

**SEIZURE OF
WILL
AND
REALITIES
ON TRUSTEES**

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INTRODUCTION

Governance is an area where social needs are regulated. Local governments, on the other hand, are the main areas of social governance where these needs are met by establishing a social connection on the spot. Municipalities and municipal councils are the most important bodies of democracy and democratic government in the local area. Municipalities are local projections of the universal culture of democracy. In democratic systems, local government areas have wider service and budget opportunities, while in authoritarian and totalitarian systems, where democratic government is weak, an understanding and system prevails where the center spreads itself to the local area. In this context, the effectiveness of local governments is one of the most important indicators of democratic life and democratic governance system.

HDP municipalities are transparent and democratic institutions where groups belonging to different identities, cultures and beliefs are active and effective in the administration at the maximum rate. In HDP municipalities, equal participation and representation of different cultures, beliefs and gender identities, especially women, are ensured at all stages and levels of policy-making processes at the highest level. In addition, a co-chairmanship system is implemented in HDP municipalities. The co-chairmanship system is a model built to ensure equal representation of women in policy-making and implementation processes based on gender equality and freedom. This system was put into practice as a result of a deep-rooted experience of women's struggle. The democratic, ecological, women's libertarian and social municipality understanding that has long been applied by the political tradition inherited by the HDP has been accepted by the people, has grown steadily with the consent and approval of the people and has been manifested by the will of the people at the ballot box in every election. However, in order to eliminate this practice of municipality, the government appointed trustees to municipalities of DBP, a component of the HDP, in 2016. The trustee regime, which ignores the will of the people and eliminates democratic functioning in local governments, has become the policy of the government, and trustees have been appointed to the HDP municipalities after the local elections on March 31, 2019.

In order to usurp the will of the people, the AKP government first wanted to pass the trustee law on August 19, 2016 with the Bag Bill Draft No. 411. However, as a result of the active opposition of our party in the parliament, this draft law was removed from the Bag Bill at the last stage. But political power has not given up on its goal of usurping the will of the people. Along with the State of Emergency, which was announced immediately after the July 15 Coup Attempt, the president was authorized with Decree Laws to make changes to the law with the approval of the Council of Ministers without any discussion in the Parliament.

According to the Decree Law no 674, signed on September 1, 2016, the authority to appoint trustees to municipalities, as well as the authority to confiscate the movable properties of municipalities and to remove their employees from office, was given to the governors and district governors.

Based on the mentioned Decree Law, the DBP municipalities were started to be confiscated as of September 11, 2016. Trustee appointments took place in a total of 95 municipalities with DBP, including 3 Metropolitan, 7 provincial, 63 districts and 22 towns, and state officials, that

is, those appointed, were brought to the municipalities. Besides, 93 municipal co-chairs, elected by the will of the people were arrested.

Although the trustee appointments are seen as the first step in the systematic and organized attack on local governments, certain attacks have been organized by the government in each period, and the Kurdish Political Movement and its municipalities have been put into target. So much so that Nadir Temel, who became the mayor of Hilvan Municipality in 1979 and council members were dismissed, Edip Solmaz was killed 28 days after he was elected mayor of Batman in 1979, and although the Metropolitan Municipalities of Diyarbakir Lice, Ağrı Diyadin and Mersin were acquired in the 1999 elections, their mandates were given to other parties. On February 19, 2000, the Mayor of Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality, the Mayor of Siirt and the Mayor of Bingöl were detained by the gendarmerie in the middle of the street and soon afterwards they were arrested. Hundreds of people were detained and arrested within the scope of the PKK / KCK operations launched in 2009. Elected mayors were among those arrested. The will of the people was once again ignored by the AKP government.

We would like to remind these examples to point out that the trustee practice is always included in the codes of the state based on denial, assimilation, oppression and force, but its name has not yet been called trustee.

After all these, 31 March 2019 had a meaning for the peoples whose will was usurped. The peoples whose wills were usurped by force were waiting for the ballot boxes to be established to send the appointed trustees to Ankara. In this sense, the March 31 elections had a different meaning for all peoples whose will was usurped, especially the Kurdish people. This meant a showdown at the ballot box with the appointed trustees of the AKP government.

Following the manifestation of the people's will, our municipalities were once again seized by the AKP / MHP and this usurpation was tried to be justified under the name of "terror" in all areas. The last of these efforts was attempted to be made in the report "Terror-Free Municipalities and Services", which was published by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and turned into political party propaganda. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, which manipulated the facts, usurped the public's right to obtain accurate information and attempted to acquit the theft. The Ministry has clearly used distorted and false statements in its report.

Despite the report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs based on lies and slander, our main goal with this report, which we have published as the HDP, is to inform the public on a correct basis and to convey the facts clearly.

1. The Process Leading to the March 31 Elections

1.1.HDP's Nomination Process

In local elections, a democratic method was taken as a basis in the determination of candidates, with the widest possible participation of our party members, people and democratic mass organizations. As HDP, we tried to implement this in terms of the requirements of our understanding of direct democracy and our political program.

Our party has decided to implement the "Method of Determining the Candidate with the People's Delegation" in 30 centers, aiming to reveal a strong candidate profile in the local

elections to be held on 31 March 2019 and aiming the direct participation of the public in nominating candidates. In the public polls held in 30 localities, 534 municipal co-mayor candidates introduced themselves to the delegation and asked for votes, and more than 10 thousand elected people's delegates voted. As a result of the public voting, 60 municipal co-mayor candidates were determined in 30 centers.



Image 1: Scenes from people's voting

In addition to this voting procedure, we determined our candidates for municipal co-mayor, municipal council member and provincial council member by holding wide public meetings, conducting extensive negotiations with our people, taking into account the tendency of the local and we nominated them for the Local Administrations Election on March 31, 2019.

1.2.AKP's Efforts to Distort the Election in Favor of Itself

The Local Administrations Elections on 31 March 2019 was an election in which many distortions were tried to be implemented. Local governments could now be acquired or lost with very small differences, and the will of the people gained much more importance than other elections. Therefore, distortions in these elections directly affected representation.

Elections and electoral security in Turkey have always been controversial and will continue to be with the current understanding. All elections are designed in accordance with the interests and benefits of the ruling AKP and both the process leading to the elections and the irregularities and violations experienced on the day of the election cannot be prevented, despite all the efforts of the opposition parties.

Election security is not only the organization of the election day or the security of the polls, but also the participation of the parties that will participate in the election on equal terms and opportunities. In this context, as in the previous elections, the possibilities and opportunities were operated in favor of the ruling bloc and the prohibitions and restrictions were operated against the opposition.

Poll Transport and Mergers

Poll transport and mergers are concentrated in a certain region of the country, making it difficult, sometimes preventing, for voters in that region to exercise their rights. Basing the transports on non-objective reasons proves that the elections were not held on equal terms for every citizen, reinforcing the claims that "discrimination" was made from the point of view of this mass of voters. It is the duty of the state to ensure that every citizen votes under equal and reliable conditions and to ensure the security of his or her votes.

Some decisions cited by HEB (High Election Board) as justification for transportation:

- Simple old quarrels and injuries that cannot be regarded as hostility between families,
- Considering panels, conferences and festivals as terrorist acts,
- Opposition to the pasture law,
- Extortion incidents,
- Writing banners, shouting slogans, hanging posters,
- Making propaganda on social media,
- The allegation that adverse events may occur as the village headman candidates who may be related to the organization may pose pressure and threat to the existing headman,
- The allegation that the election can be contentious and that the supporters of the terrorist organization can put pressure on the voters.

Table 1 shows the number of ballot boxes and voters transported with the decisions of HEB dated 06.03.2019 by showing these reasons as a justification.

PROVINCE	TRANSPORTED BALLOT BOX	TRANSPORTED VOTERS
Ağrı	28	3242
Batman	22	1540
Bingöl	67	4452
Bitlis	65	3769
Diyarbakır	92	15685
Hakkari	66	12857
Mardin	26	2127
Muş	104	11200
Kars	1	141
Tunceli	293	16310
Şırnak	37	3273
Siirt	80	6257
Urfa	20	3915
Van	72	11763
TOTAL	973	96531

Table 1: Number of Transported Ballot Boxes and Voters

- Of the transportation / merger reasons given by the HEB; **247** are only the insufficiency of physical conditions, and **691** are "security".
- Of these decisions; **255** were made only for "security", **26** for "hostility" and **410** for "physical conditions and security".

In **27** of the decisions made for security reasons, there is a record stating that "**There is No Terror / Security Incident in the Neighborhood / Village**".

As can be seen from the explanations and examples mentioned, the decisions of the HEB to transport ballot boxes are based on completely subjective criteria, and a security-oriented understanding holds an essential place in planning the elections that should be held in a democratic environment. In modern democracies, voting should not be made difficult for the voters, but on the contrary, it should be made as easy as possible. In Turkey, election security is a fundamental title in which parties allocate more space than making political propaganda.

Transporting Voters and Creating Imaginary Residences

According to the election calendar announced by the High Election Board, the lists of the neighborhoods were updated and announced between January 4 and 17, 2019. Between 23-24 January 2019, the voters list was published with corrections regarding the changes made in the polling stations.

In our review of voter mobility, taking into account the 2 mentioned lists, we observed a parallel mobility between the number of voters and the number of differences in many provinces and districts where our party was ahead in votes, and that a systematic vote shifting effort was carried out against our party. For example; Centrum, Beytüşşebap, Güçlükonak and Uludere districts of Şırnak and Çukurca district of Hakkari and Centrum of Siirt.

This vote shifting was performed with the following methods;

- Piling up of law enforcement officers from other provinces in these provincial and district centers,
- Transfer of law enforcement officers from village police stations of these provinces and districts to provincial and district centers as voters (Voters residing in villages cannot vote for mayors in district centers in local elections).
- Transferring the voter registrations of people from other provinces and districts who are presumed to be the voters of other parties.

In total, applications were made to 45 District Election Boards for 44 districts with the request to examine and freeze the voter records of approximately 33,000 people. As a result of the inspections made by the Provincial / District Election Boards, the voter registration of 12.499 people in 16 districts was not changed, and the voter registration of 1.286 people / law enforcement officers was frozen. The voter registration of 19,421 people in 28 districts was rejected without adequate examination.

Name of District	March 31, 2019 AKP Votes	March 31, 2019 HDP Votes	Difference	Number of Voters Rejected
Bitlis Tatvan	15.605	15310	295	891
Hakkari Çukurca	2.522	1.428	1.094	1.518
Hakkari Şemdinli	3.457	3.303	154	1.823
Siirt Eruh	3.304	1.664	1.640	2.210
Şırnak Beytüşşebap	2.307	1.535	772	927

Table 2: Illegal Voter Transport

As can be seen from Table 2, AKP seized the seats of 5 municipalities as a result of its irregular voter registration.

Criminal sanctions are stipulated in both the Law No. 298 on the Basic Provisions of Elections and Voter Registers and the Turkish Penal Code regarding the objections unjustly rejected by the Provincial and District Election Boards. Accordingly, the illegal decisions of the Provincial and District Election Boards are in contradiction with;

Law No. 298 on the Basic Provisions of Elections and Voter Registers;

- 1) Article 112/5 under the heading "Form of Objection",
- 2) Article 135 under the heading "Noncompliance of Board Members to Board Decisions",
- 3) Article 138 under the heading "Misconduct and Abuse of Duty",
- 4) Article 148 under the heading "Crimes on voter rolls, voter lists and other documents"

Turkish Penal Code;

- 1) Article 204 under the heading "Forgery of Official Documents",
- 2) Article 257 under the heading "Abuse of Duty" and;

Decision No 48 of Higher Election Board.

As a result of the objections made to the Provincial and District Election Boards, our Headquarters made an objection to the HEB between 4-29 January 2019.

In all these list processes, appeals were made to the HEB by our Headquarters following the decisions made by the District Election Boards. As a result of the objections made by our Headquarters, the voter registrations of a total of 2311 people, including 1349 people with the decisions of the Provincial / District Election Boards, and 962 people with the HEB decisions.

In addition, 19,700 voters registered for the 31 March Elections were identified at 184 addresses. At these addresses, there were only 5,406 voter registrations in the 24 June Elections. Therefore, it was determined that 14,294 voters were registered in the 31 March Local Elections in order to affect the distribution of votes.

It has been documented by our deputies, provincial and district organizations that the aforementioned voters are registered not only in the "residing" places, but also in unused, under construction, and even in animal shelters (Image 2 and Image 3).



Image 2: Closed building in Erciř where 76 voters were registered



Image 3: 205 voters registered to unused police station in řırnak Uludere

1.3.Pressures for Impeding the Elections

On the way to the Local Administrations Election on March 31, 2019, the government put into use all the pressure and force it had. Our party employees were tried to be kept away from work by police forces. During the March 31, 2019 elections, 750 of our party members who took part in the election activities were detained, 107 of them were arrested. In this process;

- 9 HDP municipal co-chair candidates, 9 HDP city council member candidates, 6 HDP provincial co-chairs, 6 HDP district co-chairs, 13 HDP executives, 1 HDP Central Executive Committee member and 6 HDP Party Board members were detained,
- 1 HDP municipal co-chair candidate, 1 municipal council member candidate, 1 HDP district co-chair, 2 HDP provincial co-chairs, 2 HDP executives, 1 HDP Party Board member were arrested.

An unprecedented media embargo has been imposed on the HDP. The HDP's election efforts were not included in any television channel, including TRT, which should be public broadcasting. Diyarbakır and Van Nowruz celebrations, attended by hundreds of thousands of people, have not been reported on any channel.

Some examples of blocking and attacks during the election process:

- 11 women, including HDP Cizre Municipality Co-Mayor Candidate Berivan Kutlu and DBP Provincial Co-chair Ayře Altay, were detained in řırnak.
- The HDP election bus was attacked in Van, and the windows of the bus were broken. (Image 4)



Image 4

- Police intervened with gas bombs to those who attended the HDP's election office opening in Ceylanpınar, and the co-mayor candidate Narin Gezgör was taken into custody. (Image 5)



Image 5

Police barrier to the polling station opened by HDP in Batman (Image 6)



Image 6

- 55 people were detained, along with Yeliz Karaaslan and Abdurrahman Dođar, who were nominated by HDP for Ağrı Municipality.
- The Midyat District Governor of Mardin, Hüseyin Tekin, did not allow the opening of 4 separate election offices that HDP wanted to open in the city for the March 31 Local Elections. (Image 7)

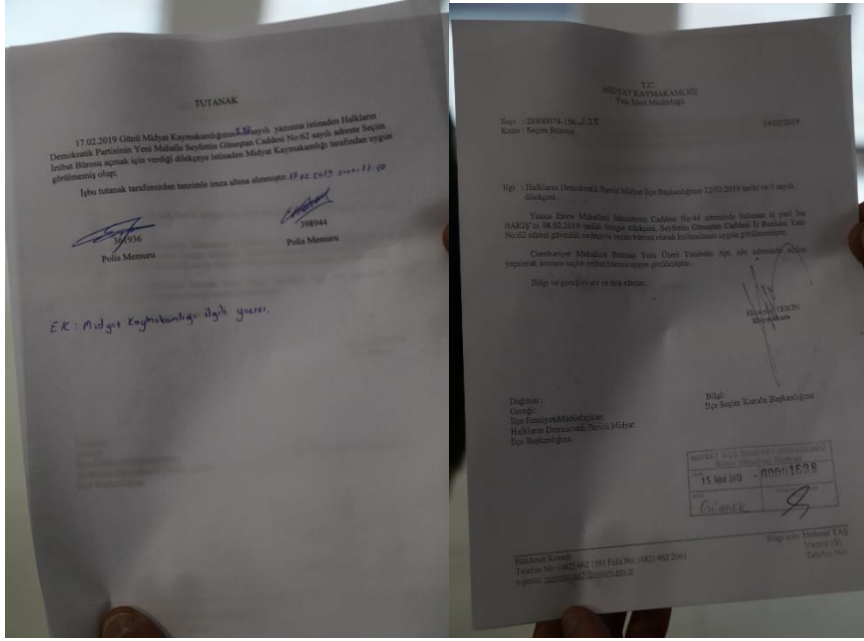


Image 7

- Our election office, located in the “Fatih” quarter of İstanbul's “Esenler” district, was attacked late at night. Persons entering the office tore all flags and banners. (Image 8)

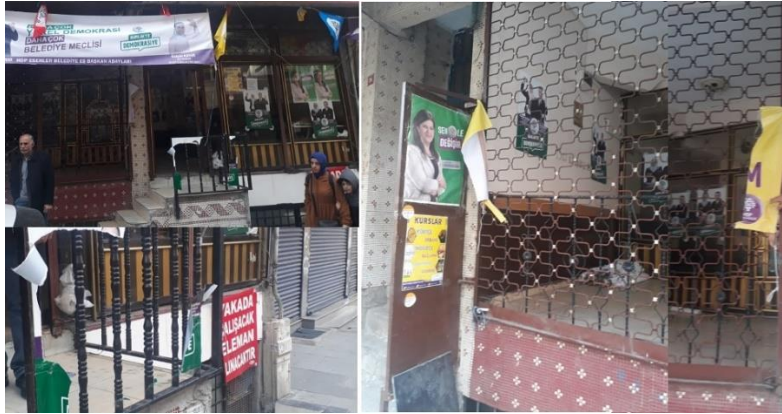


Image 8

- HDP election billboards were attacked in Alanya. (Image 9)



Image 9

- The Siirt Prosecutor's Office Considered the HDP's slogan, "Freedom Starts with Self-Management" as "Freedom Starts with Autonomy." or "Freedom Starts with Self-Government" and asked for the posters to be seized, and thus the posters were removed.
- In Siirt, the HDP Election Office was attacked at night. (Image 10)



Image 10

- HDP Diyarbakır MP Remziye Tosun and a group of party members, who were conducting election activities in Bağlar district and distributing Nowruz leaflets, were prevented by the police with long-barreled weapons and passed through GBT control. (Image 11)



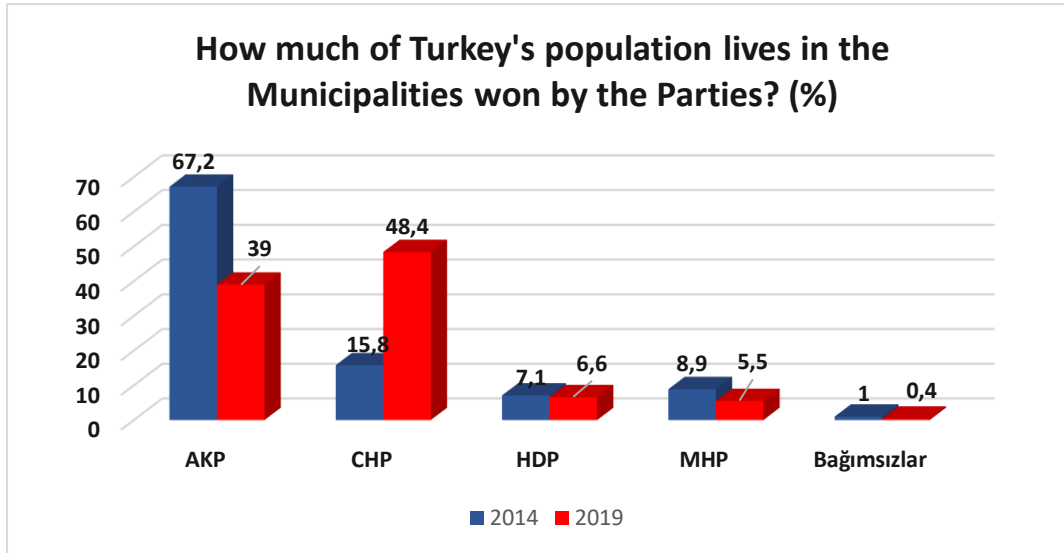
Image 11

2. What happened on March 31, 2019 and Later

It was the day of reckoning of millions of citizens with the trustees. Millions of citizens whose will was usurped went to the ballot box in the March 31, 2019 elections to realize their will again. The enthusiasm and spirit of the people was reflected in the ballot boxes. Despite all the efforts and pressures of the AKP, HDP won the seats of 65 municipalities, including 3 metropolitan cities, 5 provinces, 45 districts and 12 town municipalities. In addition to 65 municipalities, 1230 municipal council members and 101 provincial council members were elected from HDP lists.

In addition, the HDP, which followed a strategy of not nominating candidates in the west of Turkey, has made the AKP/MHP coalition lose the elections, especially in metropolitan municipalities such as İstanbul, Ankara, Adana and Mersin. Unable to accept its defeat in the Istanbul elections on March 31, the ruling party resorted to repeating the election and suffered a greater defeat in the Istanbul elections held on June 23.

The March 31, 2019 elections meant a huge loss for the AKP. The trustee policy that AKP followed in 2016 caused a serious decrease in the voter base of the AKP, and there was a serious decrease in the rate of votes it had in the 2014 elections and the number of votes it had in the 2019 elections. (Graph 1)



Graph 1: Percentage of the Population Governed by the Parties in 2014 and 2019

In the 2014 elections, the AKP municipalities were governing 51.5 million of Turkey's population while 12.1 million was governed by the CHP and 5.4 million by the HDP. In the 2019 elections, on the other hand, the AKP municipalities governed 32 million of Turkey's population while the CHP governed 39.7 million, and the HDP governed 5.4 million.

