they [him and other arrested officers] were taken to the polygon, which was turned into a torture center, with the knowledge of then Chief of General Staff General Hulusi Akar, Akar's security guard chief Colonel Mustafa Köksal and then Deputy Chief of General Staff General Ümit Dündar, where he was tortured.¹³ In the statements included in the court minutes, Şanöz com-

plained about Dündar and Akar, whom he held responsible for the torture inflicted on him. However, no investigation was opened against both names until the date of the report. It is noteworthy that the head of the Ankara 17th Heavy Penal Court that tried Şanöz was judge Oğuz Dik, who previously covered up the allegations of torture and did not take any action and sentenced them to prison based on statements taken under torture [see the case of General Akın Öztürk and other generals above].

Generals Hulusi Akar, Ümit
Dündar, Mustafa Köksal,
Prosecutor Serdar Coşkun,
Judge Mehmet Beyhan Seçkin

After describing that he was subjected to torture, such as electrocution, beatings, and being kept waiting on a concrete floor, Şanöz ends his defense with the following statement:

"I am complaining about Hulusi Akar and Ümit Dündar, who tolerated such inhumane treatment

¹³ Haber, Tr724. (2021). *Binbaşı Asım Şanöz: Hulusi Akar ve Ümit Dündar'ın bilgisi dahilinde 26 saat işkence ettiler* (Major Asım Şanöz: Torture continued for 26 hours with the knowledge of Hulusi Akar and Ümit Dündar). [online] Tr724. Available at: <https://www.tr724.com/binbasi-asim-sanoz-hulusi-akar-ve-umit-dundarin-bilgisi-dahilinde-26-saat-iskence-ettiler/> [Accessed 25 Jun. 2022].

in the General Staff Barracks and did not stop this lawlessness even though they were in their offices and saw us as we were dragged our interrogation under torture from the Command floor."

The indictment, prosecutor's inquiry and health reports in the case file against Asım Şanöz reveal that the Public Prosecutor Serdar Coşkun ignored the allegations of torture and tried to cover up the crime. The judge on duty, Judge Mehmet Beyhan Seçkin, who made the arrest warrant, also did not take into account the suspects' defenses on the grounds of, and allegations, that they were tortured. Likewise, despite the statements of Şanöz and other suspects who stated that they were tortured, the forensic doctors who carried out health checks did not record the traces of torture in the minutes, deliberately becoming accomplices in this crime. Traces of torture were recorded in the minutes as injuries caused by handcuffs or falling. Medical officer Captain Murat Arıcı, Assoc. Çetin Işık and Pathology Specialist Dr. Emre Nihat Çulha from Ankara Gazi Mustafa Kemal State Hospital, Dr. Arife Yıldırım, Specialist Dr. Mehmet Serkan Cetin, Dr. Emine Malkoç Şen and Specialist Dr. Hatice Karataş from Ankara Atatürk Training and Research Hospital issued reports at different times stating that no signs of assault or force could be found in the health checks. Officers such as Staff Colonel Orhan Yıkılkan, who was the Chief Advisor to the Chief of General Staff Hulusi Akar, and Sadık Kazancı, both of who were tried in the same Court, also stated that Mustafa Köksal and Brigadier General Oğuz Tozak personally conducted the torture sessions.

FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER EFKAN ALA DIDN'T STOP TORTURERS

The recently revealed court records in the ongoing trials related to the coup attempt substantiate how high-level administrators of the Turkish Republic ensured that the systematic torture continued instead of preventing it. The Interior Minister of the time, Efkan Ala, accompanied by police chiefs, visited the gym belonging to the Ankara Police Department while the most severe torture was being carried out there. However he allowed this crime to be committed instead of preventing it despite witnessing the torture.¹⁴

Former Minister of Interior Efkan Ala and Doctor Coşkun Marşap

Lieutenant Colonel Tuncay Koçak, who was detained and arrested following the July 15 coup attempt, pleaded for the first time at the hearing dated August 31, 2018 regarding the case file 2017/30, in which he was tried at the Ankara 23rd High Criminal Court. Koçak emphasized in his defense that he did not participate in the coup attempt, that he was not

a member of any organization, that he was a soldier who participated in many operations against terrorist organizations to protect the Republic of Turkey. Besides all these, he still devoted a majority of his defense to give details and complain about the tortures he suffered. Koçak, who made a criminal complaint to the court about those who tortured him, said he can document the existence of cracks in his ribs due to the violence inflicted on him. He explained that while the tortures continued, Efkan Ala, who was in the executive staff of the AKP and the Minister of Internal Affairs of the time, came to the gym with the police chiefs. Koçak explained that Ala did not take any action

14 Abdullah Bozkurt (2021). *Turkish interior minister visited mass torture site, personally witnessed abuse that continued after he left* [online] Available at: <https://nordicmonitor.com/2021/07/turkish-interior-minister-visited-the-torture-site-approved-horrible-experiences-in-ankara/> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

to prevent torture and ill-treatment, and that the torture continued unabated after he left. Koçak, who was detained in the General Staff building, asserted the following points in his statement:

"We were told to take off our clothes. While I was trying to take off my clothes, they suddenly

swooped down on me and started to tear my clothes. I fell to the right with a kick in my left ear. I couldn't count the rest. After I was laid face down on the asphalt, my hands were cuffed behind my back and they continued to beat me. Here, I was unable to breathe properly during the next year because of the kicks on my left ribs. got kicked in my left rib for a year. For 5 months, I couldn't sit because of a rupture or crack – I am not sure – in my coccyx.



Former Minister of Interior Efkan Ala

'HE KEPT SHOUTING 'DISPOSE OF HIM ON THE ROAD''

I got on the city bus with only underpants on me. A senior who knew me kept shouting "dispose of him on the way". They [cops] kicked my head against the stair ledge of the seats with their boots many times, someone was crushing my metacarpus [the bones between the wrist and fingers] with his boot, hitting me on the head with the radio in his hand. On our way we stopped in the middle of a crowd; keystones that were laid on the pavement were piled on the ground. The folk there threw stones at us. They started hitting my knee and body randomly with a construction iron bar, which they brought in through a broken glass of the back door, the police just watched.

As we were getting off the bus, male and female police officers started hitting us with sticks and batons. I fell into a specially created mud pool after getting kicked. They started kicking and hitting me with sticks. When they realized that I couldn't get up from the ground, one of them shouted, 'Get that up!' Then they dragged me into the gym. In the gym, they [officers] were waiting with their hands cuffed behind their back, kneeling down on their knees and their heads on the ground, except for some of them and the privates. While our heads were down on the ground, they were hitting us on the back with iron handcuffs, belts, radios, bandoliers, brush handles and gun butts, and they were spitting. The Minister of Internal Affairs of the period, Efkan Ala, and [persons], whose clothes appeared to be police chiefs, came to the hall with him, and after he left, the same severe torture continued."

Koçak said they were incessantly tortured in various ways and that the police teams were constantly changing, adding that there were also female police officers among the torturers. Among the people Koçak filed official complaints about is Coşkun Marşap, a specialist doctor at Ankara Ulus State Hospital. Although injuries were recorded in many medical reports on the same dates, Marşap hid the traces of torture by reporting that "no signs of assault or force were found."

TORTURE IN UNMONITORED PRISON ROOM

Numerous complaints about beatings and torture continue to be received by human rights organizations in rooms without cameras in prisons. In his phone call with his family, cadet Muhammet Ali Taş, who is incarcerated in Silivri Prison No. 7, said he was tortured in this way and told that he was beaten until he passed out in a room without a camera by Chief Warden Ramazan Kuyucu and 4 execution officers.¹⁵ Other detainees also witnessed this incident and made similar statements to certain media outlets through their families.

Meral Taş, mother of Muhammed Ali, described the event she learned during a phone conversation with her son as follows:¹⁶

"Today was my son's phone call day. It happened on Friday. They had an argument with a wardmate. In the form of a squabble... The chief officer [she means the chief warden] takes my son to his room, and four prison guards. Two people hold his arms from behind and the chief officer beats him, they lay him on the ground and keep beating him until he finally faints. He says, 'I said no, don't do it, but they didn't listen.' He beat him because he had an argument with his friend. They beat him in a room where there is no camera. They took him



Chief Warden Ramazan Kuyucu

15 BoldMedya. (2020). Silivri'de Ramazan Kuyucu ile 5 gardiyan harbiyeli Muhammet Ali Taş'ı bayıltana kadar dövüdü (*In Silivri, Ramazan Kuyucu and 5 guards beat cadet Muhammet Ali Taş until he passed out*). [online] Available at: <https://boldmedya.com/2020/12/07/silivride-ramazan-kuyucu-ile-5-gardiyan-harbiyeli-muhammet-ali-tasi-bayiltana-kadar-dovdu/> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

16 Selahattin Sevi (2020). Annesi: Harbiyeli Muhammed Ali Taş cezaevinde bayılana kadar darp edildi (*Mother: Cadet Muhammed Ali Taş was beaten until he passed out in prison*). [online] Kronos Haber. Available at: <https://kronos35.news/tr/annesi-duyurdu-harbiyeli-muhammed-ali-tas-cezaevinde-bayilana-kadar-darp-edildi/> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

to the doctor, but no report was given to my son. After he fainted and sobered up, they dragged him in the corridor into the cell, took off his shoes, socks and coat, and was left in the ice-cold cell for three hours. Alone. Then they take him to the doctor. The doctor did not give a report of assault."



Student Muhammed Ali Taş

"I HAVE BRUISES ON MY FACE, THEY HIT MY KNEES WITH THEIR BOOTS"

Meral Taş explained that her son had bruises on many parts of his body, especially on his face, and that the officers hit his knees with their boots. The complaints made by Muhammed Ali Taş to the principal and Bakırköy Chief Public Prosecutor's Office in a closed envelope were not conveyed to the relevant people by the civil servants of the prison and therefore no investigation was initiated concerning the incident. According to the information provided by Muhammed Ali, other inmates were similarly tortured in the room without a camera.

STRIP SEARCH TORTURE RECORDED ON CAMERA IN MUĞLA PRISON

Prison Director Celal Şen

Numerous complaints and denunciations regarding the strip search, which is an example of torture and ill-treatment throughout Turkey, were recorded in court records. According to the information provided to the AST reporter by attorney B. A., based on the testimonies and complaints, Celal Şen, the 1st Director of Muğla E-Type Penitentiary and Execution Institution, arbitrarily performed strip searches and recorded them on video. The lawyer, who asked not to be identified due to security concerns, stated that she had a client in prison who had lost her psychological health due to these actions.

