

More than three million people joined a signature campaign to express their solidarity with the imprisoned Kurdish leader Abdullah Ocalan. The campaign was initiated by KON-KURD and conducted between July 2005 and May 2006 with broad participation. Volunteers collected signatures in Kurdistan, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria and the Diaspora, with which the signatories declared Ocalan to be their political representative. 3.243.627 signatures were thus collected and notarised by a Belgian notary.

Number of collected signatures:

Turkey	2.042.902
Iraq	537.335
Iran	332.899
Syria	156.341
Europe	140.356
Russia	93.794
total	3.243.627

## NOT WITHOUT ABDULLAH OCALAN

3 million solidarity pledges for  
the architect of a political  
solution to the Kurdish  
question

3 million solidarity pledges for  
peace



In the Eighties, to most Kurds Ocalan became a symbolic figure for the Kurdish resistance against the oppression of dictatorships and military regimes, against denial and annihilation and even genocide. The Ocalan-led resistance brought about a Kurdish people's movement in the Nineties. On February 15, 1999 Ocalan was handed over to Turkey through an illegal alliance and conspiracy between secret services and states and was sentenced to death in a show trial thereafter. The sentence was later substituted for an aggravated life sentence. Since 1999 the Kurdish leader is being held under inhumane solitary confinement in a special military prison on the Turkish island of Imrali where he is the only inmate in the fortress. His inhumane confinement of complete isolation has had extremely serious health implications, which is currently seriously damaged and is deteriorating. Despite his condition, Ocalan has continued to promote and advance a political solution to the Kurdish question since his incarceration .

The question though remains unsolved. Ocalan has submitted far-reaching proposals for a resolution, which have been ignored by the Turkish government. Despite a years-long bloody conflict the Turkish authorities still prefer repression to a resolution. Mr Ocalan's constructive role for a peaceful solution is unwanted, which is why they want him silenced, which in turn is not accepted by the Kurds.



Newroz 2006 in Amed - Imrali Prison Island - Istanbul

In Kurdistan and the Diaspora networks of civil disobedience and initiatives emerged and conducted the solidarity campaign for Mr Ocalan corresponding to his idea of defending legitimate interests by democratic and civilian means. The requirement for the signatories was to be at least 16 years of age and to have Kurdistan origins. Despite the dangers associated a lot of volunteer aides helped to collect the signatures.



Collecting signatures in Silerrani

Turkey, Syria and Iran declared the signature campaign illegal, detained lots of aides and confiscated signature lists. Thus about one million signatures fell into the hands of the security forces. In Turkey some people have already been convicted for joining the campaign, some of them to seven years of prison without probation.

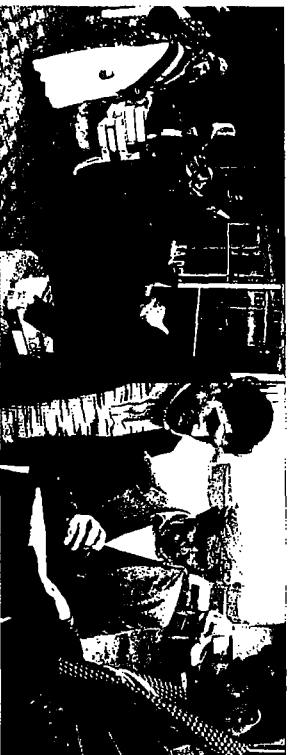


The message of the participants of the signature campaign is unmistakable. Kurds do not want war. They want a political solution to the conflict. But this can only be achieved by dialogue and with the participation of all relevant conflicting parties. Three Million solidarity statements for Mr Ocalan show that without the Kurdish leader no real agreement will be possible.

The first indications of change can be seen. Reports of confidential contact by state institutions with the imprisoned leader Mr Ocalan have been leaked out. The enhancement of such a process must be in the interest of all those who aspire a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

Every peace process has to find it's own way. However, they all have one thing in common: a political solution must inevitably include all participants of the conflict. Including Abdullah Ocalan. A general amnesty is inevitable.

But first of all the numerous special discriminative laws and exceptions which prevent Mr Ocalan from making use of legal rights available even within the Turkish laws have to be abolished. Turkey has to implement the judgement of the European Court of Human Rights, which declared the Ocalan trial as "unfair" and demanded a retrial.



KON-KURD presents the signatures to the European Council in Strassbourg - Collecting signatures in Sirnak

- The conditions of imprisonment of the Kurdish leader have to be normalized immediately. All special rules have to be abolished at once.
- Mr Ocalan's retrial must commence as soon as possible.
- The Imrali Sole Inmate Military Prison must be shut down.
- In the course of a political solution a perspective for Ocalan's release must be adopted

**Dialogue instead of violence!  
Dialogue with Ocalan!  
Freedom for Abdullah Ocalan!  
Peace in Kurdistan and Turkey!**



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For years Mr Ocalan now has been trying to find an avenue for dialogue in Turkey for a political solution of the conflict. Between 1993 and 1998 he declared one-sided ceasefires three times. Furthermore, the withdrawal of the Kurdish armed forces from Turkey was called for in August 1999 by him. This step brought relative calmness to the Kurdish region and improved the chances for a political solution. But this chance has not been taken up by the Turkish state, hence since 2004 armed conflict between the Kurdish guerilla and the Turkish army has resumed, reaching its peak in 2006.

To break up the spiral of violence, Mr Ocalan once again took the initiative and called for a cease-fire. Thus since the 1st of October 2006 the one-sided ceasefire has been upheld by the Kurdish side, which is a welcomed step by the USA and EU alike. However, the Turkish military refuses to recognize the ceasefire and continues its operations in the Kurdish region.



Ocalan's lawyers, Kurdish politicians and representatives of NGOs present the result of the signature campaign in Ankara



**KON-KURD**

Konfederasyona Komeleyên Kurd li Ewropa  
Confederatie van Koerdische Verenigingen in Europa  
Confédération des Associations Kurdes en Europe  
Confederation of Kurdish Associations in Europe

## **The Signature Campaign**

**“I, from Kurdistan, recognize Mr. Abdullah OCALAN  
as a political representative in Kurdistan”**

**signed by 3.243.627 persons from Kurdistan**

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- Notarially certified results
- Sample signature list

## **To the World Public**

From July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2005 until May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2006 people living in Kurdistan and those from Kurdistan living around the world have been conducting an extraordinary campaign. They have stated in an entirely peaceful manner, through participating in the signature campaign, that they want to see Abdullah Ocalan as a political representative.