When we consider the figures given in Graph 1, it is seen that AKP lost nearly 20 million votes. Describing the 2019 elections as a success for the AKP and a defeat for the HDP is misleading in this sense. The trustee policy which was followed by the AKP as of 2016 was also punished by the March 31, 2019 elections by the peoples of Turkey. One of the main actors of the increase in the CHP wing has been the strategy of not nominating candidates by the HDP. The fact that the HDP did not nominate candidates in the west of Turkey and supported the candidate pointed out by the democracy bloc caused the AKP to suffer this defeat.

In this sense, there were two losing parties in the 31 March 2019 elections: AKP and its junior partner MHP. Hostile and fascist attitudes towards the Kurdish people were condemned at the ballot box by the peoples of Turkey in the elections of March 31, 2019. The government, which did not want to accept and ignored this truth, became more aggressive and increased its areas of attack with the motto 'fascism feeds on fascism'.

2.1.Rejection of HDP's Objections to HEB

The March 31 Local Administrations Elections are known for many unlawful actions happened before and after. One of these unlawful actions was the rejection of the HDP's request for recounting of the votes made to the HEB together with the Provincial and District Election Boards. The HEB lost its neutral structure and acted in line with the interests of the

AKP. All provincial and district votes objected by the AKP were re-counted, but none of the HDP's demands were accepted. Again, as a result of the pressure and request of the AKP, the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Election was canceled by the HEB and it was decided to hold an election on June 23.

In Kars, Iğdır, Van-Erciş, Siirt-Baykan, all the similar objections of the AKP and MHP were accepted by the District Election Boards, despite the greater difference in votes, and the votes were re-counted. The vote differences in the places objected by the HDP are as follows: Muş Centrum 538, Muş Malazgirt 3, Bitlis Tatvan 295, Ağrı Taşlıçay 144, Batman Gercüş 43, Mardin Dargeçit 634, Urfa Viranşehir 757, Hakkari Şemdinli 154, Hakkari Yüksekova Esendere 115.

The following points have been determined in the places where HDP applied for recounting the votes: an important part of the ballot box result minutes of the mayoral elections was prepared in violation of the law and procedure, the number of envelopes and ballot papers used in most of them do not match each other, the number of envelopes used and the number of envelopes out of the ballot box do not match, the number of voters and the number of ballot papers do not match each other, the number of envelopes and ballot papers are not recorded in some minutes, the invalidity reasons of the votes deemed invalid are not reflected in the minutes. Despite these findings, the request for recounting the votes was rejected by the Provincial / District Election Boards and the HEB.



Image 12: Security forces taken to vote in Şırnak on 31 March 2019

2.2. Usurping of Mandate with Decree Laws

In Article 10 of Law No. 2972, it is stated as follows; *“In accordance with the provisions written in the Constitution and laws, every citizen who is eligible to be elected can be a candidate for being a member of the provincial council, a mayor or a member of municipal council from a political party list or independently.”*

After the elections, the HEB said in a statement: *“Persons dismissed from public service in accordance with Decree Laws No. 692 and 697 cannot be employed in public service again regardless of being convicted”*. The aforementioned situation is a clear violation of the right to vote and to be elected as guaranteed by the Constitution. The HEB also brought about a

contradictory situation with this decision. While the HEB granted the right to be a voter and vote, it took away their right to be elected and committed an unlawful action.

6 municipal co-mayors were not given their mandates on the grounds of the decree law, and the mandates were given to the candidates of the AKP who lost the election. The first extortion against HDP municipalities after March 31 was committed by the HEB.

With this unlawful decision, the mandates of our official 6 co-mayors were not given to them.

1. **Diyarbakır-Bağlar** Municipality Co-Mayor Zeyyat Ceylan,
2. **Van-Çaldıran** Municipality Co-Mayor Leyla Atsak,
3. **Van-Edremit** Municipality Co-Mayor Gülcan Kaçmaz Sağyiğit,
4. **Van-Tuşba** Municipality Co-Mayor Yılmaz Berki,
5. **Erzurum-Tekman** Municipality Co-Mayor Müzahit Karakuş,
6. **Kars-Digor-Dağpınar Town** Municipality Co-Mayor Abubekir Erkmen

With the same unlawful decision of the HEB, the mandates of our **8 municipal co-mayors** (selected within the scope of our co-chairmanship model that we actually apply although the municipal co-mayor system has not been officially recognized in the relevant laws) were seized.

1. **Diyarbakır Metropolitan** Municipality Co-Mayor Hülya Alökmen Uyanık,
2. **Diyarbakır-Yenişehir** Municipality Co-Mayor İbrahim Çiçek,
3. **Diyarbakır-Kayapınar** Municipality Co-Mayor Necati Pirinççioğlu,
4. **Hakkari** Municipality Co-mayor Seher Kadiroğlu Ataş,
5. **Mardin-Kızıltepe** Municipality Co-Mayor Salih Kудay,
6. **Mardin-Savur** Municipality Co-Mayor Mehmet Yasin Kalkan,
7. **Siirt** Municipality Co-Mayor Resul Kaçar,
8. **Van-Erciş** Municipality Co-Mayor Mahmut Pala

Our municipal council members / provincial council members who are not given their mandates

With the same unlawful decision of the HEB, the mandates of our 48 council members, including 45 elected city council members and 3 provincial council members, were seized.

LINE	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	OFFICE	MANDATE SEIZED
1	Ağrı	Taşlıçay	Municipal Council Member	1
2	Ağrı	Doğubayazıt	Provincial Council Member	1
3	Batman	Merkez	Municipal Council Member	4
4	Bitlis	Tatvan	Municipal Council Member	2
5	Diyarbakır	Yenişehir	Municipal Council Member	1
6	Diyarbakır	Kayapınar	Municipal Council Member	6

7	Diyarbakır	Bağlar	Municipal Council Member	5
8	Diyarbakır	Dicle	Municipal Council Member	1
9	Diyarbakır	Sur	Municipal Council Member	1
10	Diyarbakır	Ergani	Municipal Council Member	2
11	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	Provincial Council Member	2
12	Iğdır	Merkez	Municipal Council Member	1
13	Mardin	Kızıltepe	Municipal Council Member	2
14	Mardin	Derik	Municipal Council Member	1
15	Muş	Varto	Municipal Council Member	1
16	Siirt	Merkez	Municipal Council Member	1
17	Siirt	Kurtalan	Municipal Council Member	1
18	Urfa	Birecik	Municipal Council Member	1
19	Urfa	Bozova	Municipal Council Member	1
20	Urfa	Suruç	Municipal Council Member	2
21	Urfa	Viranşehir	Municipal Council Member	1
22	Şırnak	Merkez	Provincial Council Member	1
23	Şırnak	Cizre	Municipal Council Member	1
24	Tunceli	Merkez	Municipal Council Member	3
25	Van	Edremit	Municipal Council Member	1
26	Van	İpekyolu	Municipal Council Member	3
27	Van	Tuşba	Municipal Council Member	1
TOPLAM				48

Table 3: Elected Persons Not Given a Mandate

2.3.Revoking of Council Memberships

In the municipalities where the AKP won the mayor seat, but the HDP won the majority of the council, HDP municipal council memberships were revoked in order to eliminate the majority of the HDP. Municipal council members elected by the will of the people were ignored by the AKP / MHP.

Bitlis Tatvan Municipality Council Example

In the March 31 Local Elections in Tatvan district of Bitlis, the AKP's candidate won the mayor seat with 45.61% of the votes. In the Municipal Council Membership Elections, HDP

became the first party with 43.37% of the votes. According to these results, HDP won 14 municipal council seats while AKP won 11 municipal council seats.

However, on May 21, 2019, 9 of our Bitlis-Tatvan municipality councilors were dismissed "simultaneously". HDP's parliamentary majority has been explicitly and unlawfully usurped.

Muş Provincial Council Example

In the March 31, 2019 elections, according to the results of the Muş Provincial Council Membership election results, HDP received 44.4%, AKP 35.9%, MHP 6% and CHP 5.8% of the seats. According to these results, the distribution of Muş provincial council memberships to parties, which consists of 24 members in total is as follows; HDP has 15 members, AKP has 8 members and MHP has 1 member. According to this distribution of seats, the majority of Muş provincial council members are HDP members.

Our 7 provincial council members in Muş, who took office with the March 31 elections, were dismissed "simultaneously" on September 9, 2019 with the instruction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Thus, the HDP's parliamentary majority was once again seized by the judiciary.

2.4.X-ray and Police Enforcement at the Entrances of Municipalities

Upon the instructions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a letter labeled "Confidential" was sent to the local governors regarding the placement of police checkpoints at the entrance of 26 municipalities, including the Mardin Metropolitan Municipality, won by HDP. Although the said decision was taken under the name of "security", this decision contains the aim of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to control the HDP municipalities by police forces. Another reason for the decision is the effort to prevent the people from reaching the municipality.

As it is clearly stated in the laws, mayors who are elected to work and have the right to manage the region where they are located cannot be intervened by another institution under the name of security measures, except for their own authority, permission and request. Despite this article of law, the Ministry of Internal Affairs again exceeded the authority limit and intervened in the municipalities.

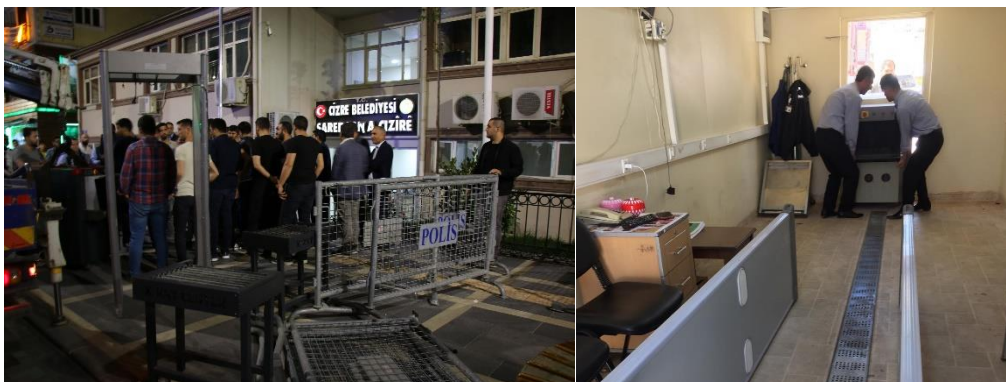


Image 13: Placing X-Ray Devices in Municipalities

2.5.Attack in Diyadin Municipality

A citizen who wanted to enter the municipality building was beaten by the police who searched him while he came to the search point, and our Diyadin Municipality Co-Mayors

Evren Demir and Betül Yaşar, who wanted to prevent the ongoing assault, were also attacked by the police. Immediately after the incident, hundreds of policemen entered the town hall with batons and terrorized the environment. Police officers, who wanted to hide this incident from the public, also seized the camera records inside the city hall.



Image 14: Police Attack on Diyadin Municipality Co-Mayors Evren Demir and Betül Yaşar

2.6.Kayapınar Zarokistan and the Municipality Raid

The "Kayapınar Child Nursery", which was built by Kayapınar Municipality and used as a nursery, was allocated to the mufti on 19.03.2019 by the trustee free of charge for 25 years in June 2019. With the council meeting held by Kayapınar Municipality in May, it was decided to cancel the allocation of this nursery, which still continued to serve, and the protocol was canceled and notified to the relevant institution.

Although the decisions of the municipal council were legally binding, the mufti had raided the nursery on 29.05.2019 and requested the building to be evacuated and the families to take their children, stated that the fixtures and equipment were allocated to them. The district governor himself came to the nursery and said "I am occupying this place." The police officers of the District Governor Koç battered the city council members in the nursery building.



Image 15: District Governor Attack on Kayapınar Nursery

On 10 August 2019, the Kayapınar Municipality service building was raided by hundreds of police officers with the allegation of "drug alert", and every floor of the building was searched in the presence of narcotic dogs for hours. The search in question was carried out unlawfully without any information to the co-mayors or lawyers of the municipality.

After the search, no findings or evidence of the stated crime were found within the municipality. Although the municipalities are state institutions, the search carried out by the police officers was carried out in a way that damaged the municipality building.



Image 16: 'Narcotics' Raid on Kayapınar Municipality

2.7.No Membership for Turkish Union of Municipalities

At the General Assembly of the Union of Municipalities of Turkey (TBB), held after the March 31 elections, the exclusionary attitude that has become a political culture has once again shown itself. The 15-person TBB administration was divided among 3 parties by determining 9 councilors from the AKP, 4 from the CHP, 2 from the MHP. The HDP, which has a wide geography and local government representation for a large population, has been excluded from this administration.

This attitude was primarily carried out in violation of the TBB's principle that "the management of TBB is determined as comprehensively as possible by the populations of cities and the numbers of municipalities". Our party was previously represented in the TBB administration, but this time it was excluded from the TBB administration.

3. Coup of August 19 and After

3.1.19 Coup of August 19, 2019

When the calendars showed August 19, 2019, a new coup was added to Turkey's history of coups. Turkey, which came to this day by experiencing military coups, was beginning to experience political coups during the AKP rule. The AKP government, which took the judiciary at its disposal, preferred to ways of intimidating and suppressing its political opponents in this way.

The AKP government, which first started its political coups by usurping municipalities on September 11, 2016, then added a new political coup to Turkey's history by arresting 11 elected deputies, including HDP Co-Presidents Figen Yüksekdağ and Selahattin Demirtaş, on November 4.

In this sense, 31 March 2019 has found its meaning as a reckoning and confrontation between the mentality of oppression and coup and those who want democracy. The victory of those

who wanted democracy came out of the ballot box, and the people once again claimed their will.

Those who set it as their duty to usurp the will of the people at every opportunity, again embarked on various calculations and plans. Some of these examples are the usurpation of the decree, the removal of the municipal council memberships, and the raids on the municipality. However, the political coup of this period took place on 19 August 2019, when the co-mayors of Diyarbakır, Mardin and Van Metropolitan Municipalities were dismissed and replaced with the provincial governors as the trustees.

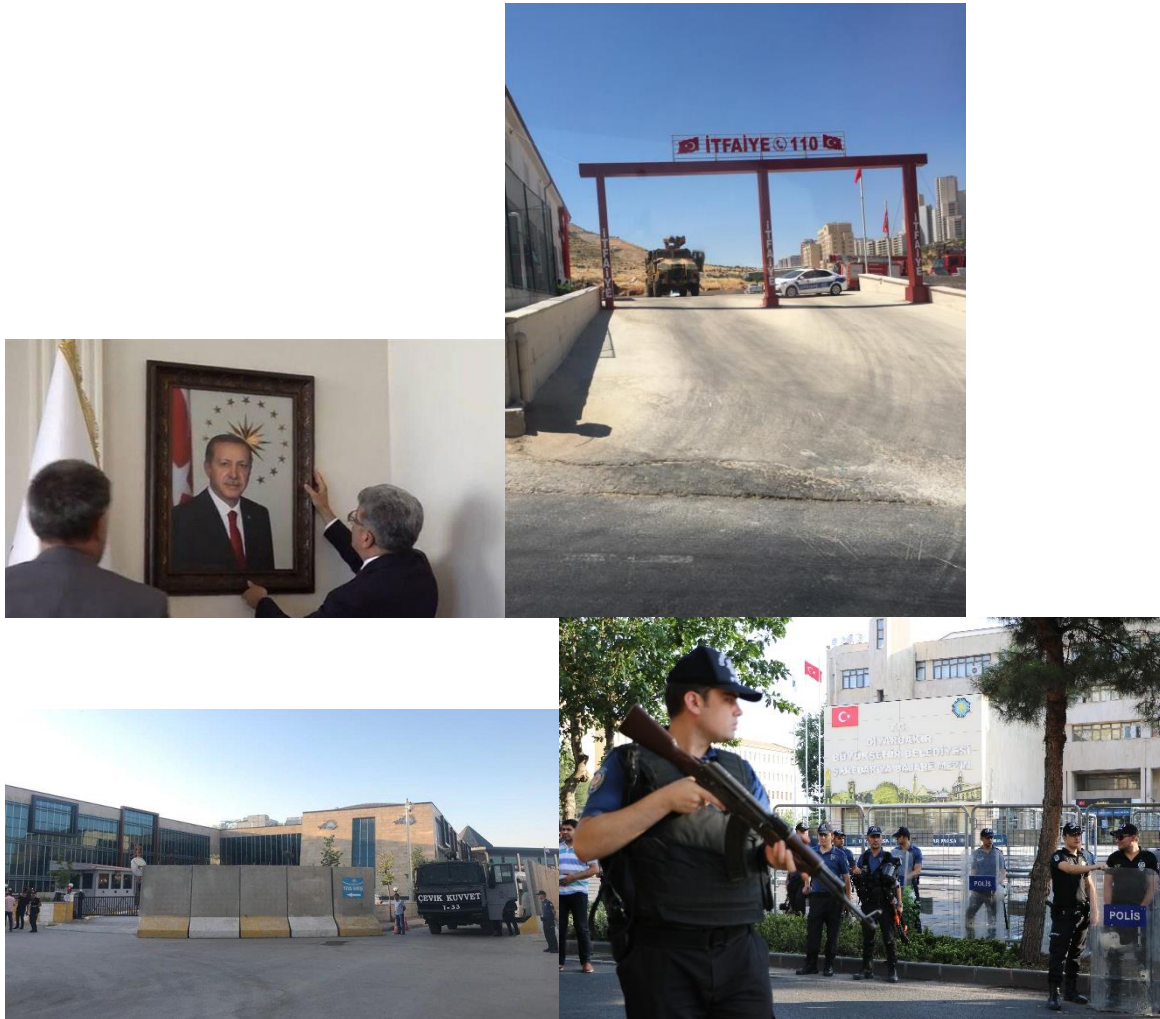


Image 17: HDP's 3 Metropolitan Municipalities Under Police Blockade

The most striking part of the appointment of trustees is the governorship letters (Image 18) requesting the appointment of trustees dated 1 April 2019. While elected co-mayors have not yet received their mandates, provincial governors have requested the appointment of trustees. This situation proves that the appointment of trustees is carried out not through a legal process, but solely through hostility towards the Kurds.

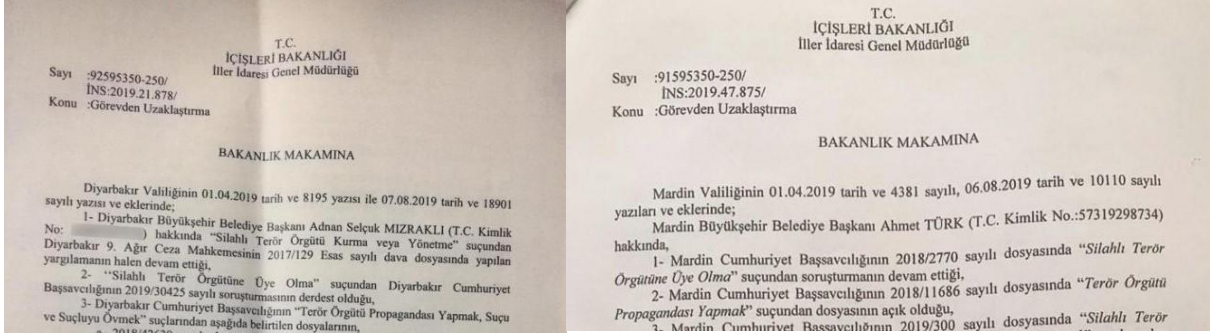


Image 18: Trustee Correspondences Dated April 1, 2019

Another justification of the Ministry of Internal Affairs as the basis for the appointment of trustees is our Co-Mayor System. Managing municipalities on the basis of equal representation of men and women was considered a crime.

Co-chairmanship forms the basis of our political paradigm. Co-chairmanship is our purple line, an exemplary attitude to the world. In our Local Administrations Working Regulations sent to the Supreme Court, it is clearly stated that our efforts will be carried out on the basis of co-chairmanship.

Appointments of trustees, lacking of any reason, were not accepted by the public and were met with reaction. After the trustee appointments, Democracy Watch (Image 19) actions started in all 3 provinces in order to protect the will of the people. Democracy Watches continued for 53 days and were banned by governors who later became trustees.



Image 19: Democracy Watch Held in 3 Cities

3.2.Example of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities Union (SAMU)

The Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities Union (SAMU), which was established on January 25, 1991 and continues its activities within the framework of the Law on Local Administration Unions, is an association of which regional municipalities are members. Adnan Selçuk Mızraklı, who is also the co-mayor of the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, was elected as the president of the union with 110 votes.

The number of HDP municipal members of SAMU is 148 and the number of AKP members is 98. The 4 of the total 8 councils of the Union are from HDP and 4 are from AKP.

Hasan Basri Güzel, the governor of Diyarbakır, who was appointed as a trustee to the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, appointed himself as the deputy president of SAMU, although he had no authority and there was no such practice in the legislation.

The appointment of the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality trustee as the head of the union is against the Union Regulation and the Law No. 5393 on Local Administrative Unions. The head of the union is the head of the union administration and the representative of its legal personality. He is the top manager and representative of the union. Article 14 of the Law on Local Administrative Unions states that: *“Regarding the termination of the presidency of the Union, the provisions of the Municipal Law regarding the termination of the mayor's office for reasons other than absenteeism are applied.”*

3.3.'Conquest' of Municipalities

The administrative chiefs appointed by the Ministry of the Internal Affairs as trustees of the municipalities treated these places like a piece of land liberated from "enemy occupation" as their first job. The understanding of power that plunged the country into a quagmire was adopted by the appointed trustees as well and led them to approach the seized municipalities with the understanding as if they were "conquered". The biggest manifestation of this understanding was that the trustees hung huge Turkish flags outside the municipal buildings as the first thing after they came to the municipality.