INMATE, RAPED AND TORTURED IN PRISON, FOUND DEAD IN HER CELL

Garibe Gezer

Garibe Gezer, a 28-year-old Kurdish prisoner from Nusaybin, who was detained in Kandıra F-Type Prison and who revealed that she had been subjected to physical and sexual assaults

**Director of Kandıra F
Type Prison No. 1 and the
guards, MD İsmail Ülker**

by male and female guardians in the prison, was found dead in the isolation cell she was held in as a sanction on the night of 9 December 2021. The prison administration announced that Gezer committed

suicide. İHD Co-Chair Attorney Eren Keskin, who was also Gezer's lawyer, stated that suicide is impossible in a solitary cell, and that the autopsy procedures of Gezer were completed in a hurry without waiting for the lawyers, and that the police inflicted violence on those waiting and the lawyers while the body was being taken out of the hospital.¹⁷

Gezer's lawyers, Eren Keskin, Jiyan Tosun, and Jiyan Kaya, filed a criminal complaint with the Kandıra



17 T24 (2021). *Cezaevinde cinsel şiddete uğradığını söyleyen Garibe Gezer'in intihar açıklandı; İHD Eş Genel Başkanı Keskin: Avukatlar beklenmeden otopsi işlemi bitirildi* (The suicide of Garibe Gezer, who said that she suffered sexual violence in prison, was announced; İHD Co-Chair Keskin: The autopsy was completed without waiting for the lawyers). [online] T24. Available at: <https://t24.com.tr/haber/cezaevinde-cinsel-siddete-ugradigini-soyleyen-garibe-gezer-in-intihar-aciklandi-ihd-es-genel-baskani-keskin-avukatlar-beklenmeden-otopsi-islemi-bitirildi,999883> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

Chief Public Prosecutor's Office on October 4, 2021, before Garibe Gezer died, which accused the prison director and guards of "qualified sexual assault", "torture", "exceeding the right to use force" and "neglect of duty" and requested that doctor İsmail Ülker be prosecuted for "abuse of duty". The prosecution dismissed the investigation and closed the case without even taking Garibe Gezer's statement. The investigation, which was reopened upon the objection of the lawyers, continues. The application for objection underlined that Garibe Gezer described the acts of "Torture and Sexual Assault" in very clear sentences during her medical control, and that the report signed by Semih Yıldırım, a specialist in Kocaeli Forensic Medicine Branch, was not evaluated by the prosecutor's office.

The claims were brought to the agenda of the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM) by 22 female deputies after Gezer's death. They raised a Parliamentary question to be responded by Abdülhamit Gül, then Minister of Justice, asking "will steps be taken to end crimes of strip search and sexual assaults in prisons?"¹⁸

According to the information given by her lawyers and her inmate Resmiye Vatansever, who was in the same prison as Gezer, Gezer refused to be taken to the "sponge room" where the torture acts are carried out. Then male and female guards started beating her and stepped on her neck with their heavy boots. They stripped her shalvar [baggy pants worn mostly in rural Anatolia] and dragged her by her hair through the section where male prisoners are locked in.¹⁹ She was thrown into the "sponge room" and was sexually assaulted there. Gezer, who was beaten in the cell by 8 men and women guards on May 24, 2021, passed out and was kept in this state for about four hours, with her hands cuffed behind her back.

Due to the sexual assault and violence she was exposed to, Gezer wanted to commit suicide with her own sheet on the same night; but as the sheet is torn, she fell and hit her to the floor, sustaining a heavy injury on her head. Although there was bleeding on her head, the prison wards didn't do anything and deliberately delayed any medical intervention for two hours. Gezer was taken to the infirmary afterwards, but even there she was subjected to ill-treatment, sent back to her cell without treatment. After the traumatic events she went through, Gezer was put back in a solitary cell. She was later found suspiciously dead.

Human Rights Defender, HDP MP Ömer Faruk Gergerlioğlu read the letter that Garibe Gezer sent him on October 4, 2021, during a General Assembly meeting of the Parliament. Gergerlioğlu described the process that led to the death of Garibe Gezer as "a complete murder!" The letter read in the Parliament was detailing human rights violations in the prison and Gezer was asking for help from the deputy by saying "hear my voice."²⁰ Gergerlioğlu stated that a mentally disturbed and untreated prisoner was sent to death on purpose, and that he received the news of her death before his reply letter could reach her.

18 Bianet (2021). *Suspicious Death In Prison: Appeal against non-prosecution of Garibe Gezer's claims of rape, torture in prison*. [online] Available at: <https://bianet.org/english/law/255981-appeal-against-non-prosecution-of-garibe-gezer-s-claims-of-torture-rape-in-prison> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

19 Bianet (2021). *HDP'li 22 milletvekilinden 'Garibe Gezer' önergesi ('Garibe Gezer' motion from 22 HDP deputies.)*. [online] Available at: <https://m.bianet.org/bianet/toplumsal-cinsiyet/252388-hdp-li-22-milletvekilinden-garibe-gezer-onergesi> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

20 T24 (2021). *HDP'li Gergerlioğlu, cezaevinde intihar ettiği iddia edilen Garibe Gezer'in kendisine yazdığı mektubu okudu: Sesimi duyun (HDP's Gergerlioğlu reads the letter written to him by Garibe Gezer, who allegedly committed suicide in prison: Hear my voice)*. [online] T24. Available at: <https://t24.com.tr/haber/hdp-li-gergerlioglu-cezaevinde-intihar-et-tigi-iddia-edilen-garibe-gezer-in-kendisine-yazdigi-mektubu-okudu-sesimi-duyun,1000040> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

'OUR RIGHTS ARE SOUGHT ONLY WHEN WE DIE'

In the letter she sent to her lawyer Jiyan Tosun, Garibe Gezer stated that she was exposed to torture and harassment, her right to treatment and education was prevented, and her hygiene needs were not met. She said:

"I applied to secondary school and open education for registration. Not only did they not register me for three months, but they also produced excuses over excuses and dragged the procedures out. You asked if I had a psychological problem due to suicide. My psychology was affected by harassment and torture, yes. However, I deliberately did resort to suicide. Because only when we die our rights are sought. Those who murder or abuse women are protected and rewarded. After the İstanbul Convention was terminated, the harassment and massacres perpetrated by the state were legalized. My suicide attempt is actional. Now I say this and hope to see you. Inside the envelope are the documents of the sentences given to me as well as the petition I sent to my lawyer dated 12 July, 2021."

WITNESS: "THE GUARDIANS WAITED FOR HER TO DIE, THEN INTERVENED"

Deniz Tepeli, who is detained in the same prison and claims to have witnessed Gezer's last moments, asserts that she is blocked from giving testimony for what she had seen. Tepeli stated that when the guards entered the cell, Gezer was still alive, but they were waiting for her to die. Furthermore, the letter in which she told what she had seen was not delivered to the lawyer.²¹

Deniz Tepeli recounted the following in a phone call with her relatives:

"I was in the ventilation [she means break] at that time. We called out to Garibe when she didn't show up at the ventilation, she gave us a sound twice, her voice sounded bad. That's why we immediately informed the guards. The guards didn't come for a long time. Then they came, they waited in front of the door for a while, they didn't open the door. Then they went in, I heard their speech. The guard was saying, 'she has a pulse, her body is warm, she is alive.' So they could have saved her if they wanted to. One of the guards said, 'I'll go get a camera.' They murdered Garibe... We shouldn't think of Garibe's murder as a momentary thing. Although we too are all sentenced to aggravated life sentences, we were not in such bad conditions as hers. She had been in solitary confinement ever since she came here and whenever she wasn't in solitary confinement, she was made to stay alone. She should not have been alone since she had already attempted to commit suicide, yet they even increased the pressure. For example, she applied to enroll in a school, it was a five-minute process, but they didn't let her; as if that were not enough, the guards came and went and harassed her under the pretext of this school registration applica-

21 Gazete Fersude (2018). *Garibe Gezer'in son anlarına tanıklık eden tutuklu: Gardiyanlar geldiğinde yaşıyordu ama gardiyanlar ölmesini bekledi* (The prisoner who witnessed the last moments of Garibe Gezer: She was alive when the guards came, but the guards waited for her to die). [online] <http://www.gazetefersude.net/>. Available at: <http://www.gazetefersude.net/haber-garibe-gezer-in-son-anlarina-taniklik-eden-tutuklu-gardiyanlar-geldiginde-yasiyordu-ama-gardiyanlar-olmesini-bekledi-46514.html> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].



tion. They turned it into a means of pressure."

Tepeli said she went to testify as a witness, but the prosecutor's office and the guards prevented her:

"I went to testify, they didn't listen, they tried to slur it over. They didn't allow me to speak. The prosecutor was performing wordsmanship so much that he was distorting my words. I gave a statement with SEGBİS [Audiovisual Information System], they noted there that 'she doesn't want to testify' for me. I changed that statement with difficulty. I filed a criminal complaint for every stage of it. I did not see what they wrote, nor could I sign it, since I gave my statement via SEGBİS. This is not legal. According to the law, you can send letters to lawyers in a sealed envelope. I wrote a letter to Garibe's lawyer, Jiyan Tosun, describing what happened here on 16 December, and they returned the letter to me. They brought it back. I sent it again on Friday [December 17th], I said they had to send it according to the law and I filed a criminal complaint. We've been here for five years, none of the sealed letters my friends here sent to lawyers have ever been returned. I also sent a fax to Ms. Jiyan just in case. They normally bring a paper to verify that it was sent, but they didn't give me that paper either. That means they did not send the fax. Garibe Gezer was tortured in isolation for 9 months. Despite the attempted suicide, the pressure they applied, the torture imposed on her in isolation meant they were telling Garibe to 'die'. They murdered the Garibe friend."