Although there are hardly any other possible methods which are more peaceful than expressing one's opinion by signing a declaration, massive intimidation and repression against the conductors have taken place all over Kurdistan. In Syria there have been detentions and house raids. In Iran there have been massive intimidations of the Kurdish people. In Turkey, hundreds of people imprisoned and sentenced because of joining the signature campaign, signing the declaration or organizing it.

Despite all this repression which deterred a number of people from joining this campaign, more than 3 Million people, exactly 3,243,627 persons, have signed the declaration reading:

**"I, from Kurdistan, recognize Mr. Abdullah Ocalan as a political representative in Kurdistan"**

These figures and the fact that the campaign has been conducted under clandestine conditions gives an impression about how much higher the actual support for Ocalan is.

**"I, from Kurdistan, recognize..."**

Of those signing the declaration, 2,042,920 did so in Turkey, 537,335 in Iraq, 332,899 in Iran, 156,341 in Syria, 140,356 in Europe and 33,794 in the Russian Federation.

**"...Mr. Abdullah Ocalan..."**

Abdullah Ocalan has undertaken remarkable efforts for the de-escalation of the armed conflict during his trial in 1999, and through his call for a retreat of Kurdish fighters from Turkish territory the same year he gave the start to a lasting, one-sided ceasefire. In his messages and writing, Ocalan has since developed a bunch of proposals for a peaceful, political resolution of the Kurdish question in all parts of Kurdistan. These proposals are by no means extreme or unrealistic. Ocalan calls for the cultural rights and full citizenship rights of the Kurdish people and a political process that would eventually enable the rebel fighters to put down their arms and join the democratic process.

**"...as a political representative in Kurdistan."**

The massive support for Abdullah Ocalan in all parts of Kurdistan and abroad, especially in Turkey, where he has been sentenced to life imprisonment without parole and is still imprisoned under severe isolation conditions in violation of his human rights, does require a reconsideration of his role in the political process.

Kurds do not want war. Kurds want a political resolution to the conflict. For a political solution, political representatives are needed. Ocalan is the choice of the people. Millions of people from Kurdistan want this voice of peace to be heard and recognized. Their call is clear: *"Take our political will seriously, support a peaceful solution, accept our representative."*



# KON-KURD

Konfederasyona Komeleyên Kurd li Ewropâ  
Confederatie van Koerdische Verenigingen in Europa  
Confédération des Associations Kurdes en Europe  
Confederation of Kurdish Associations in Europe

## Result of the signature campaign

**“I, from Kurdistan, recognize Mr. Abdullah OCALAN  
as a political representative in Kurdistan”**

With this document KON-KURD, the confederation of Kurdish associations in Europe, presents the result of its campaign. The campaign began on July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2005 with the phrase “I, from Kurdistan, recognize Mr. Abdullah OCALAN as a political representative in Kurdistan.” and the collection of signatures was finalised on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2006.

## Objective of the Campaign

The campaign was initiated to support Abdullah Ocalan, who has been under attack, by the Kurdish people who see him as a leader and a symbol. It is at the same time a demand for a political solution to the Kurdish question. Like other peoples, the Kurdish people have undertaken the struggle for freedom, independence and national rights several times. Each and every time this resulted in massacres and losses. Nevertheless this struggle for freedom, peace, democracy and national rights is continuing.

Mr. Ocalan does not only strive for the Kurdish people. At the same time he proposes an alternative social system, one that is modern and democratic, instead of the backward, anti-democratic, reactionary mentalities and administrations of the Middle East. The essence of his political struggle consists of women's freedom, democratic-ecological society and its philosophy of life as well as different religions and cultures living together forming a richness. This philosophy and ideas of Ocalan have been the guidelines for the Kurdish people's struggle for the past 30 years.

Nevertheless Abdullah Ocalan has been handed over to Turkey as a result of an international plot in which several states violated their own domestic and international jurisdiction. The Kurdish people regards this plot as an illegal and immoral assault directly against herself and will never accept it.

On July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2005 our confederation initiated a signature campaign in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Russia, Europe and all other places that the Kurds live under the title “I, from Kurdistan, recognize Mr. Abdullah OCALAN as a political representative in Kurdistan.”. The campaign has been conducted under extremely difficult circumstances and was prohibited and hindered almost everywhere that it was conducted.

## Realisation of the Campaign

The campaign that was initiated by KON-KURD has been supported by several institutions in respective countries. In Turkey a group of volunteer activists supported the campaign under the name “Referendum Initiative Committee”. They organized committees in all provinces and districts where the campaign was conducted.

In Iraq a committee of intellectuals and writers at the universities of Duhok and from Silemaniye and Baghdad shouldered the task. Later PÇDK, TEVDA, the Party for Reconstruction (Hizbil

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YEK-KOM Almage, FEK-BEL Belgique, FEY-KURD Danemark, FEYKA-KURDISTAN France, FED-KOM Hollande, FED-  
BIR Royaume-Uni, FEKAR-KURDISTAN Suisse, Kurdiska Rådet Suède.

Binaa), the Allan newspaper, the Tigris cultural centre, the New Youth Union Iraq, the central committee of Feyli and the New Student's Union joined the campaign. Support also came from the governorship of Mosul, the rectorate of the University Mosul and the governorship of Kirkuk.

In Syria and Iran the campaign has been conducted as a people's initiative, in Europe it was conducted through the federations and associations that are members of KON-KURD. The age to participate in the signature campaign was restricted to those who are 16 years of age or older.

### **Number of collected signatures:**

Turkey	2.042.902
Iraq	537.335
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### **Repression and Attacks against Campaign Activists**

#### **Turkey**

80 of the volunteers that ran the campaign in Turkey have been detained. Meanwhile many of them have been sentenced from one up to seven years of imprisonment. The security forces confiscated more than 700.000 signatures.

#### **Iran and Syria**

In Syria the state's security forces confiscated about 170,000 signatures and in Iran 180,000 signatures were confiscated. In both countries many of the volunteers have been arrested, sentenced or threatened, in order to dissuade them from working for the campaign.

#### **Iraq**

In Kurdistan the campaign was confronted with obstructions such as repression, arrests and detainment by the security forces. Approximately 20.000 signatures have been confiscated.

### **Institutions that we will present the signatures to**

On May 18<sup>th</sup> 2006, about one third of the collected signatures had reached the organisation committee. These were presented to the office of the General Secretary of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe during a rally. All signatures have been officially counted under the surveillance of a notary and the result notarised. The signatures are being kept in our archives.