One of the most striking events that took place after the seizure of municipalities was carried out by the Kars trustee. Kars Municipality trustee, Türker Öksüz, prayed in front of the Municipality of Kars. The prayer held in front of the municipality revealed the intentions and understandings of the rulers and their representatives.

The prayer performed in front of the town hall is a proof that the government treats the Kurds as enemies. Governor Öksüz prayed as if he saved Kars Municipality from enemy occupation. This understanding shows precisely that the AKP / MHP fascist bloc acts with a hostile perspective against the Kurdish people and their will.



3.4.Trustees Appointed to Trustees

The trustees appointed to replace the elected people who were dismissed on charges of "terrorism" within a year were withdrawn to the center and dismissed on the grounds of corruption, bid rigging, irregularity and being "members of FETÖ". The AKP government appointed trustees to the trustees it had appointed!

With the Presidential Governors Decree published on 10 June 2020, Antalya Governor Münir Karaloğlu was appointed to replace Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality trustee Hasan Basri Güzeloğlu, Adana Governor Mahmut Demirtaş was appointed to replace Mardin Metropolitan Municipality trustee Mustafa Yaman, Osman Hacıbektaşoğlu, Head of Information Technologies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was appointed to replace Siirt Municipality trustee Ali Fuat Atik, Hüseyin Engin Sarıbrahim, General Manager of Population and Citizenship Affairs, was appointed to replace Iğdır Municipality Trustee Enver Ünlü. On September 7, 2020, Hasan Doğan, the trustee of Diyaradin, was suspended on the instructions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was stated that an investigation was conducted against Doğan who was dismissed within the scope of the Gülen Congregation.

Mehmet Uslu, the trustee of Silvan, was dismissed within the scope of the investigation carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Ömer Faruk Çelik, the District Governor of Çerkeş, was appointed in his place. Ömer Faruk Çelik was dismissed less than 5 months after he took office.

Erzurum Karayazı trustee Abdulgani Mağ was dismissed within the scope of the "FETO investigation" carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

3.5.Trustee Panorama

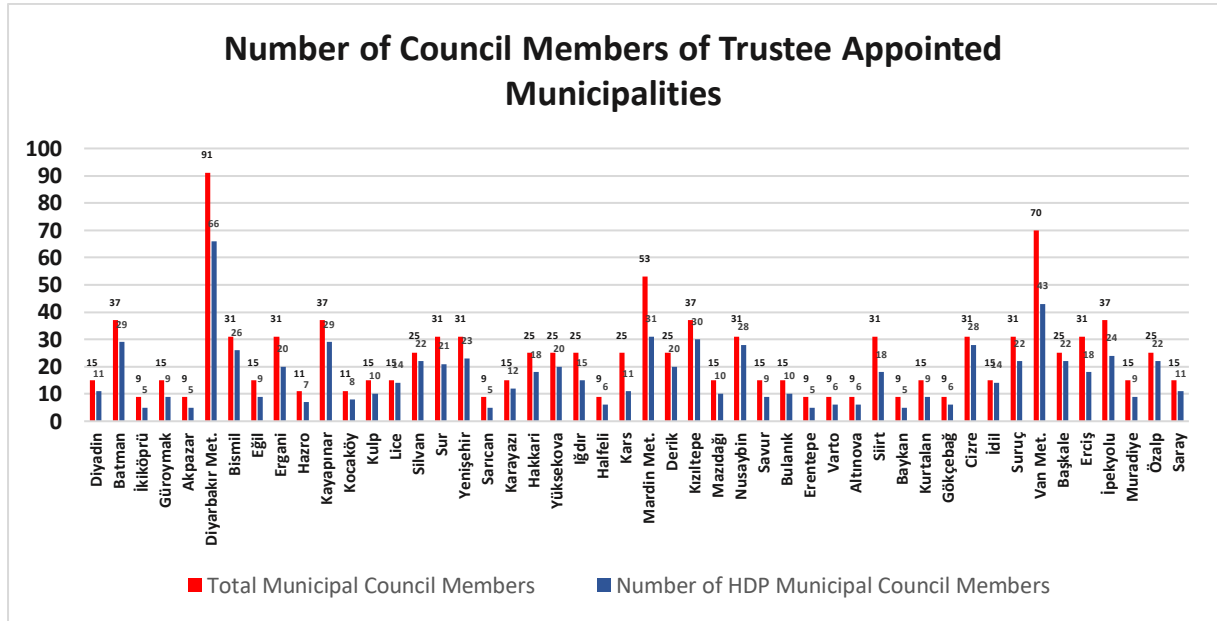
The appointment of trustees was not limited to only 19 August 2019, and our municipalities continued to be usurped by the decision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the following dates. Since 19 August, a total of 48 municipalities, 3 of which are metropolitan, 5 provincial, 33 district and 7 town municipalities, have been seized by the AKP / MHP government.

With the appointment of trustees, the will of the people was ignored and neglected by the ruling partners in 48 localities. The government once again declared that it does not recognize the will of the Kurdish people. The municipal co-mayors were dismissed and the right of the people to govern themselves was stripped.

Violations and usurping of rights from 19 August 2019 to 15 January 2021:

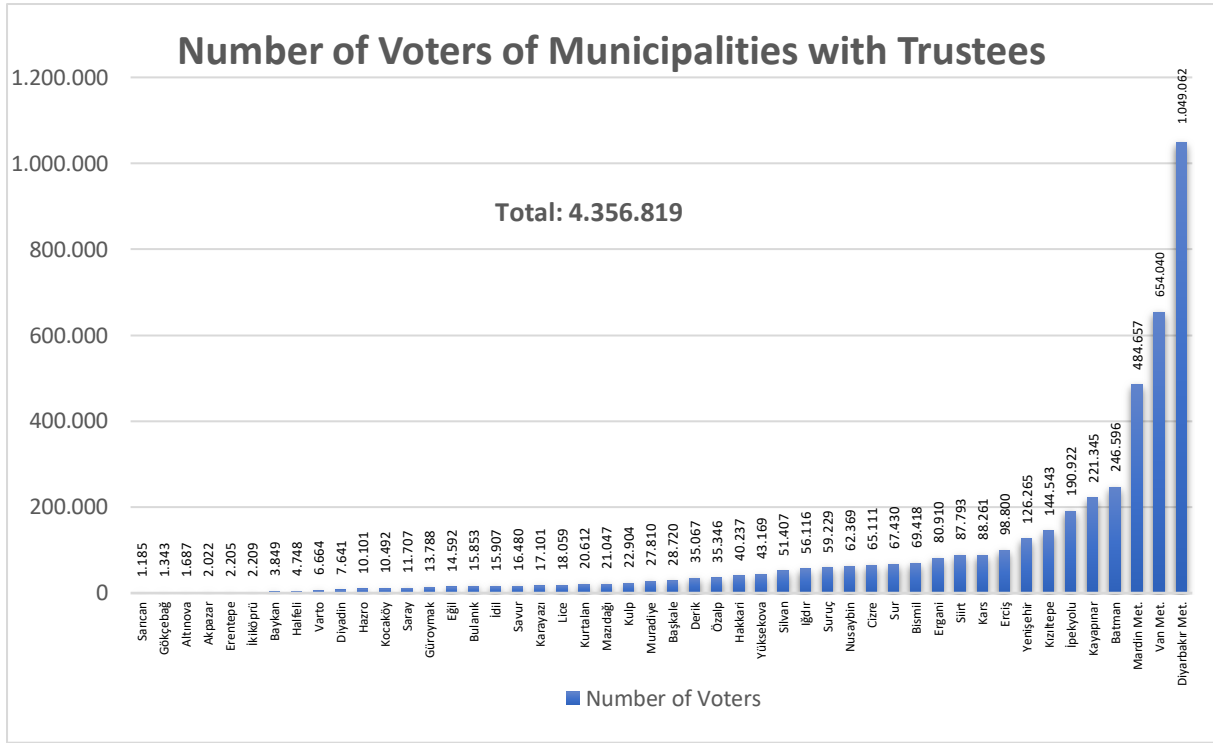
- 72 of our co-mayors were detained on various dates. 31 March 2019. 37 of our co-mayors, 19 of which are women, were arrested and imprisoned. Currently, the detention of 15 municipal co-mayors, 7 of whom are women, are still continuing. During this period, house arrest was given to 7 of our co-mayors.
- A total of 122 municipal councilors were detained on different dates. 22 of our detained council members were arrested. In addition, 11 of our provincial council members were detained on various dates. 4 of our detained provincial council members were arrested and imprisoned.

- A total of 88 municipal councilors were dismissed on different dates. In addition, 17 members of the provincial council were dismissed on various dates.
- As a result of the appointment of trustees, the will of 1139 municipal council members, 807 of whom were HDP members, were actually usurped (since the municipal councils were dissolved) in the March 31 elections. With the appointment of trustees, not only the will of the HDP members but also the will of the municipal council members elected from other parties was seized. (Graph 2)



Graph 2: Number of Council Members of Trustee Appointed Municipalities

- Regardless of which party or candidate they voted for, the will of 4,356,819 (more than 4 million) voters living within the boundaries of 48 municipalities where trustees were appointed, who voted to be governed by an “elected” municipal government, were seized through the appointment of trustees. (Graph 3)



Graph 3: Number of Voters of Municipalities with Trustees

4. Co-Chair

The AKP-MHP government is in an effort to criminalize our Co-Chair System, which we started to implement in local governments since 2014, by transforming it into a reason for appointing trustees. In its booklet, the Ministry stated the following: "As soon as the HDP's municipalities took office, they continued the co-chair practice" and considered our Co-Chair System as the reason for appointing trustees. They stated that "works and transactions" carried out in municipalities would be unlawful and invalid, and clearly showed that they were unaware of the form and legal dimension of the Co-Chair System that we apply.

This is our response to the allegations in the booklet prepared by the Ministry.

4.1. Women's Participation in Local Politics

Municipal elections in Turkey first took place in 1930, and women began to exercise the right they obtained with the adoption of the law on voting and election from this date and participated in local elections. As a result of this election, the first female mayor was elected in the town of Kılıçkaya in Artvin city. In other local elections held from 1930 to 1963, only 2 female mayors were elected. Even though the number of women mayors increased slowly after 1963, only 85 women could be elected as mayor from 1930 to 2009 Local Elections. The fact that only 25 women were elected mayors in the 30 years up to 1999 clearly shows that women were completely excluded from the political sphere.

However, after 1999, serious increases were observed with the parties that started to apply quotas with a women's perspective. Along with quota and positive discrimination, 3 women from HADEP were elected in 1999 Local Elections, 9 from DEHAP in 2004 and 15 women

from DTP in 2009. In the same period, the number of female municipal councilors started to increase similarly.

The co-chairmanship, which has been on the agenda since 2006 and applied in political parties, has gained a legal guarantee in 2013. The following statement has been added to Article 2 of the Law No. 6529 Amending Various Laws for the Development of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms and Article 15 of the Law on Political Parties No. 2820: "*Political parties may apply the co-chair system provided that they are included in their statutes and limited to two persons. Co-chairmen are subject to the provisions stipulated for the chairman in this Law.*"

In order to implement the Co-Chair System in political parties in local administrations, the Peace and Democracy Party (BDP) announced that it would enter the elections with the Co-Chair System before the 2014 Local Elections, and carried out all propaganda activities through the co-chair system during the election process. While one of the candidates was nominated as the mayor candidate, the other was nominated as the first candidate in the municipal council due to the municipal legislation. In 96 of the 102 municipalities won in the elections, the working regulation and decision regarding the Co-Chair System were approved in the municipal councils.

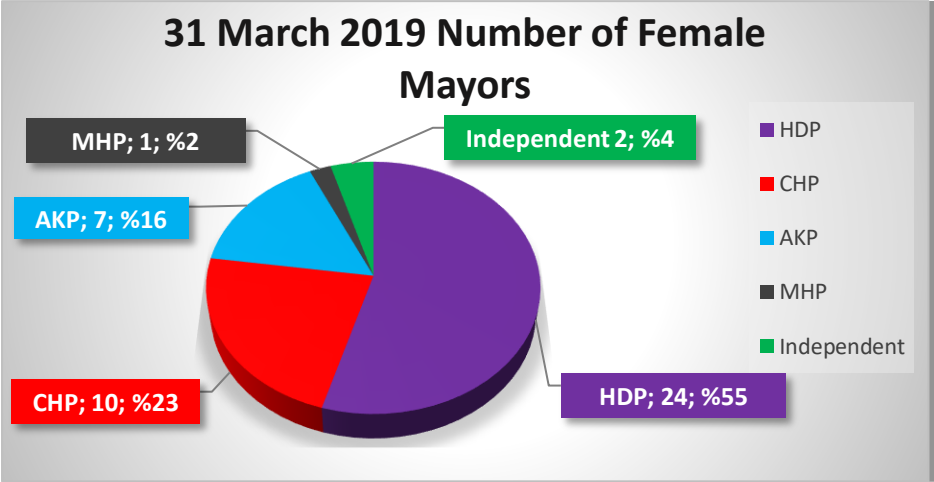
In the 2014 elections, while the number of female mayors elected from the other 3 parties remained at 13, the number of BDP's official female mayors increased to 23. In addition, 72 female co-chairs of the BDP were elected as members of the municipal councils.

HDP's understanding of local democracy is based on democratic, ecological, women-libertarian practices. Before the March 31 Local Elections in 2019, HDP stated in its declaration that it will enter the elections with the Co-Chair System implemented since 2014.

While determining its candidates before the election and conducting election work, the party nominated a female and a male candidate wherever it nominated as a requirement of this decision, but different methods were used in accordance with the municipal legislation. It also applied to Provincial and District Election Boards within this framework. It conducted all the works during the election on the basis of co-chair and prepared the visual materials (posters, statements, billboards, etc.) based on this system. All of the work carried out during the election process was open to the public and carried out in a transparent manner by using the right to propaganda in media organs. There was no legal obstacle in this direction from the Election Boards or judicial bodies. On the contrary, press organizations invited both co-chairs to joint programs, and the public demanded the participation of both co-chairs in public works.

As a reflection of the Co-Chair System that we started to implement in 2014, the zipper system was applied in the ranking of the council members, and equal participation of women council members in the election was ensured. In this way, the number of female municipal council members increased to 363, and the number of provincial council members to 20. In the 2019 Local Elections, 237 women out of a total of 1230 council members and 22 women out of 101 provincial council members were elected.

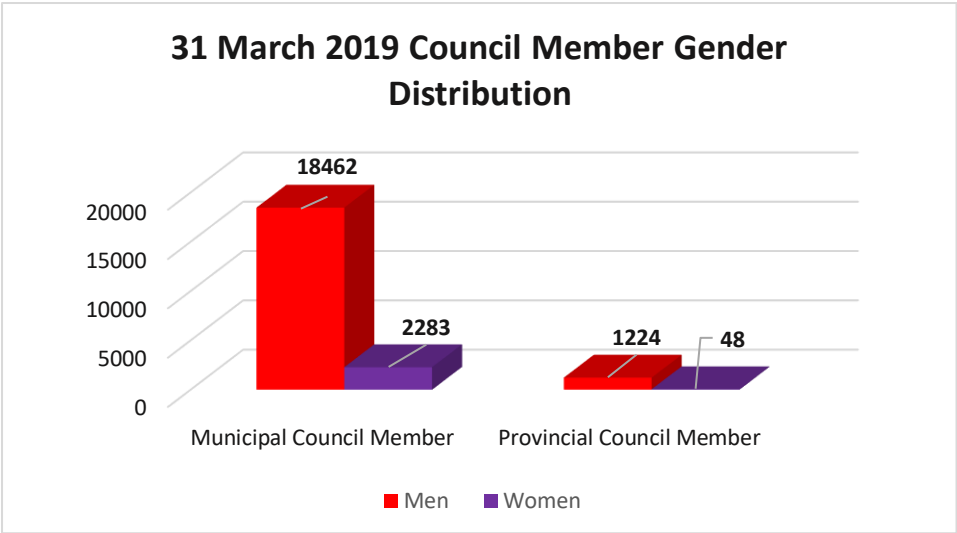
According to the data of the Association for Supporting Women Candidates (KADER), 44 women became mayors in the Local Elections of 31 March 2019. For the Local Administrations Elections on 31 March 2019, AKP nominated 1 female candidate in 75 provinces, CHP nominated 2 female candidates in 51 provinces, and MHP nominated 2 female candidate in 31 provinces. While the Good Party and Felicity Party did not nominate women in any province, HDP nominated women as co-chair candidates in each province and district. When we examine the winning female mayors according to their parties; 24 women from the HDP, 10 from the CHP, 7 from the AK Party and 1 from the MHP were elected. Two independent candidates (Pazaryeri and Keban) were elected female mayors. (Graph 4)



Graph 4: Number of Female Mayors

Note: The number of HDP Mayors indicated in the chart is based on officially elected female mayors due to the fact that the Co-Chair was not officially accepted.

Again, according to the data of the Association for Supporting Women Candidates (KADER), the total number of municipal council members was 20,745 in the Local Elections on March 31, 2019. When we look at the distribution by gender, the number of women is 2,283 and the number of men is 18,462. The total number of provincial council members is 1272. Looking at the distribution by gender, the number of women is 48 and the number of men is 1,224. (Graph 5)



Graph 5: 31 March 2019 Council Member Gender Distribution

4.2.Social Legitimacy of the Co-Chair System

Local governments start with the society's management of the places / areas where it lives. With the development of the state system, different systems have been applied in local governments. Although the governments have set up local governments as their prototypes, the society's relying on local governments as a self-government device has continued to exist. Thus, the society has dealt with all its problems with local governments.

The HDP's understanding of libertarian local governments is that each individual of the society takes decisions about where he/she lives, applies and manages them together with the society. The Co-Chair System, which is applied at the level of the general presidency and in provincial / district organizations, has been implemented in local governments and has enhanced the equal, democratic, libertarian, transparent and accountable practices based on direct participation. Therefore, a people's municipality has been adopted beyond the existing municipality understanding and public areas have been removed from being exploitation and rent areas and their use for the public is taken as a basis.

4.3.Legal Basis of the Co-Chair System

The Co-Chair system is based on the international agreements to which Turkey is a party, the Constitution, the Municipal Law No. 5393, the law on political parties No. 2820.

Article 90 of the Constitution states as follows: *“International treaties duly entered into force are in the quality of law.”* It is stated in the European Charter of Local Self-Government: local authorities are one of the foundations of any democratic regime; the right of citizens to participate in the administration and public affairs is one of the democratic principles and the most direct use of this right is at the local level; the presence of local authorities equipped with real powers will ensure effective and citizen-friendly management, maintaining and strengthening autonomous governments will make an important contribution to democratic principles and decentralization in administration; and this will be possible with the presence of democratically formed decision-making bodies and local authorities with broad autonomy in terms of the resources required to meet these responsibilities.

Again, in Article 6 of the **European Charter of Local Self-Government**, entitled Appropriate Administrative Organization and Resources Required for the Duties of Local Authorities, it is stated as follows: *“Without prejudice to the more general provisions regulated by law, the local authorities may decide on their own internal administrative organizations in order to align them with local needs and ensure efficient administration.”* The Co-Chair System is completely included in this article, which includes provisions regarding local authorities.

Again, in Article 2 of the same contract, it is regulated that the principle of autonomous local governments will be recognized by national legislation and, where appropriate, by the constitution. In Article 3, the concept of autonomous local government is mentioned as

follows; *“Local authorities have the right and opportunity to organize and manage a substantial part of public affairs under their own responsibility and in the interests of the local population, within the limits determined by law. It is stated in the second paragraph of the same article that: “This right shall directly be exercised by assemblies or board meetings, which are composed of members freely elected according to a secret election system based on equal and universal suffrage and may have executive bodies responsible to them.” Paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Charter entitled Scope of Autonomous Local Government states: “It is stipulated that local governments will have full discretion to operate within the limits determined by law, in all matters that are not excluded from their jurisdiction or for which no other authority has been assigned.” It is stated in the Paragraph 4 of the same article that: “Powers conferred on local authorities are normally full and exclusive. Except as provided for in the law, these powers cannot be weakened or limited by other central or regional authorities.”*

It is stated in the 1st paragraph of Article 7 of the Charter; *“The terms of reference for locally elected representatives should allow the free performance of the duties.”*

In Article 8, it is stated as; *“All kinds of administrative supervision of local authorities can only be carried out in cases and methods specified by law or the constitution.”*

As one of the states that have signed the European Charter of Local Self-Government, Turkey must fulfill this requirement, and it is legally unacceptable for local authorities to face such proceedings, while the state must do its part to settle, strengthen and protect the understanding of autonomy in local governments.

