PKK members should return to Turkey as suggested that two “peace groups” consisting of their supporters marched the 400 kilometres from Iraqi Kurdistan to Turkey and Europe. In 2009 several thousand protesters started an all-out attack on the Kurdish opposition. The “Oslo Process” ended” (as some newspapers headlined it). As their leader Öcalan was being poisoned, a wave of protests swept over Kurdistan, Turkey and Europe. In November 2011 several thousands of protesters started an indefinite hunger strike in front of the Council of Europe building in Strasbourg. They call for Öcalan’s release and to continue the strike until its achievement. The hunger strike lasted for 52 days.

Öcalan’s efforts for Peace

Ceasefires have been the driving force behind the shift in the Kurdish rebels’ movement from a militarily dominated to primarily a nationally political and peacefully oriented strategy. Since the first ceasefire since 1993 in 1995 and 1996 has been working for a political solution. In 1995 and 1996 another two ceasefires followed. In May 2012, the protests started an all-out attack on the Kurdish opposition. This sparked a new round of negotiations.

In 2009 Öcalan announced that he was going to write a “road map” and made a call for suggestions and opinions. This sparked a wide debate inside Turkey. Öcalan completed the road map in Istanbul that would lead to the end of the arms economy of his movement to commit itself to a peacefully negotiated solution. Since 2009 until mid-2011, some suggestions were held between Öcalan’s representatives, the Turkish state and the PKK members. Öcalan’s condition is leading nowhere. It almost certainly brings more fighting and bloodshed. The only alternative to violence is a political solution. Öcalan has proven that he is ready and able to lead such a dialogue to a successful conclusion.

Deprivation of the right to life

Defending Öcalan has been a difficult task. The lawyers have been detained for a long time and faced numerous lawsuits and many other restrictions. They had to compete under the same conditions as Öcalan. As his health conditions have been under the attention of the international community, Öcalan has chosen not to implement the plan and started another round of negotiations. Öcalan has chosen not to implement the plan and started another round of negotiations. Öcalan has been working for a political solution. In 1995 and 1996 he initiated two more unilateral cease-fires. In 1995 and 1996 he initiated two more unilateral cease-fires. Ten years later, in 2009, Öcalan called for another peace group. Another group of armed guerillas fighters and a group of refugees from the Minnaf region camped around the border from Iraq to Turkey. They were not addressed to any compromise and continued fighting. Öcalan hoped that the “war had finally ended” (as some newspapers headlined it). Later, however, many members of the peace groups were arrested and accused terrorism.

Ocalan in Turkey

From 2009 until mid-2011, Öcalan’s representatives were held between Öcalan, a government-appointed lawyer and the PKK members (the so-called “Oslo Process”). On the “Road Map”, drawn up by Abdullah Öcalan, those protocols were approved. These protocols were seen as a serious human rights violation. But it is a serious human rights violation. But it is an important sign that Öcalan is ready to negotiate. Öcalan has chosen not to implement the plan and started another round of negotiations. Öcalan has chosen not to implement the plan and started another round of negotiations. Öcalan has chosen not to implement the plan and started another round of negotiations. Öcalan has chosen not to implement the plan and started another round of negotiations.

The current situation

Removal of isolation - a continued human rights violation

After more than two years of negotiations between Abdullah Öcalan and the Turkish government about a political solution and the beginning of the beginning of the ceasefire talks in the history of the conflict which lasted for five years.

Peace groups

In a surprising move, in 1995 Öcalan suggested that two “peace groups” consisting of PKK members should return to Turkey as a sign of readiness for a peaceful solution. The groups were consisting of former guerrilla fighters and the other PKK members from Europe. — invited into Turkey. All members, however, were arrested and served long prison terms.

Prison writings

Within prison, Öcalan authored numerous books some of which have been translated into several languages for a peace solution. Abdullah Öcalan is serving a “maximum security condition” serving a “maximum security condition” to lead such a dialogue to a successful conclusion.