The signatures and demands of the signatories have been presented to the European Council, since it does not only consist of the EU member states, Turkey along with many other states are members of it. The main areas of interest of the Council of Europe include human rights and democracy. Nevertheless, an

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YEK-KOM Almagne, FEK-BEL. Belgique, FFY-KURD Danemark; FFYKA-KURDISTAN France, FED-KOM Hollande, FED-  
BIR Royaume-Uni, FEKAR-KURDISTAN Suisse, Kurdiska Råder Suède.



organ of the Council of Europe, the European Court for Human Rights, has found that Mr Abdullah Ocalan's trial in Turkey has not been impartial or independent and now the execution of this judgement is before the Committee of Ministers.

But the demands of the signatories are not restricted to the Council of Europe. The signatures will also be presented to the European Union, the European Parliament, the EU member states and the respective committees of the United Nations.

Furthermore, it is planned to present the signature to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. All those that the signatures are presented to are asked to respect the therein expressed political will of the Kurdish people and to take responsibility for the solution of the Kurdish question. Every bit of effort in that direction will bring closer the lasting peace that the people in the region are longing for.

Ocalan's ideas and concepts do not only cover the legitimate national and democratic rights of the Kurdish people, but also universal legal norms, human rights and basic freedoms. The signatures once again prove that everybody who cares about the problems in the Middle East has to re-evaluate their attitude towards Ocalan. The Kurds and the population of Kurdistan have once more declared that they want a peaceful solution with Ocalan.

### **Conclusion**

With our campaign we, as KON-KURD, wish to contribute to the possibility of a political solution between the Turkish and the Kurdish side. We want to point out that Abdullah Ocalan, who is not being recognised in the political arena as a partner, represents the political will of the Kurds and is a leader of the people. With our campaign we have underlined the need for an independent and impartial trial to facilitate a solution to the Kurdish question. We would also like to draw attention to the fact that the Kurdish people, like every other people in the world, has the right to live freely under its own name, with its own identity, language and culture in its country and has the right to organize.

Therefore our campaign, as well as being a campaign for democracy, human rights, law and justice, is at the same time a striking indicator of how the Kurdish people regard Mr. Abdullah Ocalan. We think that our 10 month-campaign has brought out remarkable results and we present it to you for your information.

Brussels, World Peace Day 2006 (September 1<sup>st</sup>)

## **Abdullah Öcalan's Peace efforts 1993-2006**

### **Introduction**

After years of fighting, the Kurdish liberation movement sought to find a political solution of the conflict. These efforts of the PKK, Kurdistan Worker's Party, were underlined by the declaration of its *first* unilateral ceasefire in 1993. This truce however was undermined and sabotaged by gangs of war profiteers within the PKK and the Turkish state. Being committed to and convinced of the necessity of a peaceful solution of the Kurdish question, the leader of the PKK, Mr. Abdullah Öcalan, repeatedly declared ceasefires such as in 1995, 1998 and 1999 - the last one was upheld for five years.

Below, in chronological order, the peace initiatives initiated by Abdullah Öcalan:

### **1993 – The first Ceasefire**

On March 17, 1993 Abdullah Öcalan, General Secretary of the PKK, declared the first unilateral ceasefire. On April 17 he extended the cease-fire indefinitely.

Among the demands were:

- a) Immediate halt to Turkish military operations.
- b) Abolition of the regional governorship system.
- c) Constitutional recognition of the Kurdish identity.
- d) Creation of conditions conducive to the return of displaced Kurds to Kurdistan.
- e) Compensation for the loss of property.

At a press conference on June 8, 1993, Mr. Abdullah Öcalan announced the ending of the cease-fire which had been unilaterally enforced by the PKK.

### **1995 – The second Ceasefire**

On December 14, 1995, Mr. Abdullah Öcalan announced a unilateral cease-fire to test Turkey for the cause of peace in an interview with the Kurdish satellite television station MED-TV.

Mr. Öcalan announced this cease-fire in response to attempts by the European Parliament to find ways for a political solution to the Kurdish question. Another factor was the desire to create more peaceful conditions for the upcoming general elections in Turkey.

Ocalan proposed that

*He stated: "If Turkey wishes to be a party to the political solution to the Kurdish question but does not want to enter into dialogue with our party, the PKK, some other Kurdish institution could act as an interlocutor, so long as the existence of the PKK is accepted as a fact and the reality on the ground is not misconstrued."*

The ceasefire lasted for 6 months and ended in May 1996.

### **1998 – The 3<sup>rd</sup> Ceasefire**

On September 2, 1998 Abdullah Öcalan announced a unilateral ceasefire in the fight for Kurdish autonomy in Turkey in a telephone interview on Kurdish MED-TV. In this interview he said that the ceasefire was timed to correspond with the September 1st World Peace Day. *"Terror and violence are not the best ways in human relations. For as long as we are not*

*attacked by Turkish forces, we will not undertake any armed action,"* he said, adding that the ceasefire would last until April 1999. Kurdish sources said that although they would not initiate attacks on Turkish forces, they reserved the right to fight in self-defence.

### **November 13, 1998**

Intending to solve the Kurdish question through the political dialogue with Europe, Mr. Abdullah Öcalan left the Middle East and flew to Europe in October 1998. His stay in Europe ended abruptly with his kidnapping on February 15, 1999 and his subsequent imprisonment on the Turkish prison island of İmralı.

### ***1999 – Withdrawal from Turkish territory***

Immediately after his abduction Öcalan condemned the excessive violence that was spreading all over Turkey and called his followers to de-escalate the conflict.

During his trial and in his defence writings called "Declaration on the Democratic Solution of the Kurdish Question" he called on the PKK to continue the 1998 ceasefire.

On August 2<sup>nd</sup>, Öcalan called the Kurdish Guerilla forces to withdraw from Turkish territory. The Guerrillas agreed, and the withdrawal started on August 25<sup>th</sup>.

### ***The Peace groups***

Following a proposal of Öcalan, on October 1, 1999 the *first peace group* was sent to Turkey as a sign of good will and to underline the orientation of the Kurdish side towards peace. The group consisted of 4 volunteers from within the guerilla who were all immediately imprisoned.

Nevertheless, on October 29, 1999 a *second peace and democratic solution group* was sent from Europe to Turkey. It consisted of several rank-and-file members of the PKK. All members of both peace groups were tried and sentenced prison.