The following is stated in Article 127 of the Constitution; *“Local Administrations are the decision-making bodies whose foundation principles are specified by law to meet the common local needs of the people of provinces, municipalities or villages, and are public legal entities elected by the voters. The establishment, duties and powers of local administrations are regulated by law in accordance with the principle of decentralization.”*

The following is stated in Article 124 of the Constitution *“Public legal entities may issue regulations in order to ensure the implementation of laws and regulations concerning their field of duty and provided that they are not contrary to them.”*

Again, according to Article 15/1-b of the Municipality Law No. 5393; *“making regulations within the framework of the authority granted to municipalities by laws is among the authorities of the municipality.”* In the paragraph (m) of Article 18 titled "Duties and Powers of the Councils" of the Municipality Law numbered 5393, it is stated as follows: *“Among the duties and powers of the Council is “to adopt the regulations to be issued by the municipalities”*

It is obvious that the Co-Chair System is implemented based on the Constitution and the Municipality Law. Our Co-Chair System, which is constitutionally accepted in the political field, has turned into a social acceptance and the Co-Chair System has been applied by taking into account the principles of transparency, openness, participation, accountability and collective work which are core elements of our approach and understanding of management

based on public service in our municipalities, which we see as the main dynamic of local democracy.

It is stated in Article 10 of the Constitution that: *“Women and men have equal rights. The state is obliged to ensure that this equality is realized.”* Therefore, while the State is in a position of personally responsible for the provision and implementation of the Principle of Equal Representation, the trial of people trying to implement this principle for their acts without any criminal element creates legally unacceptable results.

In Article 42 of the Municipal Law No. 5393, it is stated that; *“The mayor may delegate some of his/her duties and powers to municipal officials who have administrative positions, if he/she deems it appropriate.”*. The use of authority by the co-chairs is described very clearly in this article of the Municipality Law. The following statement is included in Article 2 of the Law No. 6529 Amending Various Laws for the Development of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms and Article 15 of the Political Parties Law No. 2820. *“Political parties may apply the co-chair system provided that they are included in their statutes and limited to two persons. Co-chairmen are subject to the provisions stipulated for the chairman in this Law.”*

5. (İL)Legal Aspect of Trustee Appointments

Turkish Constitution, Article 67: Citizens have the right to elect, to be elected and to engage in political activity independently or within a political party and to participate in a referendum, in accordance with the conditions set forth by law.

In 2016, with the Decree Law No. 674 issued on the grounds of the state of emergency, the President was given the authority to appoint trustees to the municipalities, and the governors to seize the movable property of the municipalities and to dismiss their employees.

The decision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs regarding the dismissal of mayors is based on the Decree Law No. 674 issued during the aforementioned state of emergency. The Decree Law No. 674, which includes amendments in the Organization Law of the Ministry of Interior and the Law of Municipalities, made a distinction in investigations and prosecutions related to terrorism and gave "appointment" authority to the Ministry of Interior in the provinces and to the governors in the districts.

5.1. Legal Aspect of the State of Emergency Declaration

After July 15, 2016, the state of emergency was declared. The representatives of the government had pledged to the society that this would end and return to the usual situation as soon as possible. But the state of emergency has been extended continuously.

The following is stated in Article 120 of the Constitution: *“In cases of serious symptoms of widespread acts of violence that aim to eliminate the free democratic order established by the Constitution or fundamental rights and freedoms, or in cases of serious deterioration of public order due to violent acts, the Council of Ministers convening under the chairmanship of the President, after receiving the opinion of the National Security Council, may declare a state of emergency for a period not exceeding six months in one or more regions or whole of the country.”* However, there are serious doubts whether the danger of deterioration of public order still existed at the date of the state of emergency. At this point, the Turkish authorities

declared a state of emergency on the grounds that although the actual phase of the coup attempt lasted only a few hours, the risk of the coup attempt still continues, and as a result, hundreds of thousands of public officials were dismissed, tens of thousands more were arrested and successive unlawful practices were put into effect however, this justification seems highly speculative.

5.2. Legal Aspect of Decree Laws of the State of Emergency

During the state of emergency, Turkey was governed by the state of emergency decrees. Numerous unlawful transactions have been carried out under the emergency decrees. Because the Constitutional Court (AYM) has ruled that it cannot examine the emergency decrees. A series of structural disorders have been experienced after this decision of the Constitutional Court.

It is seen that after the state of emergency declaration, some precautions were taken in this period as well as almost every declaration of state of emergency. Some temporary measures, especially regarding criminal procedure, may be included in this scope. All of the Decree Laws, which were enacted during this period and became law in the Turkish Grand National Assembly after months by ignoring the regulation regarding the duration in the Internal Regulation, violate the principle of "separation of powers".

It is possible to divide these Decree Laws into two:

- a.** Decrees that regulate the issues that are not related to the state of emergency and that need to be regulated by ordinary laws and therefore are in the quality of the transfer of legislative power
- b.** Decrees that do not contain general, abstract and impersonal rules and have the nature of personalized punishment and therefore are in the quality of the transfer of legislative power.

The first type of Decree Laws could not be inspected due to the decision of the Constitutional Court, and the continuation of the regulations normally not related to the state of emergency has been made possible in the field of law. In other words, these regulations made under the name "emergency decree" had nothing to do with the state of emergency, however, all issues were regulated by these decrees since judicial inspection was not possible as long as the state of emergency continued.

Whether these Decree Laws are indeed a state of emergency decree, whether the state of emergency decree can be transformed into a law, whether this issue can be audited by the Constitutional Court are issues that need to be legally discussed.

Failure to inspect the state of emergency decrees: has led to regulating every issue regardless of whether it is related to the state of emergency, and as a result, many unlawful actions.

Turning the Emergency Decree Laws into law: Decrees that do not have the qualifications required by a state of emergency decree have been turned into law. Enacting the emergency decree is a separate legal problem indeed.

Just as it is impossible to apply the regulations introduced by the Decree Law before the state of emergency, it is impossible to apply after the state of emergency. Because the decree laws must be declared in accordance with the reason for the declaration of the state of emergency, and since they contain the meaning that the reasons for the end of the state of emergency have disappeared, making the decrees permanent becomes unjustified and unlawful.

In addition, turning the state of emergency decrees into law is also against the law from the procedural point of view. If a provision in the Decree Law is to be made permanent, a law must be enacted first in accordance with the law-making procedure. The reason why the Decree Law is considered as a law is based on the purpose of ensuring that the changes are permanent even after the state of emergency. The Constitution, on the other hand, does not call the approval of the Decree as "law", but only "approval", and mentions the word "approval" in Articles 121/3 and 122/3.

It is not possible for the state of emergency decrees issued on the basis of the Constitution and the state of emergency law to become law and perpetuate beyond the "precautionary" nature. The body that will take the cautionary decisions and the decision-making procedure and the bodies that will propose, negotiate and adopt the law and the procedures for enactment are completely different from each other.

5.3. Legal Aspect of Decree Law No. 674

It is unlawful that the Decree No. 674 has not been submitted for the approval of the Turkish Grand National Assembly in due time and that it has not been subject to constitutional review.

These regulations, which entered into force with the decree laws during the state of emergency period, turned into law and became permanent with the discussion and acceptance in the Parliament. The fact that this Decree Law has not been submitted for the approval of the Turkish Grand National Assembly in due time and that it was placed on a legal basis without being subject to constitutional review is open to discussion. If we look at the Decree Law No. 674 regarding the appointment of trustees, the regulation adopted during the state of emergency and later enacted is clearly contrary to the Constitution.

Article 127 of the Constitution states that: *“The resolution of the objections against the elected organs of local administrations gaining the title of an organ and the control of their loss of this authority shall be through judiciary.”*

Namely; a restriction has been imposed on the authority of the established body to determine the president by the Decree Law, pursuant to Article 45 of the Municipality Law. This regulation is against the Constitution. This is because the dismissal procedure carried out in accordance with this regulation and the disappearance of the institutional capacity were realized without such a judicial review.

In addition, the council, which is the decision-making body of the municipality, is currently competent to elect new bodies. Moreover, the procedure of appointing trustees instead of election violates the article 123 of the Constitution titled "Unity of the Administration and Public Legal Personality" stating that *“the establishment and duties of the administration are based on the principles of central administration and decentralization”*. It is also against the Article 2 regulating the Rule of Law. On the other hand, although this regulation was enacted,

it was regulated only in accordance with the state of emergency and as a state of emergency measure. In this context, a procedure cannot be established according to this regulation after the state of emergency has ended. Because the processes and measures of the state of emergency are the measures that can only be implemented during the state of emergency, and therefore the implementation is against the law and the Constitution.

Considering both the legal (unlawful) aspect of the declaration of the state of emergency, the legal (unlawful) aspect of the emergency decrees, and the legal (unlawful) aspect of enactment of the state of emergency decrees, the legal aspect of the appointment of trustees can be considered a poisonous tree while the appointment of these trustees as a poisonous fruit.

5.4. Accusations Deemed a Justification for Trustee Appointments

We would like to state that the Kurds, whose right to elect and be elected have been taken away because of the municipalities where trustees have been appointed, are almost excluded from their citizenship. The legal status of the municipal co-mayors, who were suspended from office and appointed trustees, and the accusations against all of the co-mayors are outside of the municipal duties. In other words, it does not include municipal work such as providing services to citizens, protecting their rights and activating their participation. Rather, there are evaluations made within the scope of freedom of expression and thought and party identity. The reasons for the detention of the co-chairs were built on probabilities, based on secret or open witness statements that were not accepted by the Supreme Court, and most of the allegations and legal conspiracies were also refuted.

For instance: our Co-mayor of Suruç Municipality Hatice Çevik is on trial for taking a photo in a Newroz she attended and sharing this photo on her social media account. The crime subject to the trial is the wearing of a green, red and yellow scarf of a person standing behind the photograph and unknown to Hatice Çevik.

Our Hakkari Municipality Co-mayor, Cihan Karaman, was accused of attending the funeral of his son, who lost his life in the conflict, and this has been the subject of the indictment.

While the accusation against the co-mayor of Cizre Municipality is still at the prosecution stage, a trustee was appointed in his place. Although the Kızıltepe Municipality co-mayor did not have a file turned into an investigation, he was arrested and replaced by a trustee.

Even if the co-mayors charged with crimes are dismissed by a temporary measure, the municipal council has the authority and assurance to elect a co-mayor from within itself, based on the Municipality Law No. 5393. However, dismissals take place without granting obligations and rights neither legally nor in terms of legislation and municipal councils are actually dissolved.

The few examples we have given reveal that the cases about our co-mayors are actually conspiracy cases. However, there are many points in almost all cases regarding the absurd and deliberate nature of such judgments. Looking at the investigation files of the co-chairs on trial, it is seen that all of them were abstract, created with produced evidence, which had nothing to do with membership of a terror organization.

The charges against the co-mayors:

- Conducting studies on the basis of the co-chairmanship system in municipalities,
- Our co-mayors of the municipality of Bařkale are being tried for repairing the kitchen of a family with insufficient financial status.
- Participation in the municipal co-chairs promotion program organized by HDP headquarters and attended by co-chairs,
- Participation in the Nowruz program, which is organized every year and is attended by millions of people,
- Participation in the celebration of municipal co-chairs held after the election,
- Participation in HDP provincial congress,
- Participation in DBP provincial congress,
- Participation in press releases, actions and events carried out by HDP,
- Activities carried out under the roof of TJA (Free Woman Association),
- Since Özalp Municipality co-chairs were the subject of the ANF's election report, an element of crime was created against them and an indictment was prepared.
- The press statements attended by the co-mayors before they took office have been turned into crime.
- Participation in congresses and conferences organized by HDP Headquarters,
- Speeches made by the co-mayors at the election office openings in their constituencies,
- The condolences that the co-mayors of the municipality attended to share the pain of the local people were considered a crime.
- 8 March International Women's day, which is accepted and celebrated all over the world, has been turned into a crime in Turkey and indictments have been prepared against the co-chairs who participated in the rallies.
- Open and secret witness statements that lack concrete foundations that are not accepted in international law and in Turkey's own legal authorities,
- To share the irregular expenditures made by the trustees in the municipal budget within 3 years with the public,
- Participation in press statements made to protest the appointment of trustees to Amed, Mardin and Van Metropolitan Municipalities,
- To like or retweet the twitter posts of Co-Chairs or MPs,
- To distribute aid packages created during the month of Ramadan for families whose financial situation is unsuitable,
- Cemetery visits on holidays,
- Helping a citizen whose house was damaged due to the water canal under the responsibility of the municipality,
- WhatsApp group established to ensure coordination between co-mayors and council members,
- Meetings with the Democratic Council of Local Authorities, which is formed by the HDP Party Assembly and is responsible for producing policies on local governments and consulting with the elected governing bodies of the municipalities,

- The press statement “War is crime, pain, tears, destruction. It is of no use to anyone”.

When we look at the allegations that are subject to the investigation files mentioned above, it is clear that the courts functioned as an apparatus to cover the appointments of trustees. All of the aforementioned allegations belong to the political party works done before these people became co-mayors. A single act or transaction performed in the municipalities has not been the subject of jurisdiction.

Another issue that constitutes the majority of the allegations is anonymous witnesses. The Constitutional Court stated the following for the trial conducted with the allegation of anonymous witness in 2018: “... *As a result, it was observed that there was no justification as to why the witness's identity was concealed, the verdict was based on the statements of the anonymous witness with the code name 'Eruh 56' to a decisive extent, and when the guarantees received in favor of the defendant were observed, it was determined that the interests of the witnesses and the rights of the defendant under fair trial were not balanced. For the reasons explained, it should be decided that the right to question witnesses within the scope of the right to a fair trial, which is guaranteed in article 36 of the Constitution, has been violated.*” and the court decreed that the right to a fair trial had been violated.

Some anonymous witnesses in question disappeared during the trials. The "anonymous witness" statements, which were used as a reason for the appointment of trustees to the municipalities of Kızıltepe, Derik, Savur, Nusaybin and Mazıdağı, and the arrest of co-mayors and politicians, turned out to be a police fraud. The anonymous witnesses with the code names of “B19O9L6D2P0L1T5”, “C1N9K1K8L (Çanakkale)”, “1KO3SOV0A8 (Kosovo)”, “1AN4K0AR2A (Ankara)”, “1ES9R6ZPS8RN”, “1T4PK6P51” and “Boxer” which were added to the file of the HDP and DBP politicians, were requested to be listened to by the court. In the reply to the letter sent by the court to the Mardin Provincial Police Department, it was stated that the aforementioned names were not in the Witness Protection Program.

Another issue subject to the proceedings was shown as the participation of the co-mayors of the municipality to the funerals. Although the ECHR has a clear violation decision on this matter, it still became the subject of the indictments. An investigation was initiated by Diyarbakır Chief Public Prosecutor's Office on the grounds that Necdet Atalay, who was the Mayor of Batman Municipality, participated in the funeral of 4 PKK members killed in the clash on March 28, 2006 and the following actions, and on March 11, 2008 he was sentenced to 10 months in prison for "making propaganda in favor of the PKK." The ECHR ruled that Atalay's freedom of expression was violated and sentenced Turkey to 5 thousand euros in moral compensation and 2 thousand euros in financial compensation.

All these trials should not be considered independent of the deplorable situation in which the judiciary came in Turkey. The instructions of the AKP-MHP ruling partnership to intimidate the Kurdish people are publicly known. Considering that the Constitutional Court's decisions were declared unrecognizable, local courts resisted the Constitutional Court's decision, and that the decisions were not complied with, it would not be realistic to talk about the independence of the judiciary. In an environment where the judiciary is extremely far from being independent, the trials of the municipal co-mayors should not be excluded from this situation of the judiciary. It is also useful to remember that Erdogan threatened to appoint a

trustee even before the local elections were held so this should be accepted as Erdogan's instruction to the judiciary for the next process.

In this context, the Demirtaş decision of ECHR should also be mentioned. The ECHR decision touched upon very important points regarding the trials of politicians and stated that although these trials were political trials, they turned into a means of revenge for the government. It has also been acknowledged by international authorities that the proceedings regarding HDP elected officials are put in place as a means of neutralizing their political opponent.

5.5.Revoking of the Right to Vote and to be Elected

The right to vote and be elected refers to two separate rights of political nature that enable the person to be elected to the state administration, thus enabling the person to participate in the state administration, together with the opportunity to choose the people to take part in the state administration.

From the point of view of positive law, the rules applied in Turkey are not only the laws adopted on a national basis. At the same time, international conventions on fundamental rights and freedoms that have been duly adopted are also in the quality of law and constitutionally considered as the prevailing provision. In this respect, when evaluating the normative law, especially the international conventions to which Turkey is a party, the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, jurisdiction of which was accepted by Turkey should also be taken into consideration.

According to Article 90/4 of the 1982 Constitution titled "Approval of International Conventions", the international conventions duly put into effect are in the quality of law. Thus no application can be made with the allegation of contrariness to the Constitution. (Additional sentence: 7/5 / 2004-5170 / Article 7). With the provision "*In cases of disputes that may arise due to the fact that international conventions on fundamental rights and freedoms and laws contain different provisions on the same subject, the provisions of international conventions are taken as basis*" it has been stipulated that international conventions will be considered the upper norm in the hierarchy of norms.

5.6.Trustee Appointments

Decisions of dismissals issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs against the HDP municipal co-mayors and appointing of Trustees are violating the Articles 2, 38, 67, 123, 127 of the Constitution and Article 47 of Law No. 5393 and Article 4/4 and many other articles of the European Charter of Local Self-Government to which Turkey is a party.

Article 127 of the Constitution and Article 47 of the Municipal Law No. 5393 regulate the same issue. Article 127 of the Constitution states the following: "*The resolution of the objections against the elected organs of local administrations gaining the title of an organ and the control of their loss of this authority shall be through judiciary.*" However, as an exception to this, Article 47 of the Law No.5393 includes the provision that municipal bodies or members of these bodies, which are subject to an investigation or prosecution due to a crime related to their duties, may be suspended from duty by the Minister of Interior until the final decision. Considering the interpretation of the article, the first point is that the text of the

law on Mayors states that "they may be suspended" rather than "they will be suspended", giving the Ministry of Internal Affairs a discretionary power. The Ministry of Internal Affairs should not use this discretionary power in a way that is incompatible with democracy.

In order to ensure compliance with the European Charter of Local Self-Government, adopted by Turkey as well, and to protect the autonomy of local administrations, the conditions for the application of the authority to remove from office granted to the central administration and the rules that must be followed during its continuation are also regulated by this article. The authority in Article 127 of the Constitution and Article 47 of the Municipality Law is valid for mayors who commit crimes related to their duties after being elected and who are investigated. The investigations and prosecutions cited in the decisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs as a reason for revoking of the co-mayors belong to the period before the election and there is no final court decision about them. Therefore, the investigations and prosecutions based on the dismissal decisions cannot be used as grounds for dismissal, as they are the charges all of which were brought before the election.

Again, the fact that criminal charges that were investigated and prosecuted before the election, without a final court decision on the co-chairs of the municipality, are cited as a justification for the decisions on the removal of co-mayors and appointment of a trustee also violates the presumption of innocence defined in Article 38 of the Constitution. In addition, the reasons for dismissal and appointment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are not based on any concrete information, documents or evidence. It was seen that; with these decisions, which are not based on any information and evidence and presented to the public on abstract grounds, the government can dismiss a mayor and appoint a trustee at any time and under any circumstances.

The dismissal of the mayors, whose candidacies have been approved by the HEB and whose mandates were given after being elected, before the end of their first year in office and the appointment of trustees in their places also constitutes an open intervention to the HEB decisions regarding the mayors and therefore to the judiciary. The co-mayors, for whom a decision of dismissal was taken, received their mandates in accordance with the election results announced by the HEB after the elections. In other words, the dismissal of the co-mayors who had no problem in their candidacy and the delivery of their mandates by the HEB, which is a judicial body, and the appointment of trustees in their place by an administrative decision without any concrete justification lacks a legal basis and constitutes a violation of the right to vote and be elected for citizens in Article 67 of the Constitution.

On the other hand, in terms of ECHR case law and a real democratic system, the "principle of legitimate expectation", which is attached to the right to vote and be elected and guaranteed by Article 3 of Protocol No. 1, has also been ignored. As a matter of fact, the principle of legitimate expectation gives a vested right to municipal co-chairs who are stated by the HEB that there is no obstacle to their candidacy and deemed eligible to be elected in the eyes of the voters and then elected by people's vote. The dismissal of co-chairs without concrete grounds also means that guaranteed rights are arbitrarily violated and society is misled.

The practice of trustees intended to be normalized is clearly contrary to the following provision of the European Charter of Local Self-Government to which Turkey has committed

to comply: *“Powers vested in local authorities are normally full and exclusive. Except for the cases stipulated in the law, these powers cannot be weakened or limited by other central or regional authorities.”*. X has gone beyond the provisions it has committed to comply with in this state, and therefore, it should be stated that the existing unlawfulness in trusteeship decisions is multi-dimensional.

As a result, the investigations and prosecutions cited as the reason for the dismissal of the co-mayors from their duties have nothing to do with the expression "**crimes they committed after being elected**" in the text of the Constitution and the relevant article of the Law No. 5393. With the trustee coup that started on August 19, 2019, HDP municipal co-mayors were unlawfully criminalized by the government and dismissed from their duties, trustees were appointed in their place and terror organization membership files were "fabricated" in order to justify all this unlawfulness.

It is a fact that the trustee practice, which came to own a legal place in Turkish law as a result of the enactment of the state of emergency regulations will often be arbitrarily used as a justification for the trustee practice. With the permanent trustee regulation (the regulation added to Article 45 of the Law No.5393), it was also ruled that the municipal council could not convene in these municipalities without the call of the mayor (trustee) and that the duties and powers of the council, committee and commissions would be carried out by the officer members of the municipal committee (appointed member). Thus, not only the right of co-mayors to be elected, but also the convening of the municipal council formed with the votes of the citizens was prevented, and the constitutional rights of the citizens to vote and be elected were taken away.