Deputy Commissioner Mustafa Kabakçioğlu



**Former Minister of Justice
Abdulhamit Gül, Director General
of Prisons and Detention Houses
Şaban Yılmaz, Prison Director
Heybetullah Gözcü, Institution
Doctor Serkan Yeter, Gümüşhane
Public Prosecutor Ahmet Tozluuyurt**

DEATH IN ISOLATION TORTURE

Deputy Commissioner Mustafa Kabakçioğlu, who was subjected to solitary confinement torture and whose treatment was prevented, was found dead by the guards in Gümüşhane Prison at 05:45 am on 29 August 2020, sitting on a plastic chair with his head slumped back. He was dismissed from the police profession and detained for 4 years as part of the investigations against the Hizmet Movement. The photographs of the cell where 44-year-old Kabakçioğlu died, the petition he wrote to the prison doctor and the diaries he kept for 4 years were published in the media.²²

The photographs reveal the bad conditions he had to live in. It was learned that Kabakçioğlu lost weight from 90 kilograms (198 pounds) to 50 kilograms (110 pounds) in prison, suffered from

²² BoldMedya. (2020). *Karantina hücrelerinden cenazesi çıktı: Plastik sandalyede ölüm!* (His corpse came out of the quarantine cell: Death in a plastic chair!) [online] Available at: <https://www.boldmedya.com/2020/10/14/karantina-hucrelerinden-cenazesi-cikti-plastik-sandalyede-olum/> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

asthma, high blood pressure and diabetes, lost consciousness because he fell twice in the cell and hit his head. He wrote petitions several times asking to be referred to a hospital, but they were all rejected and his right to treatment was denied. It has also been determined that Kabakçioğlu described in detail the rights violations he experienced in his handwritten diaries. In his diary note on March 3, 2017, he wrote, "I have been imprisoned for about 7 months, innocent and sinless, for nothing. Because of my detention, I cannot have my health checks and live a healthy life. ... Because you cannot tell your problems to anyone here. Iron doors closing on you, high walls as if they are falling on you, break your psychology every day."



LAST PETITION 2 DAYS BEFORE HIS DEATH

In the petition he wrote 2 days before his death, he was complaining about the side effects of the drugs given to him saying his mouth and leg swelled, his arm became numb not letting him do anything: "I have been regularly using the drugs you gave me. However, I think that the drugs have side effects. Especially my left mouth [the left side of his mouth] and left leg have swelled excessively. I am having trouble walking and speaking. Even as I write this petition, I feel numbness in my arm. I cannot maintain my freedom of movement below the waist. I cannot do anything. I respectfully submit."

It is noteworthy that in an official report, dated on the same day as Kabakçioğlu's petition and signed by the prison doctor, health officer and two guards, it was stated that Kabakçioğlu did not want to go to the hospital.

KABAKÇIOĞLU'S FAMILY: HE MAY HAVE BEEN KILLED

Deputy Ömer Faruk Gergerlioğlu talked about his meeting with Kabakçioğlu's family and their explanation as follows: "I talked to his family. His wife said, 'Mustafa had only 4 months left for his release. He was saying (My wife, I will go out and our financial difficulties will end.)' His wife asks how this man can not accept treatment. The family says that this person may have been killed." Gergerlioğlu explained that although there was no COVID-19 test, Kabakçioğlu was taken to a soli-



tary cell on 20 August with this suspicion and that he was not able to access health services despite his requests. According to the statements of Gergerlioğlu and Giresun Chief Public Prosecutor's Office, Kabakçioğlu's health deteriorated on 20, 24 and 27 August. Kabakçioğlu's request to go to the hospital on 24 August failed, too. Kabakçioğlu's medical condition got worse on 27 August and he wrote a petition to the prison doctor one more time. Gergerlioğlu asserted that the prison administration's rigid insistence to not let Kabakçioğlu be hospitalized should be questioned.

Gümüşhane Public Prosecutor Ahmet Tozluyurt, who was investigating the suspicious death as a result of tormentful isolation, closed the case on reaching the conclusion that there was no negligence or ill-intent. On the contrary, an investigation has been launched against those who published the photographs in the press, rather than those responsible for the death in prison.

PRISON ADMINISTRATIONS AND MINISTER OF JUSTICE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEATHS

Two inspectors were appointed by the former Minister of Justice Abdulhamit Gül to investigate the incident, and the prison manager Heybetullah Gözcü was transferred to another city two months after the incident. Former Minister of Justice Gül and General Director of Prisons and Detention Houses Şaban Yılmaz are all aware of the arbitrary disciplinary punishments and strip search practices in prisons. They did not take any action to prevent the torture of isolation, and as the public knows closely, sick detainees and the disabled who cannot take care of themselves continue to stay in solitary cells despite numerous criminal complaints. Prison administrations and ultimately the highest civilian authorities are responsible for the torture and ill-treatment of detainees and convicts in prisons, which are naturally under the auspices and guarantees of the state, as well as for their deaths – suspicious or suicide – due to health problems.



Cousins İsmail and Serhat Yolgın

TORTURE INFLICTED ON 2 COUSINS WHO WERE MISTAKENLY DETAINED BY THE MERSIN NARCOTIC POLICE

Cousins İsmail and Serhat Yolgın, who were taken into custody as a result of a raid at the wrong address by the Narcotics Branch police of Mersin Police Department, filed a criminal complaint against police officers at Mersin Police Department and the Commissioner Ümit Akdeniz, who reportedly tortured them.²³ İsmail and Serhat Yolgın, who were released in court after it was revealed that they were falsely detained in their house with a search warrant instead of a suspect who lived in the same house 15 years ago, said that they were prosecuted on the charge of "resisting the officers in charge to prevent them from doing their duty" despite being tortured at home, in the car and in the police station. İsmail Yolgın narrated his experiences on the day of the incident as follows:

Mersin Governor Ali İhsan Su, Mersin Provincial Police Chief Mehmet Şahne, Commissioner Ümit Akdeniz

"I heard a noise, I went out to the balcony. 5-6 policemen were beating Serhat. I ran directly downstairs and shouted, 'What's going on?' At that time, they attacked me, leaving my cousin.

²³ soL. (2022). *Mersin Emniyeti'nde yaşanan işkenceye suç duyurusu* (Criminal complaint against torture in Mersin Police Department). [online] Available at:

<https://haber.sol.org.tr/haber/mersin-emniyetinde-yasanan-iskenceye-suc-duyurusu-322239> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

Among them was a commissioner, whose name I later learned as Ümit Akdeniz; particularly he came down on me. They pushed me around to the ground and kept beating me. Then they took me to the Narcotics Bureau on the 4th floor of the Provincial Security Directorate.

'THEY TOOK US TO A ROOM WITHOUT A CAMERA'

"They took us to a room without a camera. As soon as we entered, Ümit Akdeniz took off his jacket and walked towards me saying, 'You were a man there, come and be a man here too.' At that time, I received a blow to my neck, which was later closed up with 2-3 stitches. Then I collapsed to the ground. As far as I remember, the commissioner, whom I called Ümit Akdeniz, hit me with his boat several times as I collapsed, and I passed out as a result of the blows I received.

I recovered my senses with the screams of my cousin Serhat Yolğun. At that time, they were beating him. When they saw that I opened my eyes, they attacked me again and exerted violence on me. After a while, they poured water on us and continued to beat us. This continued like this for about 4 to 5 hours. Then they took us to the hospital. We got the assault report. The doctors and nurses there stated that we should be kept under observation, but the police did not care at all. They took us to the City Hospital under the pretext of the Corona test and took us back to the Security Office after the test. After we came back from the hospital, we told the cops that we were not feeling good. I was dizzy and nauseous from the blows I received. Out of fear, they took us back to the hospital. We stayed in the hospital for 30 to 40 minutes, but we did not receive any treatment there. Then they took us back to the police station and put us in custody. The next day, we were transferred to the court and released."

Serhat Yolğun said "Ümit Akdeniz started hitting me with his boots in the Police Department. He climbed on me and beat me with batons. After a while, they left me. After 10 to 15 minutes, they poured a bucket of water over my head. I recovered my senses but then they attacked me again. They did to İsmail what they did to me. They were hitting, we were collapsing on the ground and fainting, they were waking us up and hitting us again. Commissioner Ümit Akdeniz looked at me and said, 'I haven't done anything to you yet. Wait, I'll deal with you more.'

There was no progress in the investigation conducted by the Mersin Chief Public Prosecutor's Office about the accused police officers. Mersin Provincial Police Chief Mehmet Şahne almost took the mentioned police officers under protection and ensured that they continued their duties. Furthermore, Mersin Governor Ali İhsan Su, the top administrative chief of the province, issued no order to investigate the case.

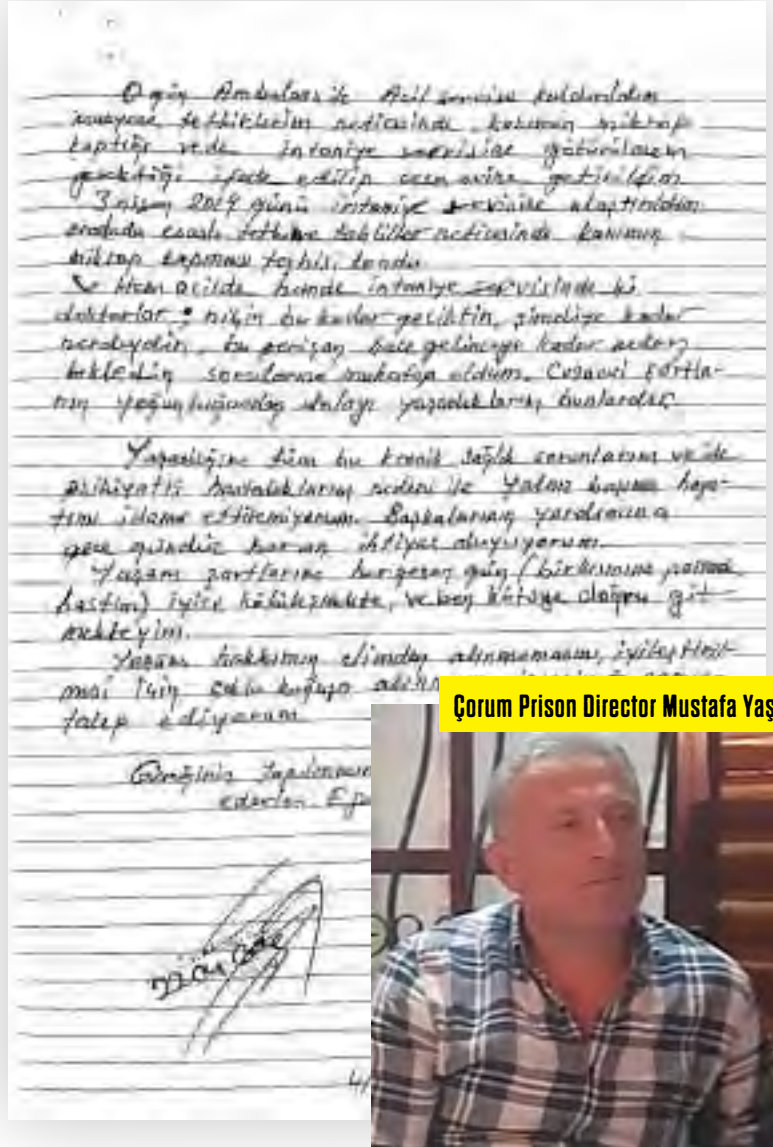
MUZAFFER ÖZCENGİZ WAS LEFT TO DIE IN PRISON

Teacher Muzaffer Özcengiz was expelled from public duty with a Decree Law against the teachers working in the schools of the Hizmet Movement after the failed coup attempt on 15 July 2016. He was arrested and sent to Çorum L Type Prison. Özcengiz died on 26 April 2019 due to a heart attack reportedly triggered by the tormenting conditions of the solitary confinement cell.²⁴

Özcengiz, 58, wrote in a letter he wrote 4 days before he died that his right to treatment was denied, that he was kept in a cell despite not committing any disciplinary offenses, that he had chronic health problems and psychiatric disorders. "I cannot continue living alone," he wrote. In his letter, he provided the following information about his situation:

"A few days after I was put in the cell, I met with the institution doctor as per my request to see him. As a result of the evaluation of my chronic health problems, the institution [the prison] doctor told both me and our institution manager that I should continue to stay in a normal ward, rather than a solitary cell because my current situation was critical. However, despite the doctor's statement of my adverse health conditions to the manager, nothing has changed. Along with hypertension, thyroid, diabetes, prostate, low back, neck hernia, severe hearing loss, I have been receiving psychiatric treatment for my severe mental deterioration for the past year."