On December 10, the PKK followed Öcalan in declaring their support for the EU-membership of Turkey.

### ***2000-2005***

During the following years Öcalan urged the Kurdish guerilla forces to uphold the truce. However, the Turkish side never recognized the ceasefire and left all calls for political talks unanswered.

### ***2006***

Ocalan confirmed several times that he may call on the Kurdish guerilla forces for another ceasefire if the government shows serious commitment to a political process. The minimal conditions that have to be achieved during such a process are full cultural rights for the Kurdish people and the possibility to engage politically. The final goal of such a process, according to Ocalan, is to lay down arms completely and to dissolve the guerilla forces.

His last call for a two-sided ceasefire took place on August, 9<sup>th</sup> and resulted in a 20-days cell confinement penalty for him.

# International Initiative

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## „Freedom for Abdullah Öcalan – Peace in Kurdistan“

### Lift the Isolation! Open up the doors to peace!

In the last few days military violence in Turkey has been escalating. The Turkish army is conducting military operations all over Kurdistan. For the first time in seven years, the Turkish Air Force bombed Iraqi territory, which is a clear breach of international law. Turkish and Iranian artillery have been jointly shelling civilian settlement areas for weeks now.

At the same time Turkey witnesses a discussion of a new kind. For the first time the possibility of negotiations with the Kurdish side is being discussed openly. The war-mongers front is showing fissures. More and more people become aware that Turkey might ruin itself and the whole region through this war.

Abdullah Ocalan, one of the most significant political representatives of the Kurdish side, is imprisoned in an island and under solitary confinement in Turkey. According to the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights, the trial was not independent and impartial and that he must be retried. For the last one and a half years Turkey has been blocking the execution of this judgment. This shows, how far Turkey is from rule of law and of European juridical standards.

Nevertheless the Kurdish leader declared on the 9<sup>th</sup> of August 2006 that he might call on the Kurdish guerrilla forces for a truce again if Turkey seriously demonstrates its commitment to peace. The reaction of the state was characteristic: Ocalan's isolation conditions – unparalleled in anyway – have been aggravated once again through a three week cell confinement penalty. Cell confinement as a punishment for a call for peace and understanding; this is the classic reaction of the warmongers in Turkey. This kind of provocation is meant to obstruct every road to peace, to nip every voice of peace in the bud. It is obvious that there are still military commanders and politicians who are doing everything they can to sabotage peace.

But time is running out for the warmongers. More and more people become aware that only dialog can bring about a perspective for peace and a democratic solution of the Kurdish question. And more and more people want this dialog and peace

The Kurdish side has proved several times that they are ready to negotiate. Several ceasefires, which would not have been possible without Ocalan, speak for themselves. Therefore the Kurds see him as a guarantor for a fair peace. They are waiting for a signal from the other side. The solitary confinement of Mr. Ocalan has to be lifted immediately. Now it is Turkey's turn. Turkey has to make a clear gesture now as to whether she wants to end the bloodshed and make steps towards a political solution.

We also call on the international community to stand up for a resolution and against the deliberate arrest of Kurdish politicians as seen recently done by Germany and Netherlands.

#### *International Initiative*

#### *Freedom for Abdullah Öcalan - Peace in Kurdistan*

Cologne, 25 August 2006

#### First Signatories

Mairead Maguire (Nobelpreis, Irland), Dario Fo (Literaturnobelpreis, Italien), Adolfo Perez Esquivel (Literaturnobelpreis, Argentinien), José Ramos-Horta (Friedensnobelpreis Osttimor), José Saramago (Literaturnobelpreis Portugal), Danielle Mitterrand (Stiftung France Liberté, Frankreich), Ramsey Clark (ehem. Justizminister, USA), Uri Avnery (Gush Shalom, Israel), Noam Chomsky (Linguist, Publizist, MIT, USA), Alain Lipietz (MP Europa), Pedro Marset Carpos (MP Europa), Lord Eric Avebury (House of Lords, UK), Harry Cohen (MP Labour, UK), Cynog Dafis (MP Plaid Cymru - Wales UK), Lord Raymond Hylton (House of Lords, UK), Lord John Nicholas Rea (House of Lords, UK), Walid Jumlat (Vorsitzender der Sozialisten, Libanon), Rudi Vis (MP Labour, UK), Paul Flynn (MP Labour, UK), Máiréad Keane (Sinn Féin, Nordirland), Domenico Gallo (ehem. Senator, Italien), Livio Pepino (Magistratura Democratica, Italien), Xabier Arzalluz (Nationalistische Baskische Partei), Tony Benn (MP Labour, UK), Alain Calles (Präsident MRAP, Frankreich), Gianna Nannini (Künstlerin, Italia), Geraldine Chaplin (Schauspielerin, Spanien), David MacDowall (Schriftsteller, Britannien), Dietrich Kittner (Kabarettist, Deutschland), Alice Walker (Schriftstellerin, USA), Franca Rame (Autorin, Schauspielerin, Italien), Chris Kutschera (Schriftsteller, Frankreich), Prof. Dr. Jean Ziegler (Nationalrat und Publizist, Schweiz), Prof. Dr. Angela Davis (University of California, Santa Cruz, USA), Prof. Dr. Norman Paech (Völkerrecht), Prof. Dr. Werner Ruf (Völkerrecht), Prof. Dr. Gerhard Stuby (Völkerrecht), Hans Branscheidt (medico international, Germany)

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Rek. 433-4150511-03



## PROCES-VERBAL DE CONSTAT

L'an 2006, le 25 juillet

A LA REQUETE DE :

**LA CONFEDERATION DES ASSOCIATIONS KURDES EN EUROPE**, dont les bureaux sont établis à 1060 BRUXELLES, rue Jean Stas 41.

Je soussigné, Célestin PLUGERS, Huissier de Justice de résidence à 3090 OVERIJSE, Heuvelstraat 15

Me suis rendu aux bureaux de la requérante et j'ai constaté que la requérante organise actuellement une petition entre les Kurdes afin d'établir la volonté du peuple Kurde de faire reconnaître Monsieur OCALAN comme représentant politique du Kurdistan.