5.7.Trustee Appointments in Terms of the European Charter of Local Self-Government

As it is known, the development of democracy is directly related to the strengthening of local governments, the provision of qualified services, and the free and equal use of the rights of citizens to vote and to be elected. Providing a more libertarian and autonomous structure for local governments in line with international laws and especially the articles determined by the European Charter of Local Self-Government, and the reconstruction of the existing Law No.5393 and related laws on this basis will be an important step in solving many basic problems and establishing democracy in Turkey.

Especially in the recent period, approaches and legal arrangements have been made that pull back local democracy and thus general democratic criteria. In particular, the intervention of the central government in local governments through trustees has significantly eliminated local democracy. However, on 21 November 1988, Turkey signed the European Charter of Local Self-Government and these rights were secured with the law numbered 3723 passed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly in 1992. In this context;

- 1) Article 4 of the European Charter of Local Self-Government covers autonomous local governments and rejects the weakening and limitation of local governments by central or regional authorities. However, with the addition of Decree No. 674 to Article 45 of the Municipal Law No. 5393, the authority to suspend the mayors and appoint trustees

in their place was transferred to the central government, and local administrations were “weakened” and “restricted” without seeking any finalized judicial decision."

- 2) Article 5 of the European Charter of Local Self-Government states that "referendum" should be held in case "the borders of local governments are changed and merged with other governments in extraordinary cases". Constitutionally in Turkey, government is defined as "central government" and "local government". With the appointment of trustees, the powers of the mayor and the municipal council who are the local administrators are transferred to governors in provinces and district governors in districts. Therefore, taking the powers of local governments from elected ones and giving them to those who are appointed directly affects the citizens served by local governments. While these fundamental changes should be presented to the opinion of the citizens through the "referendum" or "consultation methods" in which the citizens directly participate, the fact that they are made centrally prevents the citizens from exercising their individual rights.

- 3) Article 6 of the European Charter of Local Self-Government states that “local authorities will be able to decide on their own internal administrative organizations in order to harmonize them with local needs and ensure effective administration” and therefore, harmonize the relationship between the central government and local government. Local authorities may decide on their own internal administrative organizations in order to align them with local needs and ensure efficient administration. In accordance with this paragraph, general principles regarding the regulation in question can be specified in the laws. However, it is ensured that local governments are able to organize their own administrative structures in terms of local conditions and efficient administration. However, the administrative actions carried out by our municipalities within this framework are mostly rejected by the governors or seen as the reasons for investigation and prosecutions.

The co-chair system is also directly linked to this article. Co-chair system covers the approval of a social need in elections and its implementation without harming or changing the central administrative structure. In addition, municipal councils are also approved in terms of internal administrative structuring. Therefore, making these a subject of judicial and administrative investigations is also against the convention to which we are a party.

- 4) The Additional Protocol to the European Charter of Local Self-Government on the right of citizens to participate in the administration and management of local government affairs regulates the rights of citizens to participate. Accordingly, the first paragraph of Article 1 states that "*it guarantees the right of everyone to participate in local government affairs*"

In the second paragraph it is stated that: “*The right to participate in local government affairs refers to the right to determine the powers and responsibilities of local government or to try to influence their use.*”

In the third paragraph it is stated that: “*The laws will provide the means to facilitate the exercise of this right. The laws may include special measures for different situations or categories of persons without unfairly privileging any individual or*

group. Laws may include measures limited to voters in particular, in accordance with the constitutional and / or international obligations of the party concerned.”

Therefore, the right of every citizen to vote and to be elected guarantees the right to participate directly or indirectly in local government. This participation includes the basic citizenship rights of the individual, such as being a free candidate and voting freely. In Turkey, the citizen participation in local governments includes voting in the elections of the mayor and the municipal council. Therefore, local municipal councils are the most effective and competent decision-making body in the participation of citizens in government.

This right is guaranteed by the Constitution and the Municipality Law No. 5393. Article 17 of Law No. 5393 states that: *“The municipal council is the decision-making body of the municipality and consists of members elected according to the principles and procedures set out in the relevant law.”* Again, the duties and powers are specified in Article 18 of the same law.

However, with the additional clause made to the law numbered 5393 with the Decree Law, the duties and powers in the assemblies have been arranged as follows: *“In these municipalities, the municipal council cannot convene without the call of the mayor. The duties and powers of the council, committee and commissions are carried out by the members of the council specified in Article 31.”* No council meeting is held in any municipality where trustees are appointed, all powers are exercised by the officers designated by the trustee.

The de facto dissolution of municipal councils, which is an indication of citizens' right to participate in municipalities, is the removal of the individual's right to participate in local governments and the right to vote. Consequently, the service procurement of citizens from local government institutions, which have the appearance of a police station and lacking an elected person in office, has disappeared.

5.8. Turkey Report of the Council of Europe's Congress of Local Governments

The Council of Europe announced its report on the 31 March Local Elections held at X at 37 Congresses of Local Authorities, and the report was adopted by an overwhelming majority. This report also drew attention to the issue of trustees, and especially the appointment of the second-coming party instead of the first-coming party, by deactivating the municipal councils, was expressed as an illogical and unacceptable situation. Likewise, the voting of the security forces, the unilateral works of the judiciary and the media were recorded and these open extortions in Turkey were exposed to the world.

5.9. Statement by the Venice Commission on the Appointments of Trustees

In the statement of the Venice Commission, the body of the Council of Europe tasked with examining the constitutional reforms, dated 19 June 2020, it was stated that the appointment of trustees after the local elections held on 31 March 2019 was against democracy.

In the opinion of the Venice Commission, it was stated that some candidates elected on March 31 were not given their mandates, and the mayors of Diyarbakır, Mardin and Van Metropolitan Municipality were removed from their posts and replaced by the governors of

those provinces as trustees. It was emphasized that both the HEB decision and the appointment of trustees were made with the regulations of the state of emergency and the state of emergency was officially ended, and the mayors of six HDP municipalities, whose mandates were taken, should be returned to their duties immediately.

The declaration also expressed that: "*The decisions taken by the HEB do not comply with international norms and standards and must be withdrawn. For democracy to function properly, it is important that the candidates with the most votes be considered elected leaders. Mayors removed from their posts by the decision of the Ministry of Interior should be reinstated to their posts or a different solution should be adopted in a way that respects the will of the voters. In this context, relevant municipal councils should be allowed to elect a president or re-elections should be held in the relevant regions.*"

It was pointed out that both the High Election Board Decision dated 11 April 2019 and the decision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to dismiss elected candidates and mayors on 19 August 2019 are linked to the regulations made under the state of emergency that was put into effect after the 15 July Coup Attempt.

In the report, it was emphasized that both the decision of the HEB and the appointment of trustees were made with the regulations of the state of emergency, the state of emergency was officially ended but it was turned into a regime, and 6 HDP mayors whose mandates were withdrawn should be returned to their duties immediately.

The Venice Commission has listed its recommendations as follows:

1. Clearly state that in order for a candidate to be banned from public service, there must be a final decision of criminal conviction by the court for a serious crime, and at the same time it must be determined before the election that a person is ineligible for the nomination.
2. Acknowledge that 6 mayor candidates who received the highest vote in the local elections of Diyarbakır, Erzurum, Kars and Van district municipalities in the local elections of 31 March 2019, but were not awarded the mandates with the decision of the High Election Board dated 11 April 2019, actually won the election.
3. Reinstate the mayors of the three major cities, Diyarbakır, Mardin and Van, suspended by the August 19, 2019 decision of the Ministry of interior, or apply an alternative solution in accordance with the will of the voters, such as allowing the relevant municipal councils to elect a new mayor or re-election in the relevant constituencies.
4. Repeal the amendments in the 1st paragraph of the 45th Article of the Municipal Law, which entered into force for the first time with the Decree Law No. 674 and was approved by the Assembly in November 2016.

After these reports and recommendations, the Council of Europe Congress of Local Authorities made a statement as follows: "*We agree with the demands of the Venice Commission: the HEB coup should be canceled and the mayors should be reinstated.*" While Congress Chair Anders Knappe expressed that "*Trustee is an insult to the voter and a threat to democracy*".

6. Damages in Municipalities Taken Back from Trustees

Municipalities with appointed trustees have become centers of corruption and lawlessness. Municipalities have been left under huge debts due to corruption, favoritism and custom-made tenders. The reason for not conducting an effective investigation about the corruption practices of the trustees determined by the Court of Accounts is the attitude of the government protecting the trustees.

The appointed trustees targeted the Kurdish language, culture, memory and identity as well as corruption practices. The government wanted to eliminate all that is related to Kurds and to realize the policy of Turkification through trustees. Many institutions established and operating in Kurdish localities were closed in this period as in the past.

The co-chair system, which started to be implemented with the Kurdish Political Movement first, was targeted and the monopolistic, male-dominated and centralist understanding reappeared in the municipalities. Again, during this period, the gains of women were tried to be eliminated by the trustees and women's institutions were closed or made idle.

After the appointment of trustees to HDP municipalities, attacks on the language of the Kurds have also started. During this period, every attack attempt was made by trustees to prevent the use of Kurdish in the public sphere. It has become the main motto of the trustees to eliminate everything about the Kurds.

Culture and art activities are areas where contact with the public is provided and therefore the people are organized automatically. The state tried to remove this bond by means of the trustees and aimed to prevent the organization of the society.

The trustees also wanted to destroy the memory of the Kurds. Parks or monuments named after many of the murdered citizens were dismantled / removed by previous trustees. Wherever there is a Kurdish memory, they tried to destroy it.

6.1. Corruptions in Municipalities with Trustees

- Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality trustee made a collective organization tender of 7.670.000,00 TL in accordance under Public Procurement Law no 21 (b). The same company was awarded a tender for the July 15 Organization held according to Article 21 (b) for a price of 757.650,00 TL. Again, 6 different tenders were awarded to the same company at a price of 2.141.800,00 TL. To sum up, 8 tenders of 11.588.575,00 TL were awarded to this organization-construction company in 2018 under Public Procurement Law Article no 21 (b).
- The trustee of Bismil Municipality donated the Municipality Service building, which was built for 14,439,134.04 TL, to the Bismil Police Department.
- The Bismil Municipality trustee has used a total of 22,710,460.51 TL for the expenditures of the police, gendarmerie, mufti, directorate of national education and private items instead of using it for public service.
- Cizre Municipality trustee transferred 10 buildings and 2 parks to other institutions free of charge.
- Kayapınar Municipality trustee transferred or allocated 19 real estate belonging to the municipality to other public institutions shortly before the election. Cegerxwin

Cultural Center was transferred to the National Real Estate Directorate and from there it was allocated to the Kayapınar Public Education Directorate. The old municipal service building was transferred to the Kayapınar District Governorship to be used as the district governorship building, and all renovation expenses of the district governorship building were covered from the municipal budget. The Municipal Sports Complex was allocated to the Kayapınar Youth Sports Directorate for 25 years. In addition, 2 kindergartens belonging to the municipality were allocated to the mufti in order to conduct Koran courses.

- Lice Municipality trustee transferred the 1400 m2 real estate (land) belonging to the municipality to Lice District Police Department.
- The Nusaybin Municipality trustee has allocated the Nusaybin Youth Center to the District National Education Directorate for 25 years free of charge.
- Sur Municipality trustee rented 100 vehicles from municipal resources on the day of the election and made them use for AKP's election efforts. In addition, a few days before the election, nearly 150 people were hired hastily, without any official procedures.
- Sur Municipality trustee has made a tender for the construction of keystone for nearly 60 villages for 7,760,000 TL. However, no keystone construction was carried out in these 60 villages.
- The mourning houses belonging to Yenişehir Municipality have been allocated by the trustee to the mufti and the District National Education Directorate for 5 to 25 years. Again, many real estate belonging to the municipality were allocated free of charge to district governorships, mufti offices and various foundations.
- Derik Municipality trustee put up for sale 16 immovable properties of the municipality.
- In the audit report of the Court of Accounts for the Van Metropolitan Municipality trustee period, it was stated that most of the tenders were made by negotiation and the municipal administration did not comply with the legislation in recruitment.
- The Court of Accounts noted that the tenders worth millions of TL were made illegally in the Mardin Metropolitan Municipality during the trustee period. It was stated that the municipality's renting a car for 2 million TL 19 days before the local elections was also illegal.
- The Court of Accounts detected irregularities in 10 titles in Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality in 2018, when the trustee Cumali Atilla was in office. In the report, it was noted that while the municipal budget gave a surplus of 26 million 117 thousand TL in 2016, it had a deficit of 112 million 41 thousand 600 TL in 2018 despite the increase in revenues by 69.89 percent.
- As a result of the first trustee period, the monthly income of the Yüksekova Municipality was 4 million TL and the debt of the Yüksekova Municipality was 680 million TL. The loan withdrawn only from İller Bank is 608 million TL. This loan was taken by stating the "lie" that the district has a population of 500 thousand and the monthly water income of the municipality is 5 million TL. However, the population of the district is 100 thousand and the maximum monthly water income is 1 million TL.

- The Sur trustee, who rented 100 vehicles with a driver on March 31, when the local elections were held, paid 49.560 TL in return for this service.
- Hasan Basri Güzeloğlu, the trustee appointed to Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, used the “21 / B-Negotiation Procedure” stipulated in the Public Procurement Law to prevent grievances in extraordinary situations such as earthquakes and floods, and two advertising companies were invited to tender for 12 decorative city lightings with a cost of 324 thousand TL and awarded the tender in return for 1 million 210 thousand TL.
- Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, under the management of trustee Hasan Basri Güzeloğlu, distributed fake disinfectants, including health institutions, within the scope of coronavirus measures.
- Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality trustee Hasan Basri Güzeloğlu, who turned the Coronavirus Outbreak into an opportunity, made a 6 million TL car rental tender.
- Melik Ahmet Street, which was built by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, in the previous trustee period, was demolished to be rebuilt by the new trustee before the work was taken over.
- Derik Municipality, under the administration of the trustee, demanded back the scholarships of 200 TL, which were given to students with poor economic conditions during HDP period, from the students together with their interest, claiming that it was a "public loss".
- Mardin Metropolitan Municipality, under the administration of the trustee, put up for sale 18 real estates for a fixed price of 18 million TL.
- Sur Municipality has spent approximately 60 thousand TL for each street with the support of TMMOB volunteers within the scope of the "Improving Sur Streets Project". However, after the trustee was appointed, the trustee spent approximately 400 thousand TL per street in the same project.
- The trustee appointed to Iğdır Municipality closed the "Women and Family Services" and "Cultural and Social Affairs" Directorates and organized the "Municipal Council Meetings" consisting of civil servants in these locations and allocated the municipal estates to the police station or institutions affiliated to the governorship.
- According to the Court of Accounts report, the municipality's purchases of goods and services are subject to the provisions of Article 2 titled "Scope" of the Public Procurement Law No. 4734, however the purchases of food aid packages, plants, flowers and saplings worth 11 million 152 thousand TL during the year are unlawfully purchased without tender assuming that these purchases within the scope of exemption. Accordingly, it was stated the Food Aid Packages worth 10 million TL, 14 lots of bushes and seasonal flowers worth 592 thousand TL and 4 lots of violet flowers worth 560 thousand TL were purchased without tender.
- In the report of the Court of Accounts, it was stated that the total of "Overdue Deferred or Installed Taxes and Other Liabilities" and "Deferred or Installed Taxes and Other Liabilities to the Public" was demonstrated as 39 million 958 thousand TL while it was 125 million 736 thousand in fact. Thus the mentioned accounts were recorded as 85 million 778 thousand TL less than real amount. In addition, the report explaining the negotiation procedure contained in Article 21 of the Public

Procurement Law No. 4734 stated that these conditions were not met and that tenders worth TL 13 million 285 thousand were made with the negotiation procedure.

6.2. Attacks and Destructions by Trustees

- On the order of the trustee appointed to Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, the shuttle bus allocated to the female footballers and youth setup of the city's team Amedspor was seized.
- Nuri Mehmetbeyoglu, who was appointed as the trustee of Erciş, removed photos of Kurdish poets and authors on a bus used as a library, and the bus was pulled into the garage. (Image 21)



Image 21

- The funeral of Zeynel Abidin Han, a Kurdish writer, poet and translator, was taken from the hearse on the instructions of Feyat Asya, the AKP mayor of the municipality of Muş, and the Imam did not perform the funeral prayer on the instructions of the trustee of Varto district.
- While the trustee of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality initiated disinfection works in the Quran courses of mosques and communities against coronavirus, he bypassed the Virgin Mary Church and the single Alevi prayer house in the city.
- The Barrier-Free Life Center in Bismil, whose project was postponed by the trustee appointed to the municipality in 2016 and the foundations were laid after the local elections, was opened as a Marriage and Wedding Hall by the appointed trustee.
- The first job of the trustee appointed to Batman Municipality was to remove the option of Kurdish from the municipality's web address.
- Cizre Municipality trustee only used Turkish and English on the signs where the historical and touristic places of the city were introduced. (Image 22)



Image 22

- Nuda Cultural Center, which was opened in 2014, was turned into a warehouse by the previous trustee. The Cultural Center, which was made ready for use after the municipality was won after March 31, was closed for the second time by the trustee.
- Siirt Municipality trustee has demolished the Celadet Alî Bedîrxan Library belonging to the municipality. (Image 23)



Image 23

- Batman Municipality did not include Kurdish on bilingual icons found at pedestrian crossings and renewed the icons in Turkish. (Image 24)



Image 24

- The number of more than 10 thousand books in the library, which was established by the Kayapınar Municipality in Cegerxwîn Culture and Art Center in 2012, gradually decreased to 300 after the appointment of trustees to the municipality.
- The previous trustee of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, Hasan Basri Güzeloğlu, asked back the donation of 1 million 500 thousand TL that the dismissed Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Co-mayor Selçuk Mızraklı made to Amedspor.
- The Siirt trustee allocated the mourning house to the Grey Wolves. The trustee said that the mourning house allocated to the Grey Wolves was burned during the October 6-8 Kobanê incidents. However, at that time the mourning house was not even built yet. (Image 25)



Image 25

- Savur Municipality, under the administration of the trustee, claimed that the scholarships given to students, children's activities and Ramadan packages distributed to those in need were "public loss" and asked the expenses to be collected from co-mayor Gülistan Öncü.
- The Turkish and Kurdish direction signs, which include the names of many neighborhoods in the Çaldıran district of Van, were removed by the Van Metropolitan Municipality trustee. Signs with only Turkish names were erected. (Image 26)



Image 26

- The trustee appointed to the Municipality of Kars ended the cooperation with the cooperative where natural products belonging to the city are sold under the brand "KarSbel" within the body of Beltaş AŞ, which is an affiliate company of the municipality.
- The name of the newspaper Özgür Gündem, where Hafız Akdemir, the journalist killed by Hezbollah used to work, was censored by the trustee in Sur.
- Kızıltepe district, where the trustee was proud of building a "carpet street," turned into a mud river in the first effective rain. (Image 27)



Image 27

- The ambulances could not admit patients because the road that was excavated but not repaired by the Kızıltepe Municipality under the administration of the trustee turned into a mud river.

- The slaughterhouses and stables, which were built during the time of the trustee of Hakkari Municipality and cost 320 thousand TL, collapsed before they were opened because they were built by the river. (Image 28)



Image 28

6.3.Trustees Extortion of Women's Gains

The Ministry of Interior claimed in its booklet that it protected women's gains and stated in the budget presentation that the trustees opened 194 women's centers and tried to cover up the misogyny of the trustees reflected in the press. The "misogynist" practices of both the Ministry and the trustees are obvious and beyond doubt. Citing only a few examples of the first trustee term in 2016 and the second trustee term that started on 19 August 2019 will reveal the trustee mentality as well as the lies of the Ministry.

As soon as the trustees were appointed during the first trustee period, which started in 2016, they declared war on women's gains. Women's shelters in Van and Akdeniz municipalities were closed, women's centers were either closed, de-functionalized or made idle. Directorates of women's policies have been closed or male directors have been appointed to these directorates. Many of the female employees were dismissed or relocated. The files of women who applied to women's centers were seized, file information was accessed, thus their lives were put in danger. The names of parks, city squares etc. bearing the women's names have been changed. The buildings of women's centers were allocated free of charge to organizations such as KADEM, AKP youth and women's branches, the historical service archives of the municipal websites were deleted, and the photographs and services of the co-chairs were removed from the websites. With these practices, trustees are defined as "misogynists" by the public.

The second trustees appointed on 19 August 2019 continued the same policies. Their common attitude once again revealed that the trustees were the implementers of the anti-women policies of the ideological-AKP-MHP alliance.

Some of the attacks on women's gains in municipalities where trustees have been appointed:

- In Van, 11 women who worked in the Department of Women Policies and who were managers in other departments and units were suspended.
- In Diyarbakır, with the 19 August Trustee Coup, the Head of the Women's Policies Department, who was personally targeted by the Yeni Şafak newspaper dated 6 August,

was detained and then dismissed. A woman working in the head of the department and the director of DİKASUM (*Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Research and Application Center on Women's Issues*) were removed from their duties.