However, Özcengiz's right to stay with other detainees in order to receive their assistance and be treated was denied and he died.



Çorum Prison Director Mustafa Yaşar

24 Kronos Haber (2019). Tutuklu öğretmen ölmeden önce yazdığı mektup: Ölüyorum (The letter written by the imprisoned teacher before he died: I am dying). [online] Available at: <https://kronos35.news/tr/hucrede-olen-ogretmen-muzaffer-ozcengiz-ihmalleri-ve-suclari-yazdi/> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].



Student Oğuzcan Kurt

4 POLICEMEN BROKE JAW OF LAW STUDENT

A major obstacle to the fight against the crime of torture in Turkey is that the perpetrators are not brought to justice for their acts and their inexcusable crime remains unpunished. There are also prosecutors who are determined to implement the laws, albeit exceptionally. Ankara Public Prosecutor investigated an act of torture in detail in the indictment he prepared and filed a lawsuit against 4 police officers for the crime of torture.²⁵

**Police officers
İbrahim Şenses, Alper
Yiğit, Eyüp Topak and
Serdar Özdemir**

According to the indictment, on 22 August 2021 in Ankara, the police officers who carried out an identity check in Cumhuriyet Park next to the Ankara Courthouse at around 22:00 asked the 21-year-old Law Faculty student Oğuzcan Kurt to show his ID card. After checking his ID card, the police asked him to leave the scene. Kurt said he would leave whenever he wanted to. Then, one of the policemen punched him first in the head and then in the chin, and two policemen beat Kurt by kicking him in the chest, stomach and back after he fell to the ground.

Kurt, whose jaw was broken and could not walk due to the blows he received, called 112 and requested an ambulance after his condition deteriorated. Seeing that Kurt was calling the ambulance, the police took his identity card again, put on reverse handcuffs and took him to the Solmaz Kılıçtepe Police Station at the entrance of the Youth Park. Kurt called 112 once again from

²⁵ Alican Uludağ (2021). *Ankara'da dört polise 'işkence' suçundan dava* (In Ankara, four police officers were prosecuted for 'torture'). [online] Available at: <https://www.dw.com/tr/ankarada-d%C3%B6rt-polise-i%C5%9Fkence-su%C3%A7undan-dava-a%C3%A7%C4%B1ld%C4%B1/a-60265801> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

the police station and said that the police did not take him to the hospital and that his condition was getting bad. Meanwhile, a policeman took his phone and said Kurt had nothing important and that they would take him to the hospital.

As the ambulance did not come, Kurt then called the 155 Police Emergency and informed them about the police brutality he was subjected to, however, the person on the other side of the phone hung up. The police did not comply with Kurt's request, who stated that he wanted to go to the hospital. Kurt refused to sign the report, which the police tried to have him sign, stating that the information included therein is false. Then Kurt was fined for violating the mask-wearing rule due to the epidemic in the police station.

An investigation against Kurt was lodged by the police for the crime of "resisting the police," then he was first taken to Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk State Hospital, where it was found that his jaw was broken. Afterwards, he was transferred to Bilkent City Hospital. Kurt's broken jaw was bandaged, and he was brought back to the police station.

Upon Kurt's complaint against the police, an investigation was launched by the Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office. Watching the camera footage of the police station, Public Prosecutor's Office filed a lawsuit against police officers İbrahim Şenses, Alper Yiğit, Eyüp Topak and Serdar Özdemir for the "crime of torture," which resulted in bone fractures in the body, demanding a heavy prison sentence of up to 15 years.

POLICE OFFICER BEAT MP, WHO BROUGHT HIS NAME TO PARLIAMENT AGENDA AS TORTURER

Examining human rights violations in Turkey, one could argue that one of the most fundamental problems is impunity. In terms of showing the size of the ongoing systematic torture in the country, HDP deputy Ömer Faruk Gergerlioğlu's experiences while being detained inside the Parliament poses a striking example.

**Police officer
Abdulkadir Yılmaztürk**

Gergerlioğlu, who fought for human rights and frequently voiced violations of rights in the Parliament caused serious disturbances among the echelons of the AKP government. AKP-led block in the Parliament dropped his deputy status on the grounds that he retweeted a social media message on Twitter and subsequently an arrest warrant was issued for him. Police officer Abdulkadir Yılmaztürk, whom Gergerlioğlu had previously disclosed as a torturer in the parliament, was a member of the police team that came to take him into custody.

During the detention process, the torturer police beat Gergerlioğlu in front of his wife and children.²⁶ Gergerlioğlu was also exposed to beatings, threats and swearing in the police vehicle which resulted in the deputy having a serious heart disease. He was soon taken to a hospital and was admitted to the intensive care unit. Gergerlioğlu was detained for a couple of months but was

26 Haber, Tr724. (2021). *Gergerlioğlu'nun evine intikam mangası gönderilmiş: O polislerin 'işkenceci' olduğunu Meclis'te ifşa etmişti* (A revenge squad was sent to Gergerlioğlu's house: He had disclosed in the Parliament that the police officers were 'torturers'). [online] . Available at: <https://www.tr724.com/gergerlioglunun-evine-intikam-mangasi-gonderilmis-o-polislerin-iskenceci-oldugunu-mecliste-ifsa-etmist/> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

Police officer Abdulkadir Yılmaztürk



found not guilty by the Constitutional Court, and after he was released, he assumed his duty in the Parliament as a deputy.

On November 22, 2019, 77 people who were taken into custody from different cities of Turkey and brought to the Ankara Security Directorate were tortured by being stripped naked by 7 policemen from the TEM Branch D Group. It was recorded in the court proceedings that Abdülkadir Yılmaztürk was the chief of this torture team of the police.

According to Rıdvan Çobanoğlu, the lawyer of N.C., one of detainees tortured by the group of police officers, his client N.C. described the ill treatment he was subjected to as follows: "Team chief Abdulkadir Yılmaztürk, wearing plastic gloves, tortured me by squeezing his nipples and earlobes many times. I was threatened with rape with a soda bottle that they brought to the room. I was beaten in a way that left no permanent and visible bruises on my body." Despite all the statements, evidence and complaints, Yılmaztürk continues his duty as he has not received any punishment.

ALLEGATION THAT FERHAN YILMAZ WAS KILLED BY TORTURE IN SILIVRI PRISON

Ferhan Yılmaz, born in 1981, who had been imprisoned in İstanbul Silivri No. 5 L Type Closed Prison for 3 years, died on April 10, 2022, 2 days before he was released, and there were traces of severe torture on his body. Although the official statement claimed that Yılmaz died naturally, Gülseren Yoleri, Head of the İstanbul Branch of the Human Rights Association, determined that there was strong evidence that Yılmaz died as a result of torture, a research conducted by the Prisons Monitoring Committee had found. Some detainees told the delegation that the torture had continued for a long time.²⁷ Yoleri stated that 60 guards came to the wards and

60 guards in
Silivri prison

started the torture on 6 April after which Ferhan Yılmaz died. She also said that 10 detainees, who were also victims of torture and were ready to testify for the torture were suddenly transferred to prisons in 10 different cities.

Ferhan Yılmaz's family, who had access to the intensive care footage and had it published in the press, stated that the death was clearly due to torture.²⁸ Ferhan Yılmaz's older brother, Hikmet, said in a statement after receiving his brother's body from the hospital, "We saw while washing his corpse that there was a scar around his neck as if he had been hung with a clothesline. Both of his eyes were swollen and blood was coming from his eyes. His nose seemed to have been completely shattered and then stuffed with cotton; there was a big swelling and bruise on his chest, as if a wooden stake had been stuck. His upper lip was almost as swollen as a hand. There were traces of dried blood and bruises all over his body."



²⁷ Evrensel Gazetesi (2022). *Silivri Cezaevinde işkence sonucu intihara zorlanan 10 tutuklu, 10 ayrı cezaevine sevk edildi (10 detainees who were forced to commit suicide due to torture in Silivri Prison were transferred to 10 different prisons)*. [online] Available at: <https://www.evrensel.net/haber/459440/silivri-cezaevinde-iskence-sonu-cu-intihara-zorlanan-10-tutuklu-10-ayri-cezaevine-sevk-edildi> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

²⁸ Halktv (2022). *Silivri cezaevinde işkence iddiası... Ferhan Yılmaz nasıl öldü? Aile halktvcomtr'ye konuşuyor (Allegation of torture in Silivri prison... How did Ferhan Yılmaz die? The family speaks to halktvcomtr)*. YouTube. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MEdCOBcl5ow> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

Hikmet said that the Silivri Prison administration informed them that Ferhan Yılmaz was hospitalized on 9 April because he had a heart attack. According to the official statement of the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, Ferhan Yılmaz fell ill in his ward. He was then first transferred to Silivri Penal Institution State Hospital and then to Silivri State Hospital. He passed away on Tuesday, April 10, at 18.30, due to cardiac arrest while he was being treated in Silivri State Hospital, General Intensive Care Service. In the death report, it was stated that he died due to an "infectious disease."²⁹

Ferhan Yılmaz



STRONG DOUBT THAT YILMAZ KILLED BY TORTURE

Hikmet said, "He [Ferhan] was admitted to the intensive care unit as a pretense to show that he died in the hospital, but a doctor said he was already dead by the time he arrived. According to another prisoner, they took my brother to the room covered with sponges, which they called the soft room. They tortured him there." The soft rooms that Hikmet mentioned are sound-proofed, insulated torture cells without cameras.