J'ai dressé le procès-verbal global ci-après des signatures accueillies dans le cadre de la petition sur-mentionnée :

TURQUIE:	2.042.902
IRAK:	537.335
IRAN/	332.899
SYRIE:	156.341
RUSSIE:	33.794
EUROPE	140.356

soit au total : TROIS MILLIONS DEUX CENT QUARANTE TROIS MILLE SIX CENT VINGT SEPT signatures

Celestin PLUGERS

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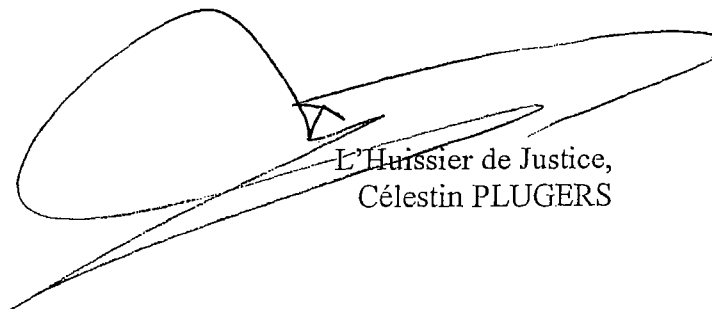
Email deurwaarder.plugers@tijd.com

Rek. 433-4150511-03



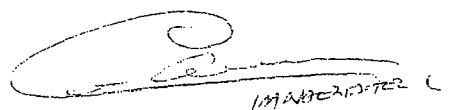
Je me suis ensuite retiré et ai dressé de tout ce qui précède le présent proces-verbal de constat en date du 28 juillet 2006.

DONT ACTE .

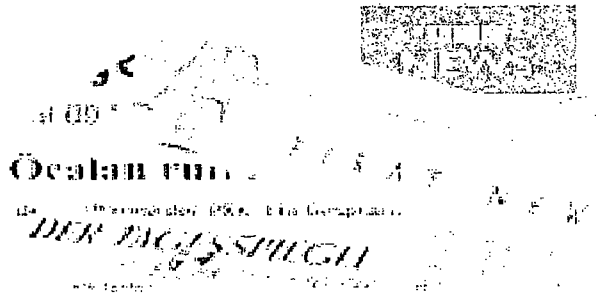
  
L'Huissier de Justice,  
Célestin PLUGERS

Geregistreerd te kantoor Overijse, de .....  
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hva bladen, geen verzendingen. Boek 9/2e blad 45 vak 12  
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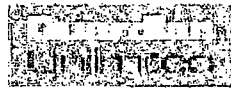
De e.a. Inspecteur

  
13/08/2006

# DOCUMENTATION



**Kurdish leader calls for  
cease-fire**



## Öcalan calls for cease fire with Turkey

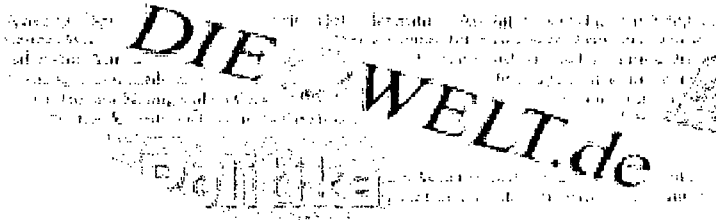
According to information from a  
European news agency, Abdullah Öcalan  
has called on the PKK to enter into a  
cease fire with Turkey. The PKK leader  
wrote the message on...

## 'Democratic dialogue'

Öcalan said it was  
"very important to build a democratic union  
between Turks and Kurds. With this process  
the way to democratic dialogue  
will be the shortest".  
He stated that the PKK will not  
continue to fight if the Turkish government  
is ready to negotiate with the PKK on a basis...



## Öcalan ruft zu Waffenruhe auf



# CEASE-FIRE

for a democratic and durable solution  
of the Kurdish question

FEY - KURD

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October 2006

# **DOSSIER**

## **ABOUT THE CEASE-FIRE IN TURKEY-KURDISTAN**

### **Introduction**

- **In regards to the Cease-fire**
- **Peace Declaration of Mr. Abdullah OCALAN**
- **Cease-fire Declaration of KKK (Democratic Confederation of Kurdistan)**
- **World-Newspaper`s about the cease-fire**

*KON-KURD (Confederation of Kurdish Associations in Europe)  
Administration Committee*



### **In regards to the Cease-fire**

The Kurdish side, the PKK since 1993, has announced and declared cease-fires in search of a peaceful and democratic resolution to the Kurdish question. For this reason they declared unilaterally 4 cease-fires.

All of these attempts for peace were frustrated. However, for sometime now there are sound and open minded circles, groups and democrats voicing the need for peace and an immediate cease-fire. There were also expectations from the EU and the USA on this regard, concerning democratic resolution.

Presently, Kongra-Gel has stated that they wished that the war ended and chance for peace be given.

Democratic steps taken in Turkey that may develop into a democratic resolution will also be an example for states with a similar Kurdish question. Likewise, a Turkey, which has began the EU negotiations, will be a model, a democratic force, for the entire Middle East.

Subsequently, this will be a beacon for democratic dialogue and the instability in the Middle East due to the Kurdish question will be eliminated.

It is obvious that the interlocutors of the cease-fire are the two parties at war. However, there is also an important role to played by those who yearn for democracy, peace and forces on the side of stability for the process to end positively.

We as KON-KURD (Confederation of Kurdish Associations in Europe) support this cease-fire will all our force, federation structure and members. We will do want ever necessary to aid the process.

KON-KURD  
Administration Committee

## PEACE DECLARATION OF Mr. ABDULLAH OCALAN

### **To the Press en Public opinion**

Since 1993 I have tried time and again to satisfy the pleas for a peaceful en non-violent solution to the Kurdish question. Because of this I have declared a unilateral cease-fire on four occasions, but every time without result. For 10 years I have been convinced of the fact that you can only come to a certain point with violence. A final solution is not possible in this way. At the most you can achieve the collapse of a state, but the falling roof would bury both the state and ourselves. That is why I see the necessity of cease-fires. Too much blood has been spilt already. On both sides large numbers of people have died, but this has not led to a solution. The public opinion knows how much effort we put in during the periods of cease-fire. I don't have to go into detail on these facts. I'm sorry that I have to report that all these efforts were blocked. Both ourselves and the state were to blame for this.

For a while now there have been calls in Turkey for a cease-fire and peace by sensible circles, supporters of democracy and different groups. This makes it necessary to stop the bloodshed at last, and to give a further chance to peace. A democratic solution in Turkey achieved through democratic steps, which must now be taken, will serve as an example to other countries, where the Kurdish question is a reality. In this way Turkey can become a democracy which could be an example for the entire Middle East. It is a fact that mighty battles are taking place in the Middle East, and the people face big dangers. This situation can only be resolved when democracy is established. The development of a democratic culture in our country will provide a chance for the blossoming of democratic unity and an alliance between Turks and Kurds, and is in this way of extremely importance for the future of our people.