- The Head of the Mardin Municipality Women's Department was dismissed and banned from civil service. A male director has been appointed to Mardin Metropolitan Municipality Women and Youth Department.
- The Trustee Governor Mustafa Yaman, who closed the women's institutions, appointed a male director to the Women's Department and dismissed most women. Male directors have been appointed to three of the Women's Directorates. The Violence Call Center was closed after the trustee.
- Along with the trustee, many women in Mardin Metropolitan Municipality were subjected to mobbing and threatened with dismissal. Many contracted employees have been dismissed. Many employees have been relocated. Efforts to establish the Women's District Bazaar have been stopped.
- The Women's Life Center, which operates under the Erciş Municipality Women's Policies Directorate in Van, was closed by the trustee.
- A male director was first appointed to the Directorate of Women Family and Services of Batman Municipality, but then a female director was appointed after the public's reaction. The sociologist working in the SELİS Women's Counseling Center was assigned to the office for parks and gardens. The activities of the SELİS Women Counseling Center have been stopped. (Image 29)



Image 29

- BERFİN Women's Counseling Center and Women's Life Center, which were opened within the Siirt Municipality, were passivated by the trustee, and the women employees were relocated. The positions of 6 women from different occupational groups working in the center were changed. (Image 30)



Image 30

- Siirt Municipality has planted 20 decares of land of the municipality within the scope of organic agriculture works by women. The appointed trustee showed the work as his own work and shared it with the press. (Image 31)



Image 31

- After the appointment of a trustee to Özalp Municipality, all of the work of the two greenhouses established for the employment of women within the municipality was stopped.
- The Women's Life Center, which operates within the Van-Erciş Municipality, has evolved into a place with different units and women's studies were no longer carried out.
- Çilkezî (Kırkörük) Women's Cultural Center, which was opened within the Özalp Municipality of Van, was closed by the trustee.
- The Ayşe Şan Women's Library and Guesthouse, which was established within the Van Muradiye Municipality, was closed by the trustee. (Image 32)



Image 32

- Sur Women's Counseling Center was reopened as Jîn Women Counseling Center on November 20, 2019. However, the trustee, who was appointed to Sur Municipality on December 21, 2019, dismissed the female officer of the Amîda Jîn Women's Counseling Center and appointed a male manager in her place. The female sociologist and institution officer working in the center resigned from the municipality because they did not want to work with the male director. 7 women working in the center also resigned. The male manager assigned to the women's center has opened the center as a coffee house. (Image 33)



Image 33

- The activities of the Women's Cooperative, which was officially on the eve of becoming a cooperative in Bismil Municipality, were stopped after a trustee was appointed to the municipality.
- The activities of the women's cooperative established by Baykan Municipality were stopped after the appointment of a trustee.
- The Women's Guest House of Erzurum Karayazı Municipality was disabled by the trustee.
- The trustee appointed to Kars Municipality changed the name of Purple Cafe, which was opened to make women's labor visible during HDP period, as "Turquoise Café" and the name of Purple Call Line as Woman Solidarity Call Line. (Image 34)



Image 34

6.4. Staff Recruitment of Trustees

Dismissals and recruitment of workers are among the numerous concessions granted to the trustees. Trustees dismissed the people working in the municipality for unjustified reasons or often for no reason.

Workers who were hired during the HDP administration were quickly dismissed by the trustees. These decisions were taken without seeing how competent the workers were in their field and without spending time with them. The employment contracts of Kurdish laborers were abolished and retired polices, soldiers, relatives of trustees, institutions / organizations close to the AKP and AKP members / managers were hired instead of the dismissed workers.

- The trustee of Cizre Municipality appointed Hayret Olcay, Head of AKP Şırnak Youth Branch, as its Chief of Staff.
- 4 people whose employment contracts were terminated due to the corruption of 9 million they committed in the previous trustee period in Sur Municipality, were recruited by the new trustee. 2 of those hired were appointed as acting directors.
- AKP council member İsa Ölmez, AKP's former Provincial Chairman Abdülmecit Tarhan, AKP's former Provincial Chairman Abdülmecit Tarhan's brother R. Tarhan, AKP's Provincial Deputy Chairman Nazif İlçin's son D. İlçin, AKP's former Provincial Chairman Nurettin Fırat's sister-in-law E. Yakut, son of AKP's former Provincial Chairman Mehmet Ertuş and daughter of AKP candidate Hakan Taş, and AKP's Provincial Vice Chairman Salih Kahraman's nephew C. Kahraman were all recruited in Hakkari Municipality.
- Governor Mustafa Yaman, trustee of Mardin Metropolitan Municipality, brought his nephew Yunus Emre Akça as the head of affiliate Kent A.Ş. company. Mercan A, who lives in Izmir and worked from home was paid by the municipality.

- Hatice Kübra Akyıldız, wife of Tuncay Akyıldız, one of the bodyguards of Hasan Basri Güzeloğlu, who was appointed as trustee to Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, was appointed as the Director of Parks and Gardens in Kayapınar Municipality.
- Sinan Başak, who was appointed as a trustee to Lice Municipality in 2017, hired his brother-in-law Fatih Salihoğlu on the 2nd day of his work. Later, this man was appointed as Chief of Staff in Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, which was under the administration of the trustee Cumali Atilla, and was made a civil servant and transferred to the AKP Kağıthane Municipality.
- Zeyni Teker, who was appointed by the former trustee of the Mardin Metropolitan Municipality to three different positions, recruited his son Sefa Teker, a member of the AKP Youth Branch, who could not work as a lawyer due to the Higher Education Institution not giving equivalence, in the Legal Consultancy Unit of the municipality.
- 25th Term AKP Iğdır Deputy Candidate Ferdi Turan, who was appointed as a member of the Iğdır Municipality Council by the Ministry of Interior, was appointed as the Vice President by the trustee.
- Nusaybin Municipality trustee Emrullah Temizkan appointed TÜGVA Mardin Representative Mesut Çetin as Legal Affairs Manager.
- İrfan Budak, a relative of the AKP Provincial Chairman Serdar Budak, was appointed to Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Wastewater Control and License Department.
- Kadir Yıldız, the 3rd class police chief appointed by Siirt Trustee Osman Bektaşoğlu as vice president, appointed his daughter İrem Yıldız as a consultant to the municipality.

6.5.An Example of Works and Transactions Violating the Tender Legislation

With the policy that has been ongoing since 2016, when the first trustee was appointed to municipalities, tenders are carried out with negotiation procedure by using sub-clauses b), c) and f) of the 21st article of the Public Procurement Law No 4734. The aim here is to ensure that the tenders are awarded to the desired firm in the desired amount.

It has been determined that 63 tenders were made in Mardin Metropolitan Municipality, only two of these tenders were carried out by open tender procedure, and the other tenders were made according to the 21st article of the law numbered 4374. In the first street lighting work you see in Table 4, it will be observed that the same tender was made by dividing it into 3 parts and it was awarded to the same company each time.

Tender No	Name of Tender	Price	Awarded Company
2020/37297	Purchase of Lighting Materials	294.100 TL	Mavi Company

2020/66684	Purchase of Lighting Materials	312.260 TL	Mavi Company
2020/296622	Purchase of Lighting Materials	998.100 TL	Mavi Company

Table 4: Mardin Metropolitan Municipality Tenders

It is stated as follows in Article 5 of the Public Procurement Law No. 4734: “*Purchases of goods or services and works cannot be divided into sections in order to stay below the threshold values.*” As it can be understood from the examination of the table above, it is seen that the lighting work on the first street was divided into parts and carried out in the form of 3 separate tenders by negotiation and the Public Procurement Law No. 4734 was clearly violated.

6.6. Debiting of Municipalities

In its report, the Ministry of Interior stated that 47 municipalities were taken over from HDP mayors with a loan of 6.3 billion TL. In fact, this statement is a confession of the debts left by the previous period trustees. The said amount was spent by the trustees appointed by the AKP government, which seized the municipalities in 2016, and the municipalities were tried to be made dysfunctional with these debts.

When trustees were appointed to DBP municipalities in 2016, most of the municipalities were taken over without debt or with money in their coffers. The trustees inflicted billions of liras on municipalities during their 2.5-year period of office, and they did not provide services despite this loss. Municipal resources were provided publicly to the supporters of the government and trustees.

In Table 5, you can see the financial status of some of our municipalities in 2016 and after the March 31, 2019 when trustees were appointed in relation to the debt lie that the ministry claimed to be left over from the HDP administrations.

Name of Municipality	Debt when a Trustee was Appointed in 2016 (TL)	Debt Status of the Municipality on March 31, 2019 (TL)	Debt Left While Municipalities Were Seized Again (TL)
Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality	37.000.000,00	759.141.051,48	670.484.496,00
Mardin Metropolitan Municipality	63.000.000,00	1.026.000.000,00	1.046.000.000,00
Van Metropolitan Municipality	382.074.000,00	1.389.749.762,00	1.336.000.000,00
Batman Municipality	60.000.000,00	307.328.000,00	300.000.000,00
Hakkari Municipality	80.000.000,00	207.733.549,00	205.000.000,00
Siirt Municipality	45.000.000,00	115.000.000,00	124.000.000,00
Ağrı Diyadin Municipality	6.500.000,00	15.000.000,00	10.800.000,00

Bitlis Güroymak Municipality	25.000.000,00	38.000.000,00	35.000.000,00
Diyarbakir Bismil Municipality	+7.489.055,21	20.440.000,00	20.000.000,00
Diyarbakir Kayapınar Municipality	+1.300.000,00	234.000.000,00	234.000.000,00
Diyarbakir Kocakoy Municipality	+332.973,68	7.188.431,00	6.500.000,00
Diyarbakir Kulp Municipality	0	32.000.000,00	29.000.000,00
Diyarbakir Lice Municipality	+7.536.000,00	3.586.000,00	3.560.000,00
Diyarbakir Silvan Municipality	31.000.000,00	68.686.274,04	63.000.000,00
Hakkari Yüksekova Municipality	+4.500.000,00	680.884.955,00	663.000.000,00
Mardin Derik Municipality	+5.700.000,00	18.000.000,00	15.000.000,00
Mardin Nusaybin Municipality	+6.388.583,85	32.369.051,23	31.000.000,00
Muş Bulanik Municipality	12.345.650,75	172.498.772,41	164.200.000,00
Muş Varto Municipality	+387.000,00	12.000.000,00	11.000.000,00
Şırnak Cizre Municipality	30.000.000,00	220.793.399,11	222.500.000,00
Sirnak Idil Municipality	+183.000,00	48.500.000,00	39.000.000,00
Van Erciş Municipality	+7.000.000,00	162.000.000,00	171.000.000,00
Dersim Akpazar Municipality	+575.000,00	+110.000,00	250.000,00
TOTAL	730.528.037,01	5.570.789.245,27	5.400.294.496,00

Table 5: Debts of the Municipalities for 2016, 31 March 2019 and Second Trustee Term

While the total debt of the 24 municipalities presented as examples in Table 5 was around 730 million in 2016, this figure reached around 5.6 billion TL on 31 March 2019 with the appointment of trustees. While municipalities were seized for the second time, this figure was around 5.4 billion TL. The stated figure belongs to only 24 municipalities. We think that this picture will create a sufficient opinion on trustee debts. The debt claimed by the Ministry in the report is not the debt of the HDP municipal administrations but the debt created by the trustees. The ministry wanted to cover up the corruption and irregularities of the trustee with its statement regarding the debts.

6.7.Example of Mardin Metropolitan Municipality

"Unprecedented robbery!" These words belong to the Co-mayor of Mardin Metropolitan Municipality, Ahmet Türk. This statement is a summary of the thefts, corruption, pillages and destructions in Mardin. Mardin Metropolitan Municipality, presented as the "Mardin Model in Trusteeship" by the Ministry of Interior, has become the center of corruption.

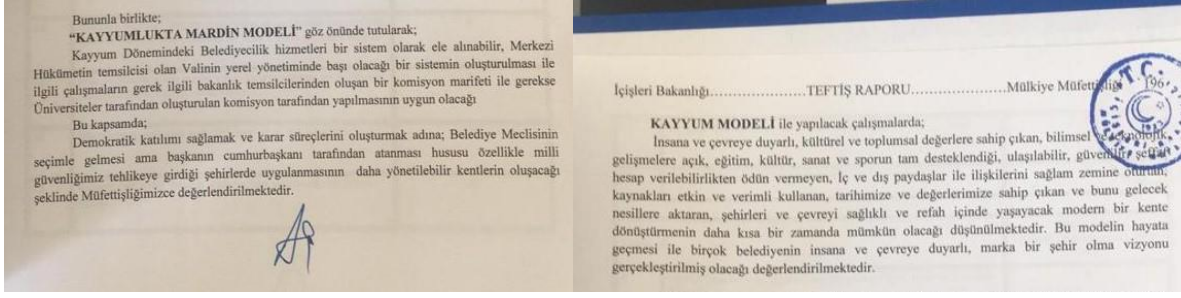


Image 35: The 'Mardin Model in Trusteeship' Report Prepared by the Court of Accounts

The report says the following sentences: “According to our Inspectorate, Municipal services during the trustee period can be considered as a system and creating a system where the Governor, who is the representative of the Central Government, will be the head of the local government and the election of the Municipal Council but the appointment of the mayor by the President may contribute to the formation of more manageable cities in cities where our national security is in danger.”.

The model proposal in question is based on hostility towards the Kurds, denial and ignoring of the Kurds' Right to Vote and be Elected.

As a result of the special inspection initiated in Mardin Metropolitan Municipality as of May 2020, irregularities were detected in most of all works, transactions and tenders during the second trustee period.

In the period of the second trustee Mustafa Yaman, concrete evidences were revealed in purchasing transactions of both the metropolitan municipality and the affiliate Kent AŞ, in which the municipality owned 100% shares indicating corruption, misconduct, bribery, nepotism, favoritism, opposition to the law and those involved were suspended. The lawsuits initiated against these personnel are still pending and dozens of people are on trial under arrest.

What happened during the trustee period of Mardin Metropolitan Municipality, presented as a model:

- Mustafa Yaman presented silver jewelry and similar gifts worth a total of 582 thousand 618 liras to President Tayyip Erdoğan and some ministers, including Interior Minister Süleyman Soylu and former Minister of Education İsmet Yılmaz, and the bill was issued to the Mardin Metropolitan Municipality.



Image 36: Gifts Presented to the Ministers by Mardin Metropolitan Municipality

- According to the data reflected in the reports of the Court of Accounts, the Support Services Department of the Municipality purchased goods worth a total of 119,546.28 TL from the same contractor on November 22, 2017. The Department of Environmental Protection and Control purchased goods worth a total of 132.514,00 TL from the same company within three days, and the Department of Technical Affairs purchased goods worth a total of 120.419,00 TL from the same company within 19 days.
- The meal price of the delegations consisting of current and former ministers, including Minister of Interior Süleyman Soylu, for 5 visits to Mardin was invoiced as 863.150 (eight hundred sixty-three thousand one hundred fifty) TL and this amount was paid by the municipality.

2019 YILI DOGRU DAN TEMİN LİSTESİ						
İŞLEM NO	İŞLEM TARİHİ	İŞLEM YERİ	İŞLEM YERİNİN ADI	İŞLEM YERİNİN ADRESİ	İŞLEM YERİNİN İZİN NO	İŞLEM YERİNİN İZİN TARİHİ
1	04.01.2019	A-1181819	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
2	04.01.2019	A-1181819	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
3	04.01.2019	A-1181819	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
4	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
5	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
6	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
7	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
8	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
9	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
10	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
11	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
12	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
13	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
14	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL
15	14.01.2019	004581	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL	ADILIMEN KURUMSAL

Image 37: List of Fees Paid to Restaurants by Mardin Metropolitan Municipality

- A lawsuit was filed against the director of Kent AŞ, who was appointed by the trustee of Mardin Municipality, on charges of promise of employment in return for sexual harassment against female employees and was sentenced to 11 years in prison.
- The Trustee Governor Mustafa Yaman, who closed the women's institutions, assigned a male manager to the Women's Department and dismissed most of the working women.
- Within the scope of the preparations made before the election, considering that HDP management will take over the office, approximately 40 personnel were recruited and 10 vehicles were allocated.
- It has been documented that Yunus Emre Akça, the nephew of the trustee, received 10-15% bribes from the contractors with whom the municipality does business (under the name of mandatory donation).
- It has been determined that Füsün Karaboğa, Head of Environmental Protection and Control Department, committed tender corruption and held fictitious tenders.
- Bülent Erdolu, the municipal protocol officer and advisor to the trustee, received bribes worth 246 thousand TL from the companies that the municipality does business under the name of the commission.
- Head of Rural Roads Department, Sinan Yıldırım, committed an irregularity of 352 million 453 thousand 738 TL in asphalt and road tenders.
- The tender for "Kızıltepe Drinking Water Construction Project" was awarded to Batur Energy Production Agriculture Livestock Food and Industry Trade Corporation for 45 million 236 thousand 360 TL. It was determined that Batur Energy transferred the tender to the subcontractor for 16 million TL, and MARSU suffered a loss of 29 million TL.

- In Kent AŞ, affiliated to Mardin Metropolitan Municipality under the management of the trustee, the personnel lists were changed and 5 people who did not work in the municipality were paid salaries for 6 months.
- The trustee of Mardin Metropolitan Municipality paid millions of TL under the name of "Social Balance Compensation" for 38 months to 120 police officers who were "temporarily" assigned to the municipality.
- Eşref Dağdelen, General Manager of the Mardin Water and Sewerage Administration (MARSU), an affiliate of Mardin Metropolitan Municipality, under the trustee Mustafa Yaman, was arrested on charges of "embezzlement", "corruption" and "rigging tenders".
- In the Mardin Metropolitan Municipality, which is under the administration of the trustee, an investigation was initiated by the Mardin Chief Public Prosecutor's Office on allegations of corruption, irregularity, bribery, embezzlement and bid rigging. Within the scope of the investigation, Mehmet Bulut, Mardin Provincial Manager of Dicle Electricity Company (DEDAŞ), Head of Rural Roads Department, Sinan Yıldırım, Mehmet Derviş Düzgören, Şeyhmus Demir and Ahmet Acay, who are the officials of the company where the municipality does business, Mustafa Yaman's nephew Yunus Emre Akça and Ercan Uysaler were detained and arrested by the court.
- Eşref Dağdelen, the General Director of the Mardin Water and Sewerage Administration (MARSU), a subsidiary of Mardin Metropolitan Municipality, under Mustafa Yaman, and 17 people were detained and Eşref Dağdelen was arrested.
- Zeyni TEKER, who served as the deputy general secretary and also the deputy chairman of the board of directors of Kent AŞ, under the metropolitan municipality during the term of Mardin Governor Mustafa Yaman, was arrested on charges of "corruption", "embezzlement", "bid rigging" and "bribery".
- Corruptions have emerged in the expenditures made by the Special Secretary Merve Erciyes Çatal, known as the spiritual daughter of Mustafa Yaman. It was revealed that she used the facilities of the municipality for personal purposes, carried out transactions clearly contrary to the legislation in tender works and transactions, there were significant deficiencies in delivery of the fixtures owned by the municipality, the aids provided by the department did not reach their places or the aid was only made on paper, she has her personnel signed papers by force against the procedure and fraudulent actions were made in the institution's records which caused public loss.
- In the Court of Accounts report, it was alleged that Special Secretary Merve Erciyes Çatal took her husband, who was a police officer, to police school with municipal vehicles, paid the gifts she presented to her husband from the municipal account, and held the birthday and her bridal ceremony again from the municipality accounts. In the report, it is stated that Çatal used the municipality opportunities for all expenses including even her own wedding expenses.

7. Falsification of the Ministry of Interior

The Ministry of Interior used false statements about HDP municipal administrations in the report titled "*Terror-Free Municipalities and Services*". In this part of our report, we will convey the facts against the lies of the Ministry of Interior.

FALSE 1: *Assignment of municipal employees who were dismissed due to the terrorist affiliation in HDP Municipalities*

A local newspaper published in Van is the source of the claim contained in the ministry's report. The fact that the ministry made such a claim only by quoting the news made by this newspaper once again shows that the report is far from being true. All of the people mentioned in the report are people who have been suspended after a trustee has been appointed to the Van Metropolitan Municipality, and judicial processes are still ongoing. It is very clear that such behavior will not be accepted by our party, as it is not possible for these people to interfere in the inner processes of municipalities.

In addition, Yilmaz Berki, who is the subject of claims, was elected from the ballot box as the co-chair of our party's Municipality of Tuşba and his mandate was usurped by the HEB. Yilmaz Berki previously served as the head of Department in Van Metropolitan Municipality.

FALSE 2: *The allegation that the terrorist organization was financed by public resources belonging to the municipality*

This claim was one of the most used arguments by representatives of the government, which was the reason for the appointment of trustees to DBP municipalities in 2016 and HDP in 2019. However, there is neither a concrete situation reflected in the reports of the Court of Accounts nor a court decision regarding this claim.

FALSE 3: *Recruitment of So-Called Value Family Members in Municipalities*

With the state of emergency declared after 15 July 2016 and the decrees issued, the authorities of local governments have been narrowed, and all transactions have been linked to the governorships and the Ministry of Interior. From tenders to recruitment, all approval authorities have been the governors. Recruitments were also linked to security investigations with the legal changes made after the state of emergency. Security investigations are carried out by the governorships. In other words, any recruitment in the municipality is first approved by the governorship. In these recruitments, our municipalities did not discriminate people based on religion, language, identity and ethnicity. The applicants were recruited on the basis of business competence and merit.