Ferhan's mother, Sabriye (60), also stated that her son was tortured to death and said: "My child did not commit suicide, he has wounds all over his body. They killed him. He didn't have any such thing as a heart attack. They broke his nose and mouth. My

child was void of any trace of life; parts of his face were split open. My child has been tortured in prison for 4 years. The people in prison killed him, no one else. I will continue to follow my child's case, I will seek his justice."³⁰

AUDIO RECORDING: "THEY TORTURE US, THEY WANT US TO DIE, I WILL COMMIT SUICIDE"

Another convict in Silivri, Halil Kasan, who spoke to his mother on the phone just 3 days before Yılmaz was killed, explained that convicts are tortured and forced to die. Kasan asked his mother to record the conversation and said the following: "The date is April 6, 2022. During the counting at around 07:30, they slapped our friend for no reason. They were cursing and insulting. I had a

29 Bianet (2022). *DEATHS IN SİLİVRİ PRISON: Video footage shows torture despite reports of 'heart attack' and 'infectious disease'*. [online] Available at: <https://bianet.org/english/human-rights/260454-footage-shows-torture-despite-reports-of-heart-attack-and-infectious-disease> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

30 Bianet (2022). *Mother of prisoner who died after torture in İstanbul prison: They hid my child from me*. [online] Available at: <https://bianet.org/5/97/260624-mother-of-prisoner-who-died-after-torture-they-hid-my-child-from-me> [Accessed 24 Jun. 2022].

panic attack because I had certain psychological problems. Seeing that I had this attack, they came upon me to attack me. They took me to the garden. They beat me black and blue. After that, they came back to the ward to continue counting and searching. They kept beating and insulting me. They plucked my beard with their hands and slapped me. They dragged me into the soft room. They stepped on us with boots, kicked us. After that, they try to justify what they did, writing a false statement to file a lawsuit against us [to pretend that prison guards used violence to protect themselves and to suppress the riot]. We did not make any contact with them [guards]. Despite this, they are suing us. Yesterday they beat me in the garden and gave me a rope saying 'hang yourself.' I tried to hang myself. We're going to hurt ourselves today, we're going to kill ourselves anyway. We have made our minds to commit suicide."³¹ Halil Kasan's mother, Beyaz Selik, also said that during every phone call, her son told her that he was tortured. Beyaz Selik said, "My child was always saying that they would kill him. 'They are constantly torturing me, constantly throwing me in cells.' Does a child always say that?"³²

The death of Ferhan Yılmaz was brought to the agenda of the parliament and a parliamentary question was raised and the Ministry of Justice was asked to respond to the allegations of torture.³³

Minister of Justice Bekir Bozdağ said in response that "There is no torture or ill-treatment in Turkish prisons. There is zero tolerance for torture and ill-treatment in our country; we will go against whoever does it." HDP Deputy Ömer Faruk Gergerlioğlu reacted to his statement asking "Is the Minister of the country where 24 people died in prisons as a result of violations in the last 4 months saying this?"³⁴



31 "Silivri Hapishanesi'nde işkenceyi tutuklu Halil Kasan anlatıyor", Mehmet Fehim Işık, 13 April 2022, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yaubzo0-it0>

32 "Gardiyanların işkence ettiği Halil Kasan'dan annesine ses kaydı: Beni öldürecekler", Gerçek, 12 April 2022, <https://artigercek.com/haberler/gardiyanlarin-iskence-ettigi-halil-kasan-dan-annesine-ses-kaydi-beni-oldurecekler>

33 "Ahmet Şık, Ferhan Yılmaz'ın şüpheli ölümünü sordu", Politika Haber, 14 April 2022, <https://politikahaber.org/ahmet-sik-ferhan-yilmaz-in-supheli-olumunu-sordu/>

34 "Gergerlioğlu, 'Cezaevlerinde işkence yoktur' diyen Bozdağ'a Ferhan Yılmaz'ı hatırlattı", Birgün, 20 April 2022, www.birgun.net/haber/gergerlioglu-cezaevlerinde-iskence-yoktur-diyen-bozdag-a-ferhan-yilmaz-i-hatirlatti-385033

TORTURERS INCLUDED IN THE FIRST REPORT

- **SÜLEYMAN SOYLU (INTERIOR MINISTER)**

A lot of criminal complaints were filed against Soylu on the grounds that he was responsible for the crime of torture, which continued to be systematically carried out by security forces acting under his ministry, and the instructions he gave to the police personnel under his command after 15 July 2016.

- **HAKAN FİDAN (MİT UNDERSECRETARY)**

The accounts of the victims, who were tortured for months in the compounds belonging to MİT Undersecretariat and by its agents, showed that Hakan Fidan actually gave the order to exploit torture during interrogations. He also gave instructions for the illegal abduction of numerous Turkish citizens in Turkey and abroad and their torture and interrogation in clandestine centers.

- **ZEKAİ AKSAKAL, İRFAN ÖZSERT (GENERALS)**

They gave instructions for torture during interrogations at the General Staff building.

- **POLICE OFFICERS BERAT GÜNÇİÇEK, HALİL İBRAHİM DİLEK**

They tortured the police chief Süleyman Akçın and other police officers who were taken into custody.

- **ALPER KORKMAZ (POLICE OFFICER)**

Korkmaz tortured many officers in custody while he was a commissioner at the Beykoz District Police Department.

- **TURHAN ECEVİT (ADMIRAL)**

He gave orders to use, and also personally applied heavy torture methods to the members of the Turkish Armed Forces, whom they identified as coup suspects.

- **LEVENT BAHADIR, ERDAL ÇERÇİ, UĞUR GÜNASLAN, BURAK ÇELİK, BARIŞ DEDEBAĞI, VOLKAN VURAL BAL (TSK MEMBERS)**

It has been determined by the images published in the media, the statements in the court minutes and the denunciations that these members of the armed forces tortured many high-ranking soldiers in custody.

- **MUHSİN TÜRKEŞ (POLICE OFFICER)**

He applied severe torture methods to the suspect named Eyüp Erken, causing his intestines to rupture.

- **AHMET GÜRBÜZ (PROSECUTOR OF THE REPUBLIC)**

He provided protection for torturers, turned a blind eye to this crime, ignored the complaints of the torture victims, and opened criminal cases by relying on the statements taken under torture.

- **EŞREF AKTAŞ (PROSECUTOR OF THE REPUBLIC)**

In an investigation launched due to the complaint of a tortured victim, he decided that there was no need to file a lawsuit against the involved police officers, since they do not have criminal responsibility due to their duties and cannot be prosecuted as per the Decree Law.

- **FATİH TEZCAN (JOURNALIST)**

He published photographs of the villagers who were tortured in Van Gevaş Police Department, praising torture and encouraging the security units to commit torture. It was later revealed that the tortured persons were innocent.

- **MEHMET METİNER (AKP DEPUTY)**

When Metiner was the Chairman of the Prisons Subcommittee of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, he protected the torturers by stating that they would not carry out investigations into the allegations of torture and ill-treatment in prisons, especially if committed against the members of the Hizmet Movement.

- **YASİN DEMİR (POLICE OFFICER)**

According to the information given by the victims, Kırıkkale TEM Branch Manager Demir inflicted severe tortures on the suspects in custody, such as beatings and sticking a baton in their anus.

- **GÖKHAN KARAGÖZ, OKAN ÇAKIROĞLU (POLICE OFFICERS)**

The proceedings of the high criminal court recorded the statements of witnesses revealed that Karagöz and Çakiroğlu resorted to torture during their interrogations in the Zonguldak Provincial Security Directorate.

- **TAHİR DARBAZOĞLU (TEM BRANCH SUPERVISOR)**

Major Emrah Ilgaz, Captain Sadık Kazancı, Pilot Lieutenant Adem Kırıcı and 16 other victims filed complaints against Darbazoğlu for torturing them.

- **ELİF UZUN SÜMERCAN (POLICE)**

She tortured numerous army officers in custody, especially General Akın Öztürk. Not to mention that there was no investigation into the claims that she personally tortured people, she was even rewarded and appointed as the Head of Department in the Ministry of Culture.

- **HACI MURAT DİNÇER (TEM DIRECTOR)**

It has been determined that he gave the order to tie and drag Hacı Lokman Birlik behind an armored vehicle. Birlik died because of this inhumane action.

- **SELAMİ ALTINOK (FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER)**

Many victims of torture throughout Turkey have filed complaints against Altınok, claiming that he was one of the most important figures responsible for the systematization of torture.

- **ALİ İHSAN SU (FORMER GOVERNOR OF ŞIRNAK), CELAL SEL (DIRECTOR OF POLICE)**
They ensured that the torturers in Şırnak Province continued their duties.
- **EKREM GÖNÜL (POLICE AT THE SECURITY BRANCH)**
Ekrem Gönül, who battered and injured Perihan Pulat, was fined only TL 3.000 and he still continues his duty.
- **MAHMUT ÇAÇA (DIRECTOR OF TARSUS DISTRICT T-TYPE CLOSED WOMEN'S PRISON), ENİS YAVUZ YILDIRIM (GENERAL DIRECTOR OF PRISONS AND DETENTION HOUSES)**
They were held responsible for ill treatment against 56 female prisoners including such actions like dragging them by their hair, battering them, threatening them with rape and exposing them to sexual violence.
- **VOLKAN AKKUŞ, ÖZGÜR KUTLU (GUARDIAN)**
The guards Volkan Akkuş and Özgür Kutlu were tried and each sentenced to 5 years in prison for torturing detainee Ercivan Özcan by smashing his left arm from shoulder to elbow.
- **ÜMİT TATAN (COLONEL)**
He was held responsible for the tortures in the Turkish Armed Forces and a criminal complaint was filed against him.
- **BAYRAM KANTIK (PRESIDENT OF THE COURT) CEM KARACA (MEMBER JUDGE) FATİH KARAKUŞ (MEMBER JUDGE)**
They did not allow the torture allegations of the victims to be recorded in the court proceedings and also did not allow the detainees to give testimonies regarding the torture they were subjected to.
- **OKTAY KAPSIZ (MARMARİS DISTRICT DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE) RAMAZAN ADIGÜZEL (POLICE), MURAT ERTÜRK (POLICE) ABDÜLCELİL KARABAĞ (POLICE)**
İstanbul 2nd High Criminal Court sentenced them to life in prison for killing the suspect named Murat Talk, who was in custody, with torture. Despite the punishment, however, they were allowed to continue their duties.
- **CEM KÜÇÜK, FUAT UĞUR (JOURNALISTS)**
An investigation was launched against him on the charge of 'praising torture and provoking this crime.'
- **EMRE SOYLU (ADVISER FOR NATIONALIST MOVEMENT PARTY DEPUTY OLAYCA KILAVUZ)**
An investigation was launched against him on the grounds that he praised the crime of torture by sharing the photos of a suspect, who was a torture victim.
- **ALİ TÜRKŞEN, ERME ONAT, BÜLENT KURU, ERCAN KİREÇTEPE (SOLDIERS)**
They participated in acts of torture against officers in the Beykoz Underwater Offence (SAT) building. In addition, Ali Türkşen praised the act of torture and confessed this act in the media.