This process will also clear the way for a democratic dialogue. Lets us make sure together that in Turkey and the Middle East the use of weapons is not for ever seen as the way to achieve results. Lets us bury the weapons. To make sure that this can be achieved I will play my part and call on the PKK to declare a cease-fire. I hope that the PKK will accept this call, and that the necessary results will be achieved. This starting cease-fire process is necessary, but it is not enough. There are many important things which must be done in the follow-up. First of all this process must gain continuity. During the process, provocations are possible, although I do not believe that such provocations will come from the PKK. When this would be the case, they must be overcome. This must not become a serious problem. Both sides must give no room to provocations, and the process must be carried through with sincerity.

It could be the case that the army will do certain things for security reasons and because a state is involved. We must look upon this with understanding. But I hope that the army will not carry out huge operations. For the other side I want to repeat that the right to self-defence is legitimate and must also be seen as a duty. The PKK will definitely not make use of weapons unless there are destructive actions against them.

To make sure that the process moves forward, it is necessary to act in a responsible fashion. This cease-fire must not be seen as a weakness, as was the case in the past. Everyone must know that there is an overwhelming wish for peace in society at large. In this process we must achieve the democratic unity of Turks and Kurds. When the process, which starts now, is taken advantage of, it can lead to a „democratic reinvention“ of the Republic. It can develop the same enthusiasm, dynamics and unity which marked the first establishment of the Republic.

The Prime Minister has made a remark which I find extremely important: „We can make of Turkey a special country, which will serve as an example to the entire Middle East.“ That is exactly what I want as well. I am addressing the leaders of the state when I say: We can transform Turkey into a model country for the Middle East within the boundaries of your specified demands. Let us together do everything that is necessary. Because peace in the Middle East is only possible when there is democratic unity between Turks and Kurds. The basis for this only we ourselves can provide. This means talking to everyone. We must talk to all groups in Turkey, the press, all political parties, the civil society organisations, everyone who is involved or interested, so that they can play their part in this process. Everyone will profit from a democratic solution, peace and dialogue.

I am taking this step with the best intentions, and I expect that the state will act in the same way. When my considerations are taken seriously, when we achieve peace, Turkey will take a huge leap forward in every respect. It will be relieved of a great burden, and the economy will achieve stability. The country will gain the respect of the Middle East and become a political example. The countries of the European Union and the powers in South Kurdistan must also make a contribution. There must be talks with Iran, Iraq and Syria, to encourage these countries to reach a peaceful solution to the Kurdish question. The EU and the USA must give there support, or at least make sure that they don't hinder the process.

I hope that all circles which are involved will make use of this call with responsibility and care, and that this process is not again allowed to whither away as happened in the past. It could be that this is our last chance. When this process is not used in the right way and with sincerity, it is possible that developments will reach a point from which there is no return. When this time there is no result, I believe that I will not be in a position to make further calls, and the PKK will no longer listen to me. That is why this cease-fire is so important and must be made good use of.

*So that in the Middle East a culture of democracy can develop, so that there will be a Turkish-Kurdish alliance and unity, so that the current suffering will be turned into a worthy peace for a free life, so that the suffering of our people will come to an end, so that we can gain tenfold what we have lost and so that we can come together in love and tolerance, I call on everyone to act with responsibility. I am convinced that this process provides a great opportunity, and it is my wish that a cease-fire on this basis will turn out to be a good start.*

**With love and respect,**

**Abdullah Öcalan**  
**27-09-2006**  
**Imrali**

## CEASEFIRE DECLARATION OF KKK (Democratic Confederation of Kurdistan)

### **To the press and the public opinion**

Our region, the Middle East, is going through an important change. Day after day the events unfolding show us that nationalism and anti-democratic positions are the main actors behind the confrontations, leaving us in an impasse without any hope for a solution to the problem. The only correct position to adopt in the region is the one that follows the principles of dialogue and democracy with respect for all the religious and national differences that form a part of the modern democracy.

We know that the main problem, that has a major effect on all the other problems in the region, is the Kurdish one. In the countries where the Kurdish problem exists, the politics of oppression of the Kurdish population significantly reinforces the anti-democratic forces of the region. Otherwise, the solution of the Kurdish problem can function as a catalyst for the further democratisation of the region.

As a movement we have demonstrated many important efforts and achieved much in the search for a democratic solution of the Kurdish problem. To obtain this objective, our Leader issued proposals and appeals on several occasions. Despite the fact that our efforts have never received an adequate response, they didn't fall without result. On the contrary, our efforts created important developments in the understanding of the Kurdish problem and its importance within the regional situation.

Since the resistance of the Kurdish population against the attacks of the Turkish government in 2003 in particular, our Movement for Freedom made important progress in relation to maturing of democratic outlook within the organizations and in the position of the guerrilla forces. The movement has reached the point where we are able to resist strongly the politics of denial and oppression of Turkey. In addition, the struggles for freedom against the regimes of Iran and Syria have grown stronger. This development in the four parts of Kurdistan enables the Kurds to be in a strong position to have an important influence on regional stability and international politics.

Within this framework the relation between the Kurds and the Turks became a major issue in the region. As a result of this evolution, the solution of the Kurdish problem will have its impact on the international situation. It is within this context that different forces made declarations and appeals on several occasions for a ceasefire. Among these are the recent written declaration of the US on 15<sup>th</sup> August, the Federal Republic of Iraq and the Regional Government of South Kurdistan. In Turkey several appeals have been made by different organizations, first of all by the DPT, also by intellectuals, writers, Mothers for Peace, religious leaders of Kurdistan and musicians. Some of these appeals have been made through the press, others by different diplomatic means.

In contribution to these moves, our Leader made a new declaration concerning the political progress and our movement issued on 23rd August a declaration to announce the beginning of a process for a democratic solution. Following these declarations, several meetings have taken place and appeals were made with the same aim; they accelerated the possibility of entering a new successful period of peace. In order to support this development, our Leader made an appeal for a ceasefire on behalf of our movement. It was not made public until the 7<sup>th</sup> September 2006.

After the suspension of the military actions carried out by the HPG (Movement for the Defence of the People) 15 September 2006 and in line with the demand of the Executive Presidential Board of Koma Komalen Kurdistan (Democratic Confederation of Kurdistan), the first meeting of the 2<sup>nd</sup> assembly took place between the 24-25<sup>th</sup> of September.