Deprivation of the right to life

Defending Öcalan has been a difficult task. The lawyers have been detained for a long time and faced numerous laws and many other restrictions. They had to compete under the same conditions as Öcalan. As his health conditions have been under the attention of the international community, Öcalan has chosen not to implement the plan and started another round of negotiations. Öcalan has chosen not to implement the plan and started another round of negotiations. Öcalan has chosen not to implement the plan and started another round of negotiations.
Abdication and imprisonment

In 1998, during yet another unilateral cease-fire, Turkey threatened with war. Öcalan left Syria and faced for the first time on the international stage the PKK. After three months of military conflict in Turkey, on 31 March 1999, Öcalan’s plane was intercepted by the Turkish military and he was forced to land in Kimiz, a small town near the Syrian-Turkish border. The immediate reaction of the PKK was to declare a cease-fire, and the next day the PKK announced that Öcalan had been elected president of the PKK. From 1999 to 2000, he was the only president of the PKK, holding this office without challenge. Öcalan spent 18 months in isolation in Turkey. He then was transferred to a prison in the city of Diyarbakir. From there he enrolled onto the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Ankara.

After his court appearance, Öcalan spent more time in administrative detention, where his allowed visitors were limited to friends and his lawyer. In 1999, Öcalan was sentenced to death in a secret trial. The sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court of Turkey in April 2000, after the 11th trial. Öcalan was not allowed to consult his lawyers. No one in Turkey or abroad has any contact with him.

In 2005, after more than 16 years in solitary confinement, Öcalan was released from prison on Imrali Island and was brought to a prison complex in eastern Turkey. He was then sentenced to life imprisonment. He was not allowed to consult his lawyers or to see his family. He still cannot receive letters from the outside world.

In 2009 he was the sole inmate of the prison, living in a small cell with a key without access to television and telephone. The authorities stated that he earned it the title “European Guantanamo”.

In prison he has authored numerous books and articles. Some of them were translated into English, German and Spanish. In total 12 of them have been published. Some of them were used as submissions to various courts.

On 18 August 2019, Öcalan was released from prison, lived in a small house and was allowed to consult his lawyers. He was released after 27 years of imprisonment.

Isolation and arbitrariness

The prison that Abdullah Öcalan and five other prisoners are currently held in is a regular prison. The cells are regular rooms. The prisoners have a separate area for exercise. Meals are served in the cells. The prisoners are allowed to receive visits. The prison’s director is a civilian, as are all other staff. The prisoners are not allowed to go outside the cells, and sometimes do not receive their meals. The prisoners are also once imprisoned in a military camp.

The European Guantanamo

The conditions at Imrali Island Prison have been systematically and regularly monitored and recorded since Öcalan was incarcerated in 1999. The prison authorities have systematically destroyed all documentation on the Island.

Every year on April 4th, Öcalan’s birthday, Kurds from all over Europe come to Imrali Island to commemorate. The International Initiative for Freedom of Öcalan – Peace in Kurdistan, the International Initiative, the International Peace Initiative have been particularly active in raising awareness for Öcalan’s conditions and the intolerable isolation conditions on Imrali Island.

Since Öcalan was taken away from Syria in 1999, countless protests and demonstrations have been held in Kurdistan and abroad. Ten of thousands Kurds from all over Europe come to Strasbourg every year.

We call upon the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the European Commission, the Council of Ministers of the European Union, the European Court of Human Rights to consider the case of Öcalan and to put an end to his isolation.

Isolation and arbitrariness

Isolation and arbitrariness

The prisoners are allowed to receive visits. The prison’s director is a civilian, as are all other staff. The prisoners are not allowed to go outside the cells, and sometimes do not receive their meals. The prisoners are also once imprisoned in a military camp.

The European Guantanamo

The conditions at Imrali Island Prison have been systematically and regularly monitored and recorded since Öcalan was incarcerated in 1999. The prison authorities have systematically destroyed all documentation on the Island.

Every year on April 4th, Öcalan’s birthday, Kurds from all over Europe come to Imrali Island to commemorate. The International Initiative for Freedom of Öcalan – Peace in Kurdistan, the International Initiative, the International Peace Initiative have been particularly active in raising awareness for Öcalan’s conditions and the intolerable isolation conditions on Imrali Island.

Since Öcalan was taken away from Syria in 1999, countless protests and demonstrations have been held in Kurdistan and abroad. Ten of thousands Kurds from all over Europe come to Strasbourg every year.

We call upon the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the European Commission, the Council of Ministers of the European Union, the European Court of Human Rights to consider the case of Öcalan and to put an end to his isolation.