In addition, the Constitution accepts the presumption of innocence as an absolute principle that cannot be restricted even in extraordinary circumstances.

FALSE 4: *Not Intentionally Participating in National Days*

In the Regulation on Ceremonies to be Held on National and Public Holidays, virtues such as reinforcing national unity and ensuring that holidays are celebrated with enthusiasm in accordance with their meaning and importance are mentioned.

If our co-mayors have a program for that day, people assigned by the co-mayor participated in the events organized. However, state representatives, who politically ignore the HDP and want to eliminate its visibility, adopted an exclusionary attitude towards our municipal co-mayors or assigned persons in the protocols they attended.



Image 38: Garrison Commander did not shake the hand of Kars Municipality Co-mayor Ayhan Bilgen in the April 23 program

FALSE 5: *Participating in the Condolence of the Members of the Terrorist Organization Who Lost Their Life*

The 16th Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court dissolved the verdict by saying the following in its decision numbered 2016/7026 E. and 2017/3341 K. "... Although it is not possible to accept the actions and activities carried out on the orders of the organization administrators or the KCK agreement as political party work; Press statements that can be considered as political party activities of the defendants who are mayors or BDP administrators in some provinces and districts, Organizing a rally to boycott the constitutional referendum, bilingual life march and press release organized by the BDP, Nowruz celebrations, Kurdish Language Day, International Women's Day rally, BDP candidate publicity rally, rally on the occasion of World Peace Day, Condolence visits with humanitarian considerations that are not turned into terrorist propaganda, events such as Van Festival are not considered within the scope of an armed terrorist organization activity and these actions should not be taken as a basis in determining the elements of the crime and the punishment for the crime of being a member of a terrorist organization,...".

According to the decision, it was stated that condolence visits carried out with humanitarian considerations, which were not turned into a propaganda tool, should not be accepted within the scope of organizational activity and that these actions should not be taken as a basis in determining the elements of the crime and the punishment for the crime of membership.

FALSE 6: *Giving names of terrorist criminals to avenues, streets and boulevards*

Article 24 of the Regulation on Address and Numbering states that: *"Municipalities divide the area within their borders into zones consisting of neighborhoods or squares, boulevards, avenues, streets and cluster houses in accordance with the Municipal Law No. 5393. The names of neighborhoods, streets, avenues, boulevards, squares and similar places cannot be identified as contrary to the basic principles of the Constitution, the current*

legislation, general morality, and that may cause discrimination and separatism...”.

The said allegation of the Ministry was made based on the decision of the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Council to change the name of the street on the road to Silvan from "*Iyaz bin Ganem*" to "*Doctor İlhan Diken*", a person who lived a life devoted to the health of the people, human rights, the value of labor and peace. İlhan Diken served as the president of the Chamber of Medicine and the deputy mayor of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality for a while and died due to a heart attack. This name change is trying to be presented by the government as "the names of terrorist criminals are given to the streets".

FALSE 7: In Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality;

The lands, which were planned as Park and Religious Facilities area in the zoning plan and where 5 mosques will be built, were subject to plan changes and canceled by the decision of the council.

Before a certain part of the city is opened to construction, urban planning is made for that section. In the previous periods, the municipality made arrangements according to the needs for the areas in the alleged Diyarbakır province, Kayapınar district. In these areas, which were planned as education areas, green areas, prayer areas and living areas in this planning, prayer areas were also marked and there was no need for a new prayer area. During the preparation of the zoning plan, civil society institutions and competent authorities of the city are also involved in discussions. The zoning in Kayapınar has been done by planning all the needs in the area. The areas built as mosques were not touched and all their needs were tried to be met. In addition, during the period of Adnan Selçuk Mızraklı, the cleaning and other needs of all places of worship (mosques, cemevi and churches) were met.

The support provided for electricity and water by Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality to the Diyarbakır Branch of Pir Sultan Abdal Cultural Association was cut off during the trustee period and the electricity of the association was cut off by DEDAŞ (Electricity Company).

A total of 45 people, including 35 civil servants temporarily suspended and 10 workers whose employment contracts were suspended, were unlawfully recruited. On the other hand, 70 personnel, 3 of whom were martyrs' relatives, were dismissed.

With the first trustee appointment, hundreds of employees were dismissed without any justification in the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, although there was no court decision, and many people were dismissed with the decree-laws issued. No judicial investigation has been initiated on them. The employment contracts of 45 people were unlawfully suspended without any justification. While the proceedings should be initiated against these people within 6 months, their defense was not even received in the 2-year period. No claim or investigation has been made. These people were recruited by the new administration to eliminate the unfairness. As required by the rules, two-thirds of their salaries were paid to 45 suspended persons, their SSI fees were paid, and they enjoyed all their rights. The trustee who suspended these persons caused public loss and damaged the municipality. Therefore, an investigation should be opened against the trustee and the public loss must be collected.

70 employees were dismissed by the new administration regardless of their identity, race or opinion. Many of these people are those do not even come to work. As a result of these determinations and documents, dismissals were made by applying legal remedies. Due to the debts left during the trustee period and the excess employment, the elected management tried to balance this and followed a performance-based management approach against those who had unfair gains. As a result of this, the Municipality examined individuals who did not come to the municipality but received a salary and terminated their employment contracts.

The shelves of Book Coffees and Reading Houses have been emptied and closed.

The places stated to be closed had already become dysfunctional during the trustee period and were kept open by the trustee only for propaganda purposes. Positive studies were never ignored by elected management and continued regardless of who did it. On the contrary, they have been made more functional by increasing the capacities. However, in this process, the specified places were not closed, and efforts were made to provide a better service to more people.

Adnan Selçuk Mızraklı asked for a book to be given instead of congratulatory messages or flowers. During this campaign, around ten thousand book donations were received. With these donations, studies have been initiated to open new reading centers and study centers. However, with the appointment of a trustee, the books were not given to Adnan Selçuk Mızraklı despite his request and were put in a warehouse. The elected administration has organized these places, which remain open from 08:00 in the morning to 18:00 in the evening, as units that can be used by all people and work 24 hours a day. It has been attempted to make these areas functional by opening more spaces and expanding their contents further.

Atatürk Posters, Turkish Flags and President's Posters were removed in Talaytepe Sports Hall and the facility was dilapidated.

The Atatürk poster and the Turkish flag were not removed from all the service buildings and work areas of the municipality, not only in the Talaytepe Sports Hall in question. Talaytepe Sports Hall and other sports halls were closed due to negligence during the trustee period. In the new period, efforts have been started for the maintenance and reopening of all these sports halls. Contrary to the aforementioned, following the appointment of a trustee to the municipality, Atatürk pictures were removed from all the municipal chambers and the photograph of AKP President Recep Tayip Erdoğan was hung.



Image 39: Congratulatory visit of Acting Swedish Ambassador Tove Grönberg to Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Co-Mayor Adnan Selçuk Mızraklı

Home care services for elderly people in need of assistance have been stopped.

Stopping home care services for elderly people in need is a lie. No unit of the municipality serving the public has been closed, and a capacity increase has been made so that it can provide more services in a short time. Elderly care units were opened by the elected administration in Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality before the trustee. People in need have been reached through these units without any discrimination. During the Adnan Selçuk Mızraklı period, these units were removed from their dysfunctional situation and re-activated in order to reach those in need. First of all, studies were carried out to identify the elderly and families in need.

Educational, training and hobby courses and activities offered to disabled people by the deputy mayor appointed in the previous term were stopped and all professional and general courses were closed.

Courses and services have not been stopped and their capacities have been increased. The opening of this unit was made by the HDP administration, which was elected before the trustee. Elected Mayor Adnan Selçuk Mızraklı, who took office after the trustee, met with disability associations and NGOs before and after the elections and learned about the priorities of the problems of the disabled and started to work with NGOs. First of all, an area consisting of dark room, deaf room and handicapped tracks was created within the scope of social services in order to empathize with our disabled citizens. Courses and studies have started to be held by talking to our disabled citizens. With the March 31 elections, our disabled council member from HDP lists was also elected to the metropolitan municipality council. Necessary studies were carried out with our council member. The courses were not closed as claimed, on the contrary, the projects that were not completed and prevented during the trustee period were restarted.

FALSE 8: In Mardin Metropolitan Municipality;

Baby Visits, Condolence Visits, Military Visits, "White Greeting" project, "You Are Not Alone" project, Disabled Visits, "No School Without a Ball" Project, "Pens and Notebooks for Students from Metropolitan Municipality" project, Food Aid to Celiac Patients, "Don't Let Little Hands Get Cold" Project, Social Risk Analysis Reports, Food aid, Bread giving on Religious Days , Family visits and charity work during and before religious holidays, Visiting our Syriac citizens on Easter and Christmas Feasts and celebrating their holidays, visiting relevant institutions on national days such as 23 April, 19 May, 29 October and organizing programs related to that day.

The Public Relations Unit organizing the aforementioned events and programs was closed and these activities and events were ceased.

The governorship gave an instruction to evacuate the service building of the Mardin Desk Unit, where the aforementioned works were carried out, on the grounds that the building belonged to the governorship, and upon this instruction, the service building was evacuated. This process does not mean that the services provided are actually stopped, and there is no letter containing a decision or instruction by the HDP administration to stop these services.

The Branch Directorate of Relatives of Martyrs and Veterans affiliated to the Social Services Department has been removed from the organizational chart.

No written or verbal instruction was given by the HDP administration for the removal of the Branch Directorate of Relatives of Martyrs and Veterans from the organization scheme.

The Amber Women's Solidarity and Course Center, which was established to support the social, economic and cultural development of women, and the Amber Sayra Store, where the forgotten local clothing of the Mardin region was produced by the women participating in the courses and where these products were offered for sale, were closed on 20.05.2019.

Amber Women's Solidarity and Course Center was a project carried out with the financial support of the GAP administration. Immediately after the elections, the GAP administration stated that it could not carry out the project as the duration and financial resources of the project were exhausted and the project ended due to this situation. The sales store opened in Artuklu district for the sale of clothes and other materials produced in this project was also plundered by the trustee management before the elections and became idle.

In addition, Amber Women's Solidarity and Course Center carried out its activities in an illegal building without a license, in violation of the legislation during the trustee period. After determining that the course building is a building belonging to the family of Mehtap Bingül, Head of Women and Youth Services Department, an investigation was initiated against Mehtap Bingül, head of Department of Women and Youth Services, who was responsible for spending, because she had rented a workplace from a first-degree relative, and the lease not renewed.

The Information House, which supports the Education and Training of the People and Cultural and Artistic activities, was closed on 11.06.2019.

When the HDP Management took office, the activities carried out in the Information House, which operates on an area of approximately 150 m2 in Mardin Artuklu district, started to be given in places such as the Youth Center, Art Academy, Mardin Workshop, so the house in question was turned into a place where nobody came and received service and was therefore closed.

A total of 172 personnel, 10 of whom were relatives of martyrs and veterans, working in Kent AŞ were dismissed.

Although Mardin Metropolitan Municipality owes astronomical amounts to public institutions and organizations and contractors of goods and service providers, the trustee here has set up four teams: Women's Basketball, Women's Handball, Women's Volleyball and Men's Football teams, and 1,200,000 TL was transferred to these teams on a monthly basis from the budget of Mardin Metropolitan Municipality as explained below.

The number of people whose employment contract was terminated after the elections from KENT AŞ, which is an affiliate of Mardin Metropolitan Municipality, is not 172 persons as stated in the booklet of the Ministry of Interior. The number of people whose employment was terminated is 161. More than half of these 161 people were the athletes, coaches,

masseurs and outfitters of these sports teams. Various salaries were paid to these personnel, approximately 8 - 9 thousand TL per month. None of them were working in the municipality. The other dismissed personnel are those who were recruited by the trustee and his team and their employment contracts were terminated as some of them did not even reside in Mardin or did not come to work.

In the report, it is said that 10 relatives of martyrs and veterans were dismissed, but in the investigation document sent by the same Ministry of Internal Affairs about the municipal administrators, it is stated that a total of 13 personnel, 6 of whom were relatives of martyrs and 7 of whom were relatives of veterans, were dismissed. Therefore, the contradictory information actually shows that the claims made by the trustee are untrue. One of the aforementioned people, Ayşe Şimdi, was recruited on 30/03/2019. Another martyr's relative, Sabahat Gözal Caruş, was recruited on 05.04.2019 after working free of charge for a while at her own request. Another person who was allegedly dismissed, Şeyh Davut Gökoğlu, was caught with four friends taking aid parcels to their homes with CCTV footage and their employment contracts were terminated. Nobody was dismissed in Mardin Metropolitan Municipality or other municipalities because of their thoughts or being a martyr's relative.

The works in Kasımiye and Zinciriye Madrasas, which are among the most visited historical buildings by tourists, have been stopped.

In the place where Kasımiye and Zinciriye Madrasas are located, the municipality does not have any activity during the trustee period or after. Security guards continued to be present for a while, but the security guards were withdrawn after the police headquarters reported that criminal action would be imposed on the grounds that they did not have a private security license. In addition, the aforementioned places are affiliated to the regional board of conservation of cultural assets.

FALSE 9: In Van Metropolitan Municipality;

3 deputy secretary generals and 18 heads of departments were dismissed. In addition, 26 people with experience who are specialized in their fields of work and have worked in previous periods were dismissed from administrative positions, and 44 people were sent to different districts or positions.

Details regarding bribery, bid rigging and public damage, which were the subject of the Court of Accounts reports, were shared with the public about the deputy secretary generals and 18 heads of departments. The changes of the names in question arise from such reasons, but the event is reflected in a different way. In this context, we would like to remind you of Article 18 of the Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216, which gives the metropolitan mayor the authority to appoint municipal personnel. In addition, the aforementioned office changes took place one week before the appointment of a trustee.

6 contracted personnel and 1 consultant started to work without a security investigation in violation of the relevant legislation.

It has been stated by the relevant Decree that the security investigation of the personnel to be assigned in the public departments after 15 July 2016 will be carried out by the commission formed at the governorship. The personnel in question were informed in writing to the

commission established by the Governorship of Van to conduct a security investigation, and it was notified in writing that there is not any negative record regarding the mentioned personnel and then the personnel were recruited. There are relevant documents in the personnel files. In addition, the decision of the Constitutional Court in 2020 that there is no need for a security investigation when recruiting personnel to public institutions has been published in the Official Gazette.

In addition, the aforementioned 7 personnel are those who worked at the municipality before the appointment of a trustee in 2016 and were dismissed after a trustee was appointed. After the said 7 people were dismissed, they started a legal process and the jurisdiction decided that the people were right and they should return to work.

The activity, which continues within the scope of the home health and patient transport service project and is regularly delivered to 40-50 citizens per week, was almost stopped after the election.

The Home Health Service Project mentioned in the report of the Ministry was started during the period of Bekir Kaya and was stopped during the first trustee term. In this project, Turkey's best-equipped mobile medical vehicle was presented to the public service and is intended to provide services in rural areas. With the appointment of a trustee in 2016, the vehicle in question was transferred to the provincial health directorate and became idle.

Following the March 31, 2019 elections, the activity, which was regularly delivered to 40-50 citizens per week within the scope of the home health and patient transport service project, continued. All of the social assistance and services have been carried out by our municipality, regardless of identity, belief or any similar differences.

FALSE 10: In Batman Municipality;

The report of the Ministry states the following: "Although it was alleged that women are passivated in women's workshops and counseling centers in Batman and their working environment is ignored, a competent female manager was assigned to the Women and Family Services Directorate, however, because the assigned personnel went on maternity leave, another manager who was closest in terms of duty and responsibility was assigned to this directorate by proxy. Later, the Director of Women and Family Services on maternity leave returned to her position, Due to the fact that it is impossible to provide basic public services in a rented place under the name of SELİS Women's Counseling Center, which has a closed area of 30 square meters in total, it was decided to provide the said service under the Women and Family Services Directorate A better quality service has begun in a larger and functional space of approximately 300 square meters consisting of ground + 3 floors."

A male director was initially appointed to the Women and Family Services Directorate of Batman municipality, but after the public reaction, a female director was appointed. The SELİS Women's Counseling Center is a 180-square-foot apartment, not a 30-square-foot apartment, as the Ministry claims. The apartment was rented temporarily, that is, until a better place is found. Furthermore, the SELİS Women's Counseling Center, which was closed by the trustee in the previous period, had a separate place with a garden. This place was allocated to the governorship. At the time of the HDP administration, this place was returned to the

municipality by a court decision, but it was not evacuated by the governor. When the place was not given back in short time, a place was decided to be rented. Although it was called "a place where public service could not be conducted" the building was opened in a location close to public institutions such as the police, courthouse and where women could easily reach on the busiest center of Batman. The security of the building was provided by the Municipality. In addition, SELİS Women's Counseling Center was already working under the Directorate of Women and Family Services. However, not even a month after the opening, it was left idle by the trustee for a long time. Although the new place was not planned as a women and family support center, it was evolved into a place with different units. The sociologist working in the SELİS Women's Counseling Center was assigned in the parks and gardens department. The activities of SELİS Women's Counseling Center have been stopped.

FALSE 11: In Siirt Municipality;

The report of the Ministry states the following: although it is claimed that the positions of women employees were changed and pacified in the BERFİN Women's Counseling Center, which was opened within the Siirt Municipality, the services for women started to be carried out more comprehensively by assigning 1 female sociologist, 1 guidance counselor and sufficient number of personnel within Siirt Municipality Directorate of Culture and Social Affairs, However, social and cultural activities were temporarily suspended due to the Covid-19 Outbreak, which was effective in our country as in the whole world, and the personnel working in the center during this period were temporarily assigned to other units of Siirt Municipality, With the normalization process, it is planned to start women and family education, vocational courses (guitar, violin, ceramic art, sewing and embroidery course, etc.), family counseling and individual counseling service, nursery, etc. trainee registration has begun and in order to provide a healthier service in the building, the necessary maintenance and repair works continue in the outer section."

The positions of 6 women from different occupational groups working in the center were changed. A psychologist working at BERFİN Women's Counseling Center was dismissed because she refused to work as a physical worker. Again, 1 sociologist, 1 social worker and nursery worker working in the center were assigned in card filling centers or as physical worker. The position of the center's female coordinator was terminated after the appointment of a trustee. The female secretary working with the co-chair Berivan Helen Işık was also assigned as a physical worker. Although it was claimed that the Berfin Women's Counseling Center, which is within the structure of Siirt Municipality, was temporarily suspended from social and cultural activities due to the Covid-19 outbreak as stated in the report of the Ministry, the center continued its work both online and face-to-face during the HDP period. After the trustee appointment, the activities of the BERFİN Women's Counseling Center were suspended.

FALSE 12: In Erciş Municipality;

The report of the Ministry states the following: Although it is claimed that the women's center, which operates within Erciş, was closed, it was understood that the women's center was turned into a Barrier-Free Life Center and Barrier-Free Cafe, which also serves disabled citizens.

The Women's Life Center, which was opened within the Erciş Municipality, became dysfunctional after the trustee appointment. Women's centers that were not closed but kept "open" were changed in terms of their mentality and form. Although its main purpose should be women's studies, it has evolved into a center apart from this. These centers are tools of struggle for women to establish a new life in a period when violence against women continues to increase. Closing or disabling women's centers means making the practices in the field of violence against women inaccessible. This situation is getting worse with each passing day for women.

FALSE 13: In Özalp Municipality;

Activities aimed at cleaning mosques and meeting the necessary materials initiated by the deputy mayor who served in the previous term were terminated during the HDP Municipal Administration.

Mosque cleaning works were within the scope of the services performed by İŞKUR personnel on the specified dates. After the HDP administration took office, the personnel were withdrawn by the İŞKUR management. Likewise, the sprinkler and garbage compacting machines allocated to Özalp Municipality by Tuzla Municipality during the trustee period within the scope of "Sister Municipality" were taken back after HDP management took office. Despite all these negativities, the cleaning procedures of all mosques and schools in the district center were carried out without interruption. In addition, trees were planted in the mosque gardens and benches were placed for sitting. Demands from mosque imams were met as much as possible.

FALSE 14: In Başkale Municipality:

The activities of the Continuing Education Center, which was established in the previous period, were completely stopped.

The activities of the specified center were carried out within the framework of the joint protocol text signed between the district national education directorate and the municipality. The activities of the mentioned center became unsustainable as a result of the district national education directorate adopting a political attitude and not providing the requested instructor support after the HDP administration took office.

The activities of the handicraft products sales place, which were launched in the previous period and produced as a result of women's labor, were completely stopped and became idle.

The market in question has been the subject of irregular payments by the trustee during his service, as a result of the investigations. Since this market is not a subsidiary of the municipality, payment for the specified market would be recorded as an irregular transaction. On the other hand, studies were carried out for alternative methods suitable for the continuation of the market activities.

The building, which was used as a social life center and where women were educated, became idle and its activities were terminated.

The building in question was rendered dysfunctional during the trustee period and was used as a warehouse. The HDP administration was working on the building to carry out activities for the benefit of the public.

FALSE 15: In Bismil Municipality;

The services that were initiated during the Deputy Mayor's period, providing free transportation of citizens to health institutions, were abolished, and they had to be restarted upon reactions.

The free transportation in question was provided with 5 vehicles for 59 thousand TL per month during the trustee period. After the HDP administration took office, 5 vehicles ended their work. During the meeting of the co-mayors of the municipality with the vehicle owners, the vehicle owners said: "We were called by the district governor and we were told to stop the service so people would react to the HDP administration." The said transportation was stopped with the threat of the district governor. Later, a request was submitted to Adnan Selçuk Mızraklı and 2 buses allocated from Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality were added to the inventory and started free transportation.