At this were gathered the President of Kongra Gel, the permanent commissions, the Executive Board of Koma Komalen Kurdistan, the committee of the Movement for the Defence of the People and the board of command of the HPG. During this meeting the appeal of Leader Abdullah Ocalan has been discussed after which we arrived at the following decisions:

1. The declaration of the ceasefire has been decided to start on 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2006. According the steps that will be taken and how events will develop, the period of the ceasefire will continue.
2. There will be no use of arms as long as our forces are not attacked, but in case of an attack in order to annihilate our forces, they will defend themselves by all means.
3. During the whole period, there will be no military activity with the exception of the activities that fulfil our logistical needs and to safeguard our natural security.
4. According this decision, the board of command of the HPG, the position of our forces, their movement and their programme will be reorganised in relation to the reality of ceasefire.
5. All the officials, organizations and institutions within the movement for Democracy and Freedom in Kurdistan will at every level (ideological, political, practical) contribute to the success of this ceasefire. In addition, all the tasks and programmes will be re-arranged in accordance with the decision of this declaration.
6. This decision concerns all the forces of the Koma Komalen Kurdistan. Nobody will take an opposite position; everyone will strive with utmost efforts to contribute to the success of this period.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> September 2006, following the decisions of the assembly, the Leader of Koma Komalen Kurdistan, Apo (Abdullah Öcalan), declared once again to the public and the movement the decision of a ceasefire. "I am prepared to do all that is necessary and call on the HPG to announce a ceasefire. This period of ceasefire is hugely important. In reality, once this step is taken we have a lot to do."

As clarified and supported by all our national organizations, the decision can now take official effect.

The decision of our Leader Abdullah Ocalan and our movement is a decision of all our national democratic organizations. The decision concerns them all. This means that those who are not within our movement but claim to act in the name of the Kurdish people and especially those who claim to be affiliated with Abdullah Ocalan should act accordingly and demonstrate an attitude according to the appeal of our Leader. The same applies to the armed forces not active within our system.

They, who do not respond to our appeal and cause damage to the cause of freedom of our people, must know that our movement will take a position on a national level.

Our people, having assessed our struggle for freedom successfully, paid many efforts and achieved much, has act in a decisive way for the ceasefire.

They have to do what has to be done to obtain a democratic solution and a free union. The work for a democratic solution has to be pursued in the strongest terms; our people have to show their clear determination for peace.

We will carry out our work for this aim of a positive outcome in order to create the conditions for a life within a democratic and free union and to solve the problem within the borders of Turkey. Our people will more than ever in their history refuse to bow to the politics of denial and violence; if necessary they will defend themselves. The step towards a ceasefire that we have made is of historical importance for the union and its continuation between two nations. Now that we have a chance for peace, we will make use of it fully.

By contrast they who want to provoke feelings of hostility between the nations, who are at the side of war, that is the nationalists and chauvinists, can be the cause of dangerous relations. That's why all the democratic organizations, the press, the intellectuals, artists, in fact all who desire peace, should take the path that we have chosen. Nobody should remain on the sidelines; everybody has his task to perform.

It is obvious that the Turkish Government and its army cannot solve the problem by the violence as it already tried this so many times. Politics of "surrender or destroy" have inflicted only harm to our people and caused the destabilization of our region. A democratic solution by means of dialogue will in contrast clear the way for a democratic development that can only be positive for Turkey, if only Turkey responds positively towards the ceasefire.

The success of the ceasefire that we have developed will benefit our people living in the four parts of Kurdistan. It should be obvious that as long the Kurdish problem in Turkey is not resolved, it will not be resolved in the other parts either and the gains already obtained will not last. For this reason the PUK and the PDK, indeed all the Kurdish forces, should contribute to this period and make the necessary efforts to enable it to succeed. The governments of the region, such as Iran and Syria, have to abandon their current position and should realize that a democratic solution is not possible as long as there is no peace with the Kurds. As it should become clear that the process of a ceasefire will benefit these countries as well, it will have a positive influence on the whole region.

It should be recognised that achieving peace and stability in the Middle East is the biggest guarantee for peace and stability in the whole world. Neither the US, nor the other international forces, should adopt the methods of violence to resolve the Kurdish problem. They have to approach the problem within the framework of a democratic solution. This will create a peaceful result in the region and the world. The positive indications that we received and the process of ceasefire that we started will develop a democratic process and stability in the region.

Despite the adoption of democratic means and dialogue to achieve a solution, it is simply unjust that the Turkish Government considers our movement to be terrorist and insists on means of violence. This political decision for violence adopted by successive Turkish Governments resulted over the decades in many massacres and a massive exodus of our people. This violence never obtained any result, but simply left the region in a state of conflict.

It is for this reason that the governments that engaged themselves in the "alliance of three" in "coordination against the PKK" should not consider our movement as a terrorist one and should abandon all plans for liquidation. It is obvious that the problem cannot be resolved by means of violence, as events in the past have already repeatedly shown on many occasions. The leading powers have to reconsider their approach to the problem by considering our project for a democratic solution; this is the best way forward. The US and especially the Iraqi Government, that knows as no other the Kurdish problem, should play a constructive role in the process of a ceasefire that we have launched.

From our side, we have done and will do all that is necessary to make this ceasefire work. As the party that stands for the development of a democratic period and for stability, we appeal to all the concerned governments to take responsibility in the interests of all the people, including the Kurdish population, within the framework of this democratic project.

**30.09.2006**  
**Koma Komalen Kurdistan (Democratic Confederation of Kurdistan)**  
**Presidential Board**

## WORLD-NEWSPAPER'S ABOUT THE CEASEFIRE



### **Kurdish rebels declare ceasefire**

**A Kurdish rebel group fighting for autonomy in south-east Turkey has declared a unilateral ceasefire with the government in Ankara.**

The Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) truce is due to begin on Sunday and fighters will not use weapons unless fired upon.

The announcement was made by a senior PKK leader, Murat Karayilan, from a base in northern Iraq.....



ALJAZEERA.NET

### **Turkey rejects PKK ceasefire offer**

**Turkey's most senior general has rejected a unilateral ceasefire offer by the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)**

General Yasar Buyukanit, the Turkish army's new chief of staff, said on Monday there would be no change in the army's position and called on the PKK to lay down its arms and surrender...