TORTURERS IN TURKEY AND THEIR VICTIMS

CULPRIT	POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
1. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	President - AKP chairman - Head of Government	Turkish Republic Presidency / Ankara	All victims	Erdoğan blocked the prosecution of torturers with the Statutory Decrees enacted at his behest. He encouraged torture with his statements. He praised the torturer public officials by making a press statement in front of the images of the tortured victims in the official media of the state. In line with his instructions that all allegations of torture in prisons and detention processes should be ignored, then AKP spokesman Mehmet Metiner declared that they would not consider the allegations of torture.
2. Hakan Öztunç	Anti-Terror Police Officer	Ankara Police Department / Ankara	Akın Öztürk - Retired General	He tortured Akın Öztürk extensively during his detention and cut off Öztürk's ear.
3. Ayşe Yalçın	Anti-Terror Police Officer	Ankara Police Department / Ankara	Akın Öztürk - Retired General	He tortured Akın Öztürk extensively during his detention.
4. Oğuz Dik	President of Ankara 17th High Criminal Court	Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office / Ankara	Akın Öztürk - Retired General	Akın Öztürk and the other defendants on trial reported that they were tortured and filed a criminal complaint. However Dik ignored their complaints and gave aggravated life sentences for the defendants based on the statements taken under torture. As a result, he was rewarded by the government and was appointed as a member of the Supreme Court.
5. Osman Pediz	Ankara 17th High Criminal Court Member Judge	Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office / Ankara	Akın Öztürk - Retired General	Akın Öztürk and the other defendants on trial reported that they were tortured and filed a criminal complaint. However Pediz ignored their complaints and gave aggravated life sentences for the defendants based on the statements taken under torture.
6. Sefa Taştan	Ankara 17th High Criminal Court Member Judge	Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office / Ankara	Akın Öztürk - Retired General	Akın Öztürk and the other defendants on trial reported that they were tortured and filed a criminal complaint. However Taştan ignored their complaints and gave aggravated life sentences for the defendants based on the statements taken under torture.

CULPRIT	POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
7. Bülent Karakuş	Public Prosecutor	Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office / Ankara	Akın Öztürk - Retired General	Although Akın Öztürk and the other defendants on trial reported that they were tortured and filed a criminal complaint, he did not take any action. By ignoring the crime, he protected the torturers. Based on the statements taken under torture, the prosecution prepared an opinion and demanded aggravated life sentences for the defendants.
8. Ömer Faruk Kar	President of 23rd High Criminal Court	Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office / Ankara	Orhan İnandı - Teacher	He did not take any action regarding the Orhan İnandı's statements and criminal complaints that he was subjected to heavy torture after he was abducted in Kyrgyzstan and brought to Turkey.
9. Abdullah Köksal	President of 23rd High Criminal Court	Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office / Ankara	Orhan İnandı - Teacher	He did not take any action regarding the Orhan İnandı's statements and criminal complaints that he was subjected to heavy torture after he was abducted in Kyrgyzstan and brought to Turkey.
10. İbrahim Özel	Provincial Police Chief	Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Department / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt, Mehmet Eren	He is responsible for the severe tortures inflicted on Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt and Mehmet Eren.
11. Talat Eryılmaz	Anti-Terror Branch Manager	Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Department / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt, Mehmet Eren	He is responsible for the severe tortures inflicted on Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt and Mehmet Eren.
12. Arif Alparslan	Anti-Terror Superintendent	Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Department / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt, Mehmet Eren	He is responsible for the severe tortures inflicted on Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt and Mehmet Eren.
13. Teoman Yaman	Anti-Terror Commissioner	Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Department / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt, Mehmet Eren	He is responsible for the severe tortures inflicted on Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt and Mehmet Eren.
14. Mehmet Arıkan	Anti-Terror Police Officer	Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Department / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt, Mehmet Eren	He is responsible for the severe tortures inflicted on Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt and Mehmet Eren.
15. Mithat Ünlü	Anti-Terror Police Officer	Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Department / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt, Mehmet Eren	He is responsible for the severe tortures inflicted on Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt and Mehmet Eren.

CULPRIT		POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
16.	Tuncay Söğü	Anti-Terror Police Officer	Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Department / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt, Mehmet Eren	He is responsible for the severe tortures inflicted on Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt and Mehmet Eren.
17.	Murat Utaş	Anti-Terror Police Officer	Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Department / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt, Mehmet Eren	He is responsible for the severe tortures inflicted on Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt and Mehmet Eren.
18.	İsmail Uslu	Anti-Terror Police Officer	Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Department / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt, Mehmet Eren	He is responsible for the severe tortures inflicted on Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt and Mehmet Eren.
19.	Burhan Cevlan	Anti-Terror Police Officer	Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Department / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt, Mehmet Eren	He is responsible for the severe tortures inflicted on Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt and Mehmet Eren.
20.	Barış Çelik	Anti-Terror Police Officer	Afyonkarahisar Provincial Police Department / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt, Mehmet Eren	He is responsible for the severe tortures inflicted on Ahmet Aşık, Mehmet Akkurt and Mehmet Eren. The victims identified this person and stated that they raped the suspects in custody.
21.	Oğuz Serdar Bayrak	Deputy Chief Physician	Afyonkarahisar State Hospital / Afyonkarahisar	Ahmet Aşık	He did not record the traces of the torture inflicted on Ahmet Aşık and ignored them. Protecting the torturers, he reported that "there is no sign of physical assault or use of extreme force".
22.	Mümin Tamer Yörükçe	Police Officer	İzmir Provincial Police Department / İzmir	Mehmet Faik Esen and K.N.	He inflicted severe torture to the suspects in custody and raped K.N.
23.	Selçuk Muğdatoğlu	Police Officer	İzmir Provincial Police Department / İzmir	K.N.	He participated in the torture and rape of K.N.
24.	Mesut Gezer	Provincial Police Chief	Uşak Provincial Police Department / Uşak	J.A. and tens of woman suspects	Dozens of victims, mostly women, filed a criminal complaint, stating that they were tortured and ill-treated in the Uşak Police Department. Chief of Police Mesut Gezer not only protected the police officers who were accused of torture, but also encouraged them and kept them on duty. He also insulted the deputy who exposed the torture in front of the press.

CULPRIT	POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
25. Hakan Öztunç	Police Officer	Ankara Provincial Police Department Anti-Terror Branch / Ankara	Akın Öztürk and other officers	He personally tortured General Akın Öztürk and several the officers in custody.
26. Ayşe Yalçın	Police Officer	Ankara Provincial Police Department Anti-Terror Branch / Ankara	Akın Öztürk and other officers	She personally tortured many officers in detention, especially General Akın Öztürk.
27. Hulusi Akar	Former Chief of Staff - Minister of Defense	National Defense Department / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	Many officers, who were subjected to inhuman treatment and torture in the General Staff barracks, complained about the then Chief of General Staff Hulusi Akar. Asım Şanöz filed a criminal complaint claiming that Hulusi Akar and Ümit Dündar, who saw them being tortured, had no attempt or order to prevent the torture.
28. Ümit Dündar	Former Land Forces Commander	General Staff Headquarters / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	Asım Şanöz filed a criminal complaint claiming that Hulusi Akar and Ümit Dündar, who saw them being tortured, had no attempt or order to prevent the torture.
29. Mustafa Köksal	Colonel	General Staff Headquarters / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	Officers Asım Şanöz, Oğuz Yıkılkan and Sadık Kazancı stated in their court defense that the torture sessions against them were led by Colonel Mustafa Köksal and Brigadier General Oğuz Tozak, and that these people personally participated in the torture. They filed a criminal complaint.
30. Oğuz Tozak	Brigadier	General Staff Headquarters / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	Officers Asım Şanöz, Oğuz Yıkılkan and Sadık Kazancı stated in their court defense that the torture sessions against them were led by Colonel Mustafa Köksal and Brigadier General Oğuz Tozak, and that these people personally participated in the torture. They filed a criminal complaint.
31. Murat Arıcı	Medical Captain	Gazi Mustafa Kemal State Hospital / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	During the examinations of Asım Şanöz and other officers, he did not report the traces of torture and protected the torturers.
32. Çetin Işık	Medical Doctor	Gazi Mustafa Kemal State Hospital / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	During the examinations of Asım Şanöz and other officers, he did not report the traces of torture and protected the torturers.
33. Emre Nihat Çulha	Medical Doctor	Gazi Mustafa Kemal State Hospital / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	During the examinations of Asım Şanöz and other officers, he did not report the traces of torture and protected the torturers.

CULPRIT	POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
34. Arfe Yıldırım	Medical Doctor	Gazi Mustafa Kemal State Hospital / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	During the examinations of Asım Şanöz and other officers, he did not report the traces of torture and protected the torturers.
35. Mehmet Serkan Çetin	Medical Doctor	Gazi Mustafa Kemal State Hospital / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	During the examinations of Asım Şanöz and other officers, he did not report the traces of torture and protected the torturers.
36. Emine Malkoç Şen	Medical Doctor	Gazi Mustafa Kemal State Hospital / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	During the examinations of Asım Şanöz and other officers, he did not report the traces of torture and protected the torturers.
37. Hatice Karataş	Medical Doctor	Gazi Mustafa Kemal State Hospital / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	During the examinations of Asım Şanöz and other officers, he did not report the traces of torture and protected the torturers.
38. Serdar Coşkun	Public Prosecutor	Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	He ignored the complaints of the suspects who were detained as part of the investigation that they were tortured during the police interrogation, and protected the torturers by covering up the complaints.
39. Mehmet Beyhan Seçkin	Judge	Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office / Ankara	Asım Şanöz and other officers	He ignored the complaints of the suspects who were detained as part of the investigation that they were tortured during the police interrogation, and protected the torturers by covering up the complaints.
40. Efkân Ala	Former Interior Minister	AKP Government / Ankara	Lieutenant Colonel Tuncay Koçak	The Minister of Internal Affairs of the period, Efkân Ala, accompanied by the police chiefs, visited the gym belonging to the Ankara Police Department during the heaviest torture. He witnessed these tortures himself, but he did not prevent it and allowed the crime to be committed. He also protected those involved in acts of torture in security units across Turkey.
41. Coşkun Marşap	Medical Doctor	Ankara Ulus State Hospital / Ankara	Lieutenant Colonel Tuncay Koçak	Although the traces of torture against Lieutenant Colonel Tuncay Koçak were recorded in many medical reports on the same dates, Marşap concealed the traces of torture by reporting that "no signs of assault or force were found".
42. Ramazan Kuyucu	Head Guard	Silivri Prison / İstanbul	Mehmet Ali Taş	He tortured the prisoner Muhammet Ali Taş, who was taken to the room without a camera, together with the guards accompanying him.
43. Celal Şen	Prison Manager	Muğla E Type Prison / Muğla	Betül A.	He subjects women in prison to strip searches and has these searches filmed.

