



PERMANENT MISSION OF TURKEY  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
GENEVA

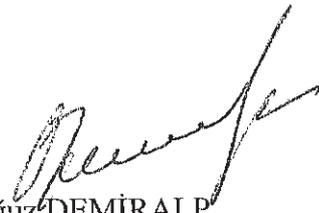
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Geneva, 22 October 2012

Dear Mr. Sow, Mr. La Rue, Mr. Kiai, Ms. Sekaggya and Mr. Emmerson

With reference to your joint urgent appeal dated 4 July 2012, I have the pleasure to enclose herewith a non-paper which contains information received from the relevant Turkish authorities.

Please accept the assurances of my high consideration.

  
Oğuz DEMİRALP  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

Encl: As stated

Mr. El Hadji Malick Sow  
Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Mr. Frank La Rue  
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of  
the right to freedom of opinion and expression

Ms. Margaret Sekaggya  
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

Mr. Maina Kiai  
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom  
of peaceful assembly and of association

Mr. Ben Emmerson  
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of  
human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

**OHCHR REGISTRY**

**25 OCT 2012**

Recipients : ..... SPD (Encl)  
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19 October 2012

**Information received from the relevant Turkish authorities as regards the case referred to in the communication from Special Procedures dated 4 July 2012**

Upon the instruction of the Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor Office issued on 25 June 2012 in the scope of its investigation Nr. 2011/1268, the Ankara Security (Police) Directorate (ASD) took into custody 53 individuals in an operation carried out on 25 June 2012.

In accordance with the Ankara Heavy Penal Court Decision Nr. 2012/652 and its Additional Decision Nr. 2012/660 dated 22 June 2012, their homes and work places were searched. These Court decisions were based on the article 130 of the Turkish Criminal Procedure Code-Law Nr. 25673 dated 17 December 2004 and the article 13 of the Directive on the Investigative and Preventive Search Nr. 25832 dated 1 June 2005.

Many illegal documents related to terrorist activities of the PKK/KCK were found during the search by the police.

Suspects taken into custody were allowed to meet their lawyers at every stage of the investigation.

Three of them were released by the Anti-Terror Branch of the ASD. 28 suspects were arrested by the court with the charge of being member of the terrorist organisation PKK/KCK, and 22 remaining suspects were released by the Court pending trial.

A decision of limitation Nr. 2012/653 was taken by Ankara 11<sup>th</sup> Heavy Penal Court on 21 June 2012 as to the examination of the file content.

In light of the revealed link and relationship between those individuals and the PKK/KCK terrorist organisation, Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's office carries on the said investigation under the article 10 of the Anti-Terror Law.

## **Informative note on the terrorist organization PKK/KCK**

It is well known that PKK is a terrorist organization which is included in the list of terrorist organizations of the European Union and NATO as well as those of many countries. PKK and its chieftain are responsible for countless crimes against humanity, including not only murders, but also kidnappings, tortures, extortion, illegal drug trafficking, etc. Many of its leading figures are internationally known criminals searched through Interpol channels.

Since 1984, PKK's terrorist activities resulted in the death of more than 30.000 Turkish citizens, among whom were innocent civilians, teachers and other public servants, many deliberately murdered.

Following the arrest of its head terrorist Abdullah Öcalan, in 1999, the supporters of the organization started claiming that it had switched its strategy to peaceful methods and would pursue political struggle from then on. In accordance with this policy of appearing as a born-again legitimate organization, PKK changed its name to KADEK on April 2002 and to KONGRAGEL on November 2003. In this line, KCK ("Koma Civaken Kurdistan") was created on May 2007 as framework structure that covers the illegal PKK/KONGRA-GEL terrorist organization and establishes its urban wing.

However, the organization has been continuing to carry out hit and run attacks mainly on southeastern Anatolia. PKK has hideouts in northern Iraq, and illegal network in Europe, where it finds financial support through extortion, illegal drug trafficking and money laundering.

The organic link between PKK and KCK is explicitly presented in the KCK document called "KCK Convention". PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan is also designated as the head of its urban wing. The new structure, strategic activities and name of the PKK/KCK terror organization were all presented as having been determined following the instructions and approval of Öcalan. The PKK terrorist named Murat Karayılan is heading the executive structure of KCK and Sabri OK is the head of the KCK structure in Turkey.

KCK/PKK activities are not limited to Turkey. They pursue separatist violent aims also in Iran, Iraq and Syria.

The so-called "KCK Convention" openly states that "Kurdistan's Democratic Confederation" is based on the experience of PKK.

In paragraph 36 of the same document, it reads that PKK constitutes the ideological power of KCK and all PKK members serving within the KCK system are bound by the PKK structure's ideological, moral, organizational and vital principles. It also stated that every KCK member should act in accordance with PKK's ideological and moral standards.

In paragraph 43 of the same document KCK forces are instructed to act in line with PKK/KONGRA GEL's political will.

The ongoing confidential investigation revealed that the leadership of this terrorist organization operates in the hideouts located in northern Iraq; instructions given by Öcalan, from the prison are transmitted to KCK militants by his lawyers and visitors; the terrorist

organization aims to establish first an autonomous, then a confederative and finally an independent state.

There are evidences proving that KCK structure is responsible for organizing and coordinating illegal activities, creating illegal structures with an aim to replace state institutions, conducting illegal activities and demonstrations throughout Turkey, holding illegal meetings to promote hatred and hostility, collecting funds by using intimidation methods, providing logistic support to terrorists operating in extra-urban areas, organizing corruption and irregularities within the local exerting pressure through unlawful means on the political party BDP for the nomination of candidates to the legislative and local elections, interrogating and punishing elected politicians, intervening in the recruitment of employees by the local administrations, trafficking drug, preparing false documents and passport for illegal entries in Turkey, etc...

KCK tries to recruits highly educated members with speaking and influencing skills and familiar with urban life. These new recruits attend courses on politics, culture, art, journalism and literature, in a camp called DOLE KOGE. Besides, they also receive training on the use of weapons. Thereafter, they are placed in some legally acting NGO's and institutions in order to influence their activities in line with KCK's instruction.