**REUTERS  
FOUNDATION**



**AlertNet**

*Alerting humanitarians to emergencies*

### **EU's Solana welcomes Kurdish PKK ceasefire**

04 Oct 2006 17:20:04 GMT

**Source: Reuters**

BRUSSELS, Oct 4 (Reuters) - The European Union's foreign policy chief welcomed on Wednesday the declaration of a ceasefire by the Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) in Turkey and said he hoped it would stick to a pledge to abandon violence.

The PKK declared a unilateral ceasefire from last Sunday after an escalation in violence in southeast Turkey and a diplomatic drive against the separatist guerrillas.

"I really was very happy when I saw the declaration of the PKK that said they were going to abandon violence," EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana told the European Parliament.

"I think when you see a group that had been using weapons decide to enter into politics, this is good news for everybody," he said, adding: "Let's hope they behave according to what they said ... but in principle, it's very good news and we should accept it as such."

**World: Europe**

### **PKK backs Ocalan peace call**

The Kurdistan Workers Party, the PKK, has issued a statement saying it supports a call made by its

leader, Abdullah Ocalan, for an end to its long-running war with Turkey.

Mr Ocalan is on trial on charges of treason and faces a possible death sentence if convicted.

"We say 15 years of war are more than enough," the PKK rebels said in a statement carried by the Kurdish DEM news agency.



### **PKK declares new unilateral ceasefire**

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) - A Kurdish guerrilla group declared a new unilateral ceasefire in its war for autonomy in Turkey's southeast on Saturday, heeding a call from its imprisoned rebel leader, a pro-Kurdish news agency said.

The Kurdistan Workers Party, or PKK, said the ceasefire would go into effect on Sunday "in the hopes of starting a democratic process for the solution of the Kurdish problem," the pro-Kurdish Firat news agency said on its website.....



### **PKK declares ceasefire**

The outlawed PKK terrorist organization has declared a unilateral ceasefire starting on Sunday, October 1. This decision was a response to a call by Abdullah Ocalan. ....



### **PKK 'ready to announce ceasefire'**

By Michael Kuser

Published: August 19 2005 03:00 | Last updated: August 19 2005 03:00

Turkish media reported yesterday that the political wing of the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) would announce a ceasefire in Brussels today.

The Turkish daily Hurriyet said the PKK, bowing to pressure from European Union leaders who had criticised the resumption of attacks, had decided to call a new ceasefire from September 1.....



### **Turkish PM rejects Kurdish leader's ceasefire offer**

(AFP)

ANKARA - Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan has rejected a ceasefire call by Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan, urging Kurdish separatists instead to abandon their fight against security forces.

'A ceasefire is done between states. It is not something for the terrorist organisation,' Erdogan said in an



interview late Thursday with Samanyolu private television channel, referring to the Ocalan's outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)....

## NZZ Online

### Die PKK erklärt einseitigen Waffenstillstand

Der türkische Regierungschef reagiert unerwartet positiv

Die verbotene Arbeiterpartei Kurdistans (PKK) hat einen sofortigen einseitigen Waffenstillstand verkündet und die Türkei zu einer demokratischen Lösung der Kurdenfrage aufgerufen. Der türkische Regierungschef reagierte auf den Aufruf überraschend positive....



PKK verkündet angeblich Waffenruhe

**In der Türkei hat die Separatistenorganisation PKK angeblich einen einseitigen Waffenstillstand erklärt. Dieser solle von Sonntag an wirken, hieß es.**

Die Meldung wurde von der pro-kurdischen Nachrichtenagentur Firat verbreitet. Die Extremisten reagierten mit dem Waffenstillstand auf einen entsprechenden Aufruf ihres inhaftierten Anführers Abdullah Öcalan. Er hatte jüngst zu einer Waffenruhe ohne Vorbedingungen aufgerufen, da die Gewalt im vor allem von Kurden bewohnten Südosten der Türkei deutlich zugenommen hatte. ...



**PKK kündigt einseitigen Waffenstillstand an**

Von Gerd Höhler

**Die verbotene kurdische Arbeiterpartei PKK will die Waffen ruhen lassen: Guerilla-Kommandeur Murat Karayilan kündigte am Wochenende einen ab Sonntag wirksamen einseitigen Waffenstillstand an. Der türkische Ministerpräsident Tyyip Erdogan will das Waffenstillstandsangebot ernsthaft prüfen.**

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### Ocalan call for PKK ceasefire

**BBC**

**Kurdish rebel boss in truce plea**

Jailed Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan has called on his Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) to observe a ceasefire, a Kurdish news agency says. Ocalan also urged the PKK to seek a peaceful solution to their conflict with Turkey, Firat news agency says. ....



**KNK : "Support the Call for a Ceasefire"**



**Kurdistan National Congress, Executive Council Statement**

Following the call by the leader of the Kurdish people Abdullah Öcalan on 1 September

2006 the KKK (Movement for Democratic Confederatism) Executive Council declared a unilateral ceasefire. This step was taken in order to establish a platform for dialogue and peace, to replace the atmosphere of violence resulting from Turkey's policies of denial and obstruction of the Kurdish question and to find a political and democratic solution. We view this step as a historical opportunity, especially for Turkey to build peace in the region.

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### PKK ceasefire is a chance for peace

**Andrew Duff MEP** (UK, Lib Dem), Vice-President of the EU-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee, has welcomed Abdullah Öcalan's call on his Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) to implement a ceasefire.

In a statement today, DUFF said: "This time, the ceasefire must be turned into a lasting reality. The Turkish government and the armed forces must now respond positively and constructively to the changed situation."

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### Talabani Says PKK Ceasefire Imminent

By Cihan News Agency  
Monday, September 25, 2006  
[zaman.com](http://zaman.com)

Iraqi President Jalal Talabani said the outlawed Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) would declare a cease-fire in the upcoming days.

President Talabani, who has been in New York to attend the 61st United Nations (UN) General Assembly meeting, stated that the PKK would announce a cease-fire in the next couple of days, in a statement he made to New York based news magazine Newsweek...

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## Guardian Unlimited

### Kurdish rebel leader calls for ceasefire

The jailed Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Öcalan has called for his militant PKK group, fighting for independence from Turkey, to begin an unconditional ceasefire following.....

### PKK DECLARES CEASEFIRE

1.10.2006. 11:06:09

Kurdish guerrillas have declared a unilateral cease-fire starting following an escalation in violence in Turkey's south-east and a diplomatic drive against the separatist movement.

A statement on Saturday by the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK), carried on the pro-Kurdish Firat news agency, followed a call by its jailed leader Abdullah Öcalan this week.....