CULPRIT		POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
44.	N/A	Prison Manager	Kandıra F Type Prison No. 1 / Kocaeli	Garibe Gezer	On October 4, 2021, Garibe Gezer filed a criminal complaint with the Kandıra Chief Public Prosecutor's Office, demanding that the prison director and the guards be tried on charges of sexual assault, torture, breach of the authority to use force and neglect of duty, and doctor İsmail Ülker on charges of abuse of office. Gezer was found dead in his cell a short time later.
45.	İsmail Ülker	Prison Doctor	Kandıra F Type Prison No. 1 / Kocaeli	Garibe Gezer	On October 4, 2021, Garibe Gezer filed a criminal complaint with the Kandıra Chief Public Prosecutor's Office, demanding that the prison director and the guards be tried on charges of sexual assault, torture, breach of the authority to use force and neglect of duty, and doctor İsmail Ülker on charges of abuse of office. Gezer was found dead in his cell a short time later.
46.	Abdulhamit Gül	Former Justice Minister	AKP Government / Ankara	Mustafa Kabakçioğlu	Detained deputy commissioner, Mustafa Kabakçioğlu, was found dead by the guards in Gümüşhane Prison at 05:45 on the morning of 29 August 2020, sitting on a plastic chair, with his head slumped back. Although Kabakçioğlu stated that he was ill, he was kept in a solitary cell and his treatment was deliberately blocked.
47.	Şaban Yılmaz	Former General Manager of Prisons and Detention Houses	General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses / Ankara	Mustafa Kabakçioğlu	Şaban Yılmaz is responsible for all inhuman treatment and death of sick and disabled prisoners in prisons across Turkey.
48.	Haybetullah Gözcü	Prison Manager	Gümüşhane Prison / Gümüşhane	Mustafa Kabakçioğlu	Detained deputy commissioner, Mustafa Kabakçioğlu, was found dead by the guards in Gümüşhane Prison at 05:45 on the morning of 29 August 2020, sitting on a plastic chair, with his head slumped back. Although Kabakçioğlu stated that he was ill, he was kept in a solitary cell and his treatment was deliberately blocked.
49.	Serkan Yeter	Prison Doctor	Gümüşhane Prison / Gümüşhane	Mustafa Kabakçioğlu	Detained deputy commissioner, Mustafa Kabakçioğlu, was found dead by the guards in Gümüşhane Prison at 05:45 on the morning of 29 August 2020, sitting on a plastic chair, with his head slumped back. Although Kabakçioğlu stated that he was ill, he was kept in a solitary cell and his treatment was deliberately blocked.

CULPRIT		POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
50.	Ahmet Tozluyurt	Public Prosecutor	Gümüşhane Chief Public Prosecutor's Office / Gümüşhane	Mustafa Kabakçıoğlu	Gümüşhane Public Prosecutor Ahmet Tozluyurt, who was investigating the suspicious death of Kabakçıoğlu in his cell, closed the case on the grounds that there was no negligence or intent.
51.	Ali İhsan Su	Governor	Mersin Governorship / Mersin	İsmail and Serhat Yolgın	He allowed the police officers, who tortured İsmail and Serhat Yolgın, to continue their duties and did not take any administrative action against these police officers.
52.	Mehmet Şahne	Provincial Police Chief	Mersin Police Department / Mersin	İsmail and Serhat Yolgın	He allowed the police officers, who tortured İsmail and Serhat Yolgın, to continue their duties and did not take any administrative action against these police officers.
53.	Ümit Akdeniz	Commissioner	Mersin Police Department / Mersin	İsmail and Serhat Yolgın	Two cousins, İsmail and Serhat Yolgın, who were mistakenly detained and later released, described in detail the torture they had suffered from the commissioner Ümit Akdeniz in their statements and denunciations.
54.	Mustafa Yaşar	Prison Manager	Çorum L Type Prison / Çorum	Muzaffer Özcengiz	Muzaffer Özcengiz, who died of a heart attack in his solitary cell on April 26, 2019, wrote in his diaries that the prison doctor he met after he was put in the cell said that he could not stay in the cell. The prison manager did not heed this warning. Özcengiz had hypertension, thyroid, diabetes, prostate, waist, neck hernia, severe hearing loss, and had psychological disorders.
55.	İbrahim Şenses	Police Officer	Ankara Police Department / Ankara	Oğuzcan Kurt	During the ID check, they beat the law school student Kurt, breaking his jaw. A lawsuit was filed against the police, demanding a heavy prison sentence of up to 15 years for the 'torture crime'.
56.	Alper Yiğit	Police Officer	Ankara Police Department / Ankara	Oğuzcan Kurt	During the ID check, they beat the law school student Kurt, breaking his jaw. A lawsuit was filed against the police, demanding a heavy prison sentence of up to 15 years for the 'torture crime'.
57.	Eyüp Topak	Police Officer	Ankara Police Department / Ankara	Oğuzcan Kurt	During the ID check, they beat the law school student Kurt, breaking his jaw. A lawsuit was filed against the police, demanding a heavy prison sentence of up to 15 years for the 'torture crime'.

CULPRIT	POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
58. Serdar Özdemir	Police Officer	Ankara Police Department / Ankara	Oğuzcan Kurt	During the ID check, they beat the law school student Kurt, breaking his jaw. A lawsuit was filed against the police, demanding a heavy prison sentence of up to 15 years for the 'torture crime'.
59. Abdulkadir Yılmaztürk	Police Officer	Ankara Police Department Anti-Terror Branch Teams Directorate / Ankara	N.C., Ömer Faruk Gergerliçoğlu	An investigation was launched against him based on the testimonies of those who were tortured in custody by him. Despite this, he continues his duty.
60. Süleyman Soylu	Interior Minister	AKP Government / Ankara	All victims	He openly ordered the police to freely use violence and torture.
61. Hakan Fidan	MİT Undersecretary	National Intelligence Agency / Ankara	All victims	The accounts of the victims, who were tortured for months at the MİT Undersecretariat, showed that Hakan Fidan personally ordered the use of torture during interrogations.
62. Halil İbrahim Dilek	Deputy Chief of Police	Mersin Anti-Terror Branch / Mersin	Süleyman Akçin and other security personnel	He tortured the superintendent Süleyman Akçin and other police officers under custody.
63. Berat Günççek	Anti-Terror Branch Deputy Manager	Mersin Anti-Terror Branch / Mersin		He tortured the superintendent Süleyman Akçin and other police officers under custody.
64. Zekai Aksakallı	Former Turkish Special Forces Commander	General Staff Headquarters / Ankara	Kübra Yavuz - First lieutenant	He starved First Lieutenant Kübra Yavuz blindfolded for 2 days. He either personally attended or condoned the sessions of torture of Yavuz by giving her electricity.
65. İrfan Özsert	Lieutenant General - Head of Industrialization Department of the Defense Industry Presidency	General Staff Headquarters / Ankara	Kübra Yavuz - First lieutenant	He starved First Lieutenant Kübra Yavuz blindfolded for 2 days. He either personally attended or condoned the sessions of torture of Yavuz by giving her electricity.
66. Alper Korkmaz	Superintendent	Beykoz District Police Department / İstanbul	Murat Fırat - Petty Officer Special Boat Service commando	Superintendent Alper Korkmaz tortured Special Boat Service commandos in the forest for days. Many commandos suffered irreparable damage to their bodies. The torture was recorded in the trial minutes.
67. Turhan Ecevit	Special Boat Service Commander - Rear admiral	İstanbul Strait Command / İstanbul	Murat Fırat - Petty Officer Special Boat Service commando	He put a gun against Murat Fırat's head, threatened him with death, and suggested to the police that Fırat be tortured further.
68. Levent Bahadır	Special Boat Service Captain	Beykoz / İstanbul	Murat Fırat - Petty Officer Special Boat Service commando	He made the other suspects watch the footage he took while he was torturing other suspects. He also used violence against them.

CULPRIT		POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
69.	Erdal Çerçi	Special Boat Service Captain	Beykoz / İstanbul	Murat Fırat - Petty Officer Special Boat Service commando	He tortured Fırat by beating him.
70.	Uğur Günaslan	Special Boat Service First Lieutenant	Beykoz / İstanbul	Murat Fırat - Petty Officer Special Boat Service commando	He tortured Fırat by beating him.
71.	Burak Çelik	Special Boat Service Petty Officer	Beykoz / İstanbul	Murat Fırat - Petty Officer Special Boat Service commando	He tortured Fırat by beating him.
72.	Barış Dedebağı	Major	Gym / Ankara	Muhammet Tanju Poshor	He tortured many soldiers during their detention. Images of violence were broadcast on television.
73.	Ahmet Gürbüz	Public Prosecutor	Antalya Chief Prosecutor's Office / Antalya	Eyüp Birinci - Teacher	Teacher Ömer Birinci was severely tortured for days. His intestines were torn by a baton inserted into his anus. When his bleeding increased, he was taken to the hospital where he was operated. His family was not notified. The family filed a complaint about the torture but Gürbüz covered it up. He didn't take any action against the cops, helping perpetuate the torture.
74.	Muhsin Türkeş	Police Officer at the Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime	Antalya Police Headquarters / Antalya	Eyüp Birinci - Teacher	Police officer Muhsin Türkeş tortured Eyüp Birinci while he was in custody. He was among the cops who inserted a baton into Birinci's anus and tore his intestines.
75.	Volkan Vural Bal	Captain	General Staff Headquarters / Ankara	Ömer Özdemir - Petty Officer	Physical assault
76.	Eşref Aktaş	Public Prosecutor	Trabzon Chief Public Prosecutor's Office / Trabzon Courthouse	Abdullah B.	Prosecutor Aktaş, in the investigation opened upon the complaint of a tortured victim, ruled that the police officers do not have criminal responsibility for their duties and cannot be prosecuted, citing a statutory decree.
77.	Fatih Tezcan	Journalist	Owner of News Site named Analysis Center / İstanbul	Cemal Aslan, Abdulselam Aslan, Halil Aslan	Fatih Tezcan published photographs of the villagers tortured at the Gevaş Police Department and praised the torture. He encouraged the security forces to torture more. Later, it was understood that the tortured persons did not participate in any crime.

CULPRIT	POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
78. Mehmet Metiner	AKP Deputy	AKP Government / Ankara	All victims	Metiner, during his term as the Chairman of the Prison Subcommittee of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, announced that they would not conduct any investigation into the allegations of torture and ill-treatment from prisons against members of the Gülen Movement.
79. Yasin Demir	Anti-Terror Branch Manager	Provincial Police Department / Kırıkkale	Erdem Ayyıldız - Dentist, Harun Özdemir - Teacher, Hasan Kobalay - School principal	According to the victim testimonies, Yasin Demir, when he was the Kırıkkale Anti-Terror Branch Manager, tortured the suspects in custody with heavy beatings, cold water cannons, and sticking a bat into their anuses.
80. Gökhan Karagöz	Deputy Chief of Police	Provincial Police Department / Zonguldak	Kubilay G. T.A. Ö.K. - Polis officers	At the hearing of the case held at the Zonguldak 2nd High Criminal Court on October 5, 2017, the suspects declared that Karagöz and Çakıroğlu tortured them.
81. Okan Çakıroğlu	Deputy Chief of Police	Provincial Police Department / Zonguldak	Kubilay G. T.A. Ö.K. - Polis officers	At the hearing of the case held at the Zonguldak 2nd High Criminal Court on October 5, 2017, the suspects declared that Karagöz and Çakıroğlu tortured them.
82. Tahir Darbazoğlu	Anti-Terror Branch Manager	Provincial Police Department / Ankara	Emrah Ilgaz - Major, Sadık Kazancı - Captain, Adem Kırıcı - Pilot First lieutenant, 16 other victims	Along with Major Emrah Ilgaz, Captain Sadık Kazancı and Pilot First Lieutenant Adem Kırıcı, 16 victims filed a complaint against Darbazoğlu.
83. Elif Sümercan	Teputy Anti-Terror Branch Manager	Provincial Police Department / Ankara	Akın Öztürk and other officers	Elif Sümercan tortured many officers in detention, especially General Akın Öztürk. No criminal action was taken against her, on the contrary, she was rewarded by getting appointed as the director of a department in the Ministry of Culture.
84. Hacı Murat Dinçer	Anti-Terror Manager	Provincial Police Department / Şırnak	Hacı Lokman Birlik and his family	He ordered the killing of Hacı Lokman Birlik by being dragged behind an armored vehicle.
85. Selami Altınok	Former Interior Minister	AKP Government / Ankara	Hacı Lokman Birlik and his family	The family of Hacı Lokman Birlik, who was killed by being dragged behind an armored vehicle, filed a criminal complaint for Altınok to be tried for torture.
86. Ali İhsan Su	Former Şırnak Governor	Governor's Office / Şırnak	Hacı Lokman Birlik and his family	The family of Hacı Lokman Birlik, who was killed by being dragged behind an armored vehicle, filed a criminal complaint for Ali İhsan Su to be tried for torture.

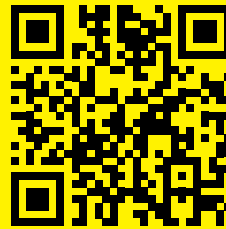
CULPRIT	POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
87. Celal Sel	Former Şırnak Police Chief	Provincial Police Department / Şırnak	Hacı Lokman Birlik and his family	The family of Hacı Lokman Birlik, who was killed by being dragged behind an armored vehicle, filed a criminal complaint for Celal Sel to be tried for torture.
88. Ekrem Gönül	Security Branch Deputy Manager	Provincial Police Department / Ankara	Perihan Pulat - retired judiciary member	Ekrem Gönül, the police officer who battered and injured Perihan Pulat, continues his duty. The court fined Gönül only 3,000 TL.
89. Mahmut Çaça	Director of Tarsus District T Type Closed Women's Prison	Prisons and Detention Houses Institution / Mersin	Evin Şahin, Fadime Demir, Selvi Yılan, Yıldız Gemicioğlu, Helin Kaya, 56 prisoners	He was held responsible for dragging 56 female prisoners by the hair, batter them, threaten them with rape and subject them to sexual violence.
90. Enis Yavuz Yıldırım	Former General Manager of Prisons and Detention Houses	Prisons and Detention Houses Institution / Ankara	56 prisoners	Yıldırım did not take the necessary action against the guards and the prison director who tortured 56 prisoners in Mersin. He also turned a blind eye to the tortures in prisons in many cities of Turkey.
91. Volkan Akkuş	Warden in Manisa T-Type Prison	Prisons and Detention Houses Institution / Manisa	Ercivan Özcan	He shattered the left arm of detainee Ercivan Özcan to pieces from shoulder to elbow. He was sentenced to 5 years in prison for torture. He was dismissed from office.
92. Özgür Kutlu	Warden in Manisa T-Type Prison	Prisons and Detention Houses Institution / Manisa	Ercivan Özcan	He shattered the left arm of detainee Ercivan Özcan to pieces from shoulder to elbow. He was sentenced to 5 years in prison for torture. He was dismissed from office.
93. Ümit Tatan	Special Air Regiment Commander - Colonel	General Staff Headquarters / Ankara	Mehmet Sağlam - officer, Hüseyin Çakıroğlu - officer	Sağlam and Çakıroğlu filed a criminal complaint against Ümit Tatan, whom they held responsible for the torture inflicted on them.
94. Bayram Kantık	President of the 14th High Criminal Court	Ministry of Justice / Ankara	Sezgin Güney - officer	He prevented the torture allegations from being recorded in the minutes. He did not allow the detainees to make a statement about the torture inflicted on them.
95. Cem Karaca	President of the 14th High Criminal Court	Ministry of Justice / İstanbul	Sadık Cebeci - officer	He did not record in minutes what the detained suspect told in court about the torture he was subjected to.
96. Fatih Karakuş	İstanbul Deputy Chief Public Prosecutor	Ministry of Justice / İstanbul	Sadık Cebeci - officer	He did not allow the detained suspect to talk during the hearing about the torture he was subjected to.

CULPRIT		POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
97.	Oktay Kapsız	Marmaris District Deputy Chief of Police	Provincial Police Department / Muğla	Murat Konuş	The İstanbul 2nd High Criminal Court sentenced police officers Oktay Kapsız, Ramazan Adıgüzel, Murat Ertürk and Abdülcelil Karadağ to life imprisonment, on the grounds that they had killed the detained Murat Talk with torture. The trial was held 10 years after the incident and the police officers were tried without arrest. The officers were not arrested even after the incident and they continued their work.
98.	Ramazan Adıgüzel	İstanbul Public Security Branch	Provincial Police Department / İstanbul	Murat Konuş	The İstanbul 2nd High Criminal Court sentenced police officers Oktay Kapsız, Ramazan Adıgüzel, Murat Ertürk and Abdülcelil Karadağ to life imprisonment, on the grounds that they had killed the detained Murat Talk with torture. The trial was held 10 years after the incident and the police officers were tried without arrest. The officers were not arrested even after the incident and they continued their work.
99.	Murat Ertürk	İstanbul Public Security Branch	Provincial Police Department / İstanbul	Murat Konuş	The İstanbul 2nd High Criminal Court sentenced police officers Oktay Kapsız, Ramazan Adıgüzel, Murat Ertürk and Abdülcelil Karadağ to life imprisonment, on the grounds that they had killed the detained Murat Talk with torture. The trial was held 10 years after the incident and the police officers were tried without arrest. The officers were not arrested even after the incident and they continued their work.
100.	Abdülcelil Karadağ	İstanbul Public Security Branch	Provincial Police Department / İstanbul	Murat Konuş	The İstanbul 2nd High Criminal Court sentenced police officers Oktay Kapsız, Ramazan Adıgüzel, Murat Ertürk and Abdülcelil Karadağ to life imprisonment, on the grounds that they had killed the detained Murat Talk with torture. The trial was held 10 years after the incident and the police officers were tried without arrest. The officers were not arrested even after the incident and they continued their work.
101.	Cem Küçük	Journalist	Türkiye Newspaper / İstanbul	Diyarbakır Bar	An investigation was launched against him on the charge of praising torture and provoking to commit this crime.
102.	Fuat Uğur	Journalist	Türkiye Newspaper / İstanbul	Diyarbakır Bar	An investigation was launched against him on the charge of praising torture and provoking to commit this crime.

CULPRIT		POSITION / ROLE	INSTITUTION	VICTIM	EXPLANATION
103.	Emre Soylu	Advisor of MP	MHP Headquarters / Mersin	M.E.C- Lawyers for Freedom Association	An investigation was launched against him for sharing the photos of a tortured suspect and praising the torture.
104.	Ali Türkşen	Retired colonel	Chief of General Staff / İstanbul	Tahsin İşlekel, Metin Bircan	He tortured officers in the Beykoz Special Boat Service Command building.
105.	Erme Onat	Retired Major	Chief of General Staff / İstanbul	Tahsin İşlekel, Metin Bircan	He tortured officers in the Beykoz Special Boat Service Command building.
106.	Bülent Kuru	Retired Petty Officer	Chief of General Staff / İstanbul	Tahsin İşlekel, Metin Bircan	He tortured officers in the Beykoz Special Boat Service Command building.
107.	Ercan Kireçtepe	Rear Admiral, Special Boat Service Commander	Chief of General Staff / İstanbul	Tahsin İşlekel, Metin Bircan	He participated in the torture of officers in the Beykoz Special Boat Service Command building.
108.	60 wardens	Guards in the Silivri Prison	Silivri / İstanbul	Ferhan Yılmaz and numerous other convicts	It was reported that Ferhan Yılmaz was killed as a result of excessive torture in prison. The official report claimed that he was hospitalized after saying he felt unwell and died there of natural causes. However, photos of Ferhan lying in his bed in the hospital's intensive care unit showed his face strewn with severe beatings and bruises.

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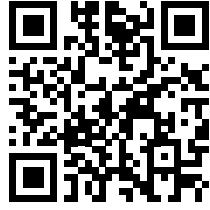
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