FALSE 16: In İkköprü Municipality;

During the HDP municipal administration period, even the cleaning and garbage collection services, which are among the most basic duties of the municipality, were not provided.

The claim in question has no truth or basis. No concrete document has been submitted by the Ministry against this claim, and there is no investigation on the subject. HDP municipal administration has provided basic services without interruption during its term. In fact, 40 garbage containers purchased by the municipality have been distributed to the neighborhoods.



Image 40: 40 Garbage Containers Left to Neighborhoods

FALSE 17: In Kulp Municipality;

The services provided to our elderly, disabled and seriously ill citizens during the term of the deputy mayor who served in the previous term with 2 social service vehicles and 1 minibus serving kindergarten students free of charge were terminated.

Contrary to the aforementioned claim, the service continued to work during the period of education. Since the schools went on vacation in June, the work of the minibus in question

was also stopped due to the absence of students. There is an attempt to create a perception that the study in question has been completely canceled since a trustee is appointed before the education period begins. In addition, 2 vehicles allocated to the use of elderly, disabled and seriously ill patients continued to serve in line with the demands of our citizens.

FALSE 18: In Kızıltepe Municipality;

The names of settlements such as parks, condolence houses and social service centers have been changed to the names of persons affiliated with terrorist organizations.

The item “naming of the parks”, one of the agenda items discussed at the regular meeting of the Kızıltepe Municipal Council in July 2019, was accepted by majority vote. Accordingly, the parks were renamed as Mehmet Sincar, Ubeydullah Eren, Şeyhdavut Yalçinkaya and Leyla Qasim. Mehmet Sincar was a HEP Member of Parliament and was murdered in 1993 with an unknown perpetrator. Ubeydullah Eren was murdered by unidentified people in front of his house on 30 August 1993. Şeyhdavut Yalçinkaya was the DEP's Kızıltepe District Chairman and was murdered in 1993 with an unknown perpetrator. Leyla Qasim is one of the symbolic figures of the Kurdish social and political memory and the Kurdish women's struggle and was executed by Saddam Hussein on May 12, 1974 with her friends.

Women's centers, which were opened by the deputy mayor of the previous term, were liquidated by the HDP municipal administration and became idle, the materials in the building were distributed and lost.

The statement that the aforementioned women's center was made idle during the HDP municipality period is a statement incompatible with reality. The name of the idle women's center was changed to NUDA Women's Center by a council decision. The information about the illegal distribution of the materials, as claimed above, is again a false statement. There is no embezzlement or investigation brought to the municipal administration on this matter.

FALSE 19: In Savur Municipality;

41 members of the families described as so-called value families were recruited in municipal companies as subcontracted workers just because they were a relative of a murdered terrorist.

41 personnel recruitment was carried out as permitted by law in order to avoid any deficiencies in terms of providing services to the municipality and citizens. Some of the recruitments made were those returning to work by court decision and the rest were made with the announcement within the scope of "Non-Institutional Public Workers Recruitment" through İŞKUR. Recruitment is based on merit without any discrimination. When the list of recruited people is examined through İŞKUR records, it will be seen that the recruited people are not from a single family as mentioned, but from different families residing in the district.

FALSE 20: In Hakkari Municipality;

The women and youth center, which was established during the deputy mayor, was closed.

The name of the cultural center, which was opened by the DBP administration under the name of Feqiye Teyran Cultural Center, was changed as "Colors of Hakkari" by the trustee. The cultural center, whose name was changed, was later attached to the governorship. After March 31, the governorship removed all the materials of the mentioned center from the institution and made it idle. After the evacuation, the necessary work was initiated and the cultural center was allowed to continue its activities under the name of Feqiye Teyran. Activities desired to be held in the cultural center were blocked by the governorship.

The personnel of the "children's play and culture center", which was awarded by the Ministry of Interior, were dismissed and all activities of the center were terminated.

During the trustee period, 7 female employees started to work in the Public Education Center and the children's playground. In accordance with the contract made, the contracts of 7 personnel have expired in May 2019. The HDP administration's demand for workers to continue their jobs was rejected by the governorship. Contracts of Public Education Center employees were not renewed by the governor's decision.

In addition, since the day the HDP administration took office, no municipal staff member has been dismissed. Workers were not fired and the specified centers continued their activities. On the day the education period ended, the authorities met with the children and gifts were distributed to the children. Activities intended to be held outside for children were also blocked by the governorship.

Prof. Dr. İlhan VARANK Exam Preparation Center, which was opened by the deputy mayor of the period before the General Elections of Local Administrations on March 31, 2019, to prepare students for the exams in the city was closed.

Prof. Dr. İlhan VARANK Exam Preparation Center was a center operating under the national education center. After the HDP administration won the election on March 31, 2019, it was closed by national education. In the interviews with the Directorate, they stated that they would not open the center as long as HDP is in office and they would also remove their belongings in the hall.

FALSE 21: In Kayapınar Municipality;

Before the March 31 elections, 7 Information Houses serving thousands of students each year were closed. Before the March 31 elections, the Barrier-Free Life Center, which served thousands of disabled people every year, was closed.

The tools and equipment and other fixtures in the said 7 prefabricated Information Houses and 2 prefabricated Barrier Free Living Centers had been plundered. After taking office, these prefabricated buildings have been renovated and made available to cover all social / cultural service areas of the municipality. During this renovation process, some circles tried to give the impression that we closed the institutions that carried out the said activities. However, these institutions were renovated to make them suitable for operation.

FALSE 22: In İpekyolu Municipality;

The free courses and trainings given in order to bring girls to education in rural areas in the

previous period were reduced to a minimum during the HDP Municipal Administration, some of them were terminated, and the Maya Women's Life Center was also closed.

Maya Women's Life Center, which is the subject of the claim, was destroyed during the trustee period and the materials of the center were removed. As a result of the works carried out jointly with the municipal council regarding the idle center, it was decided to re-activate the center. However, the AKP group voted against the renovation and reopening of the center.

8. Activities of HDP Municipalities

8.1. Infrastructure and Superstructure Works

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality: A total of 42,195.22 tons of asphalt was laid in the central and rural districts.

In rural districts, 22,682.08 tons of asphalt was laid for maintenance and repair.

In Çınar, Bağlar, Kayapınar districts, animal drinking water and irrigation ponds were repaired in 5 neighborhoods, and dam repairs were made in Çermik.

The sculptures called “Balance” and “Plane Leaf” made by the Art Workshop affiliated to the Parks and Gardens Department were erected at two different points of the city.

Batman Municipality: 80 road works were performed and opened for use in various neighborhoods of Batman.

180 thousand m² keystone flooring, 10 thousand m² decorative basalt stone flooring and 120 thousand tons of asphalt laying were performed.

3 articulated buses and 10 buses were purchased to facilitate urban transportation.

Expropriations were made for the construction of 2 condolence houses.

Hakkari Municipality: All the repairs of the roads that were built but collapsed during the trustee period were made.

Retaining walls were built in places that caused road slides and collapses in the city.

Iğdır Municipality: 15 km of keystone pavement was made.

11 km of asphalt was laid.

Bicycle paths and bicycle parks were built on the new roads.

13.250 meters of water distribution line has been laid.

12.700 meters of sewage line was laid.

Kars Municipality: 170 thousand m² of keystone, roads and pavements were made.

A bicycle path was made by pulling lanes to the streets for children riding bicycles between the streets.

Siirt Municipality: 88 thousand m² of keystone was laid. In addition, the old floors that were dismantled were distributed to the citizens.

30 thousand tons of asphalt was laid.

500 meters of retaining wall was built.

Bicycle paths have been built in the city.

Diyadin Municipality: 50 thousand m² of keystone was laid.

12 thousand tons of asphalt was laid.

30 km of stabilized road was built.

1 km main distribution line has been changed and the infrastructure problem of 600 houses has been solved.

2 condolence houses were built.

Güroymak Municipality: Since the roads opened during the trustee period were earth filling, almost all of these roads were built with stable materials at the request of the citizens.

Due to the natural gas works, partial key stone covering works were carried out.

In Şentepe District, the land irrigation canal was rebuilt and an irrigation channel with a capacity of 1000 decares was built.

Bismil Municipality: 285 thousand m² of keystone pavement work was done.

Roads were stabilized in 120 villages and reclamation work was carried out.

10,000 tons of asphalt was laid on various roads of the district.

2 passenger transport buses allocated by Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality co-mayor Adnan Selçuk Mızraklı were provided to the public free of charge on the route to the state hospital.

Aids were provided to 60 condolence houses like cement, paint, table chairs, etc.

7 women's mourning houses were built in the district center and villages.

Eğil Municipality: A total of 30 km of new roads were made in the district center and villages.

The roads of 5 villages were stabilized.

Parks and bus-stops have been built in the center of the district.

Aids were provided to condolence houses located in the district.

Benches have been installed in all mosques in 65 neighborhoods.

Ergani Municipality: All condolence houses in the city center, especially Women's Condolence Houses, were renovated.

Kayapınar Municipality: In the newly opened areas, roads have been opened and stabilization work has been completed.

Studies have been carried out to improve the village roads.

Crushed and stabilized road tenders were held.

Kocaköy Municipality: Patch work has been done for all the damaged roads.

The demolished walls in Kocaköy district center were rebuilt.

The pipes were laid in the center of Kocaköy and in the villages.

The earth roads of Kocaköy center and its villages have been regulated with a grader.

Kulp Municipality: 25 km of raw roads have been opened in rural areas

An 8-km irrigation channel has been opened to meet and support the needs of the citizens engaged in agriculture.

The roads that deteriorated during the trustee period were built in the district center. 27000 m² paving stone has been brought to the tender stage.

Water drainage channels were built at 12 points in the district center.

2 km of concrete roads have been built in rural areas.

In cooperation with the metropolitan municipality, sandblasting works were carried out on rural neighborhood roads.

Construction materials were provided to the condolence house and mosque constructions.

Lice Municipality: Crushed stone paving and compaction of the road 65 km long and 5 meters wide was completed.

Painting works was performed on the streets.

Silvan Municipality: 30 thousand m² of keystones have been laid for the avenues and streets. 1550 tons of hot mix asphalt, 7500 tons of crushed stone, 1200 tons of stream material were used in road construction and repair.

Sur Municipality: Transportation support was provided to the neighborhoods of Sur district where transportation services are not provided.

With the project of preserving the historical heritage and street rehabilitation and the support of TMMOB, restoration, improvement and renovation work has been carried out on the exterior facades of the Abdal Dede District.

In order to create gender awareness, Dengbêj Fatma Isa and Sahmeran figures and different graffiti drawings were made on the historical streets of Sur by female painters.

Yüksekova Municipality: The pits in the entire district have been removed by pavement arrangements and partial road repairs.

The rehabilitation works of Yüksekova Stream were carried out, landscaping studies were conducted.

A bus terminal was built on an area of 5 thousand square meters.

The treatment facility has been constructed at the level of 35%.

Kızıltepe Municipality: District center and rural village roads were maintained and repaired. 2 mosques and 1 condolence house were built in Kızıltepe.

Mazıdağı Municipality: 7000 tons of stone chips were dumped on the neighborhood and village roads.

3700 m² parquet flooring works were carried out in the neighborhoods and villages.

Environmental and median arrangements have been made to the Mazıdağı entrance and the main road.

Support was provided to condolence houses built in the district.

Nusaybin Municipality: Asphalt works of Nusaybin district center and village roads were carried out in coordination with the metropolitan municipality.

Renovation processes of the old pavements, which are in the district center and make life difficult, have been made.

The Green Belt Project, which is prepared in partnership with Mardin Metropolitan Municipality and will include a large part of Nusaybin, has been started.

Savur Municipality: Over the river bridge and road leading to Savur center facility and gardens were repaired.

Paving stones were laid in 4 quarters in Savur.

Condolence houses were insulated and renovated in line with their demands. Some condolence houses have also been provided with seat and chair support.

Varto Municipality: Traffic barriers have been built in front of all schools in the district to facilitate the crossing of children.

Improvement work has been carried out for all streams in the district.

The playgrounds in Varto were quickly cleaned, all the play equipment in the area was repaired and the parks were put into service.

Baykan Municipality: Parquet flooring was made on the streets in Baykan district.

1.5 km road widening work and retaining wall were made. The landscaping work of the same road was made.

Suruç Municipality: 8 thousand square meters of paving stones were laid in the district.

Cizre Municipality: The maintenance and repair of the treatment facility, which meets the basic need of the people, which has not been carried out since the time of the trustee was completed and the public was provided with clean water.

İdil Municipality: The avenues and streets were paved.

Paving stone, sewage and stabilization tenders were made.

Repairs and maintenance of the destroyed and neglected parks were carried out.

Başkale Municipality: Agricultural irrigation channels were opened in 90 villages.

Abandoned building, cleaning and infrastructure works were carried out in 70 villages.

Stabilization and infrastructure works were carried out in 50 villages.

The damaged parts of the roads in the district center were repaired with cobblestone.

The parks and gardens were renewed or repaired and the deficiencies were eliminated.

Irrigation channels close to the settlements were closed with wire fences to prevent possible child drowning.

4 retaining walls were built in 2 quarters.

Sand and cement aid was provided to the mosques in the district for their repairs.

Erciş Municipality: Asphalt, pavement, central median and landscaping works have been carried out for the 2-kilometer road in the city center.

The village and neighborhood roads have been stabilized.

25 thousand m² keystone laying work was carried out in Çelebibağı, Yeşilova, Latifiye, Yukarı Işıklı and Beyazıt Neighborhoods of Erciş.

Asphalt works of approximately 20 kilometers of road were carried out in Çelebibağı, Örene, Yeşilova, Latifiye, Aşağı Işıklı, Salihye, Tekevler and Beyazıt Neighborhoods of Erciş.

The park, wall and electrical panels in the city center are painted with decorative models.

More than 20 villages and neighborhoods have received construction material support for condolence houses and cemeteries.

Özalp Municipality: Maintenance and repairs, stabilization works and paving stones of the village and neighborhood roads were made.

Saray Municipality: The main and side streets, infrastructure and superstructures of all neighborhoods were repaired.

Channel building, cleaning, pond construction and cleaning operations were carried out in all neighborhoods to support agriculture.

İkiköprü Municipality: 20 thousand square meters of paving stones were laid.

10 trucks of asphalt were poured.

Condolence House construction has started.

40 garbage containers are placed in the neighborhoods.

Akpazar Municipality: 8 km sewerage renewal was completed.

5 km of drinking water line has been laid.

4 thousand m² of keystone flooring was made.

30 km of asphalt patching work has been done.

A road renewal of 5 km has been carried out.

The maintenance and disinfection of drinking water wells were carried out regularly.

WC was built for the town.

The neighborhood cemetery landscaping mentioned in the report of the Ministry and claimed to have been made by the trustee was made during the period when the HDP administration was in office.

Sarıcan Municipality: 250 tons of hot asphalt was laid.

Halfeli Municipality: The water network, which was found to be carcinogenic, was canceled and an 80 km water transmission line was installed in its place.

The urban forest has been improved and air circulation has been achieved in the forest.

By building a water tank of 2500 tons, it has been made possible to give water to the whole town at the same time.

Along with about 80 km of new roads in the town, gravel was poured into the dirt roads and the roads that were muddy were improved.

Natural gas application was made and 750 subscriber commitments were received.

Altınova Municipality: 6 km of clean water network has been built.

7 km² sewer line has been laid.

A new 10 km stabilized road has been built.

12 km of keystone was laid.

Erentepe Municipality: 30 km of sewage has been built.

35 km of keystone flooring has been made.



Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality



Iğdır Municipality



Kars Municipality



Diyadin Municipality



Eğil Municipality



Lice Municipality



Kocaköy Municipality



Silvan Municipality



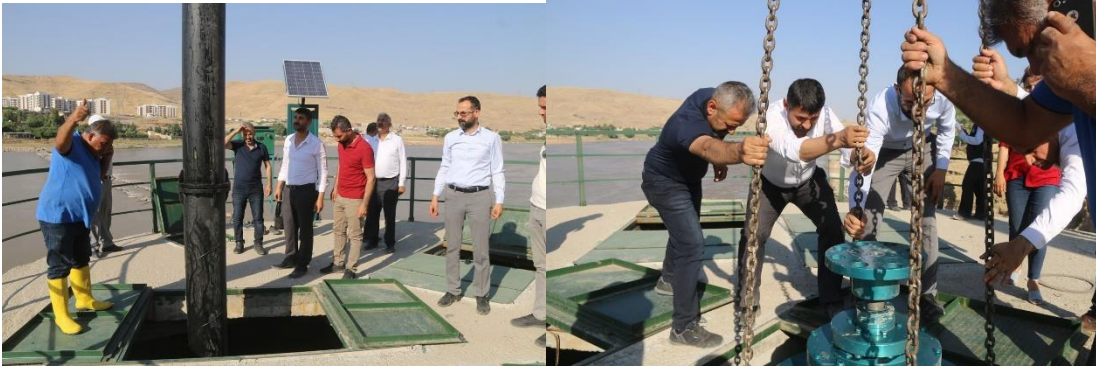
Sur Municipality



Kızıltepe Municipality



Baykan Municipality



Cizre Municipality



İkiköprü Municipality



Akpazar Municipality



Sarıcan Municipality



Altınova Municipality



Erentepe Municipality

8.2.Social Municipality Studies

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality: After 3 years, the City Council was re-gathered with 253 people from 121 components.

Multilingual work in municipal services has been restarted.

Water pipes and solar-powered beekeepers were distributed to the citizens for the development of agriculture and the production of quality honey.

Batman Municipality: The construction work of the "Alo Tevşo" District Market, the oldest bazaar in Batman, has been completed and has been brought to the opening phase.

A bread factory with a daily capacity of 50 thousand bread was opened. Every day, around 15 thousand free bread was distributed to families in need.

Kars Municipality: A Social Solidarity Store was opened to strengthen the culture of solidarity and to offer free clothing support to those in need.

Siirt Municipality: The City Council, which did not meet after the trustee, was re-activated and gathered.

Bismil Municipality: 2 buses allocated from Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality were added to the inventory and free transportation to the hospital was provided.

Eğil Municipality: Cement support was provided to families in need to build houses.

Water was transported to the villages in need by tanker, using municipal facilities.

Ergani Municipality: Emergency supplies were sent to families affected by the Elazig earthquake.

Lice Municipality: The public market, which is located in a closed area, was organized in line with the demand of the public and moved to an open area.

Silvan Municipality: In the district center and rural neighborhoods, tents were provided to 110 families whose financial situation was unfavorable and whose houses had rainwater dripping in winter.

Emergency supplies were sent to those affected by the earthquake that occurred in Elazig, Sivrice and Van Başkale.

Kulp Municipality: Construction material support was provided for library construction in two rural neighborhoods.

Sur Municipality: The Clothes Bank, which includes coats, boots, jackets, shoes, sweaters, shirts, tracksuits, diapers, baby and children's clothes, toys and cleaning sets, was opened. Approximately 2500 people have benefited from these aids.

Yenişehir Municipality: Tandoori houses were established at the request of citizens living in the neighborhoods.

Kızıltepe Municipality: 3000 food packages were distributed to be delivered to families in need.

One-time cash aid was provided to the university students who entered the university this year.

The names of Mehmet Sincar, Ubeydullah Eren, Şeyhdavut Yalçınkaya and Layla Qasim parks, whose names were removed by the trustee, were reinstated.

Nusaybin Municipality: All university students who get into the university for the first time were provided with cash support in order to contribute partially to their travel expenses.

Savur Municipality: Cash aid was given to students residing in Savur and getting into university.

Food aid was provided to families in need during the month of Ramadan.

Baykan Municipality: Food aid was provided to families in need during the month of Ramadan.

Suruç Municipality: Food support was provided to families in need.

Assistance was provided to students who get into the university for covering travel expenses.

Başkale Municipality: R Food packages were distributed to 500 families in need during the month of Ramadan.

Bread was distributed regularly every month to 200 families in need.

Sand and cement aid was provided to families in need who built new houses.

İpekyolu Municipality: Refugees who had to leave their country for various reasons and came to Van were provided with food and blankets.

Özalp Municipality: Food and construction material support was provided to families in need.

Saray Municipality: Accommodation needs of families have been met.

Food support was provided to 470 families in need during the month of Ramadan.

İkiköprü Municipality: During the month of Ramadan, free bread was distributed to all townspeople for a period of 1 month.

Feast Packages with free sugar and cologne were distributed to families on holidays.

Sarıcan Municipality: During the month of Ramadan, the bread of 120 families was met for a month.



Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality



Kars Municipality



Bismil Municipality



Elazığ depremi
koy yardımları
çalışmaları



Ergani Municipality



Silvan Municipality



Kızıltepe Municipality



İpekyolu Municipality

8.3.Women's Policies

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality: The "Violence Hotline" has been reactivated.

A Women's Coordination Unit was established with elected women council members and heads of departments.

Under the leadership of the Middle East Cinema Academy and Mesopotamia Cinema Academy, Travelling Women Film Days were held in 2 districts every day.

Batman Municipality: The Directorate of Women Policies, which was closed by the trustee in 2016, was reopened.

The Women's Sports Complex under the Directorate was transformed into a mixed system (men and women) during the period of the trustee, with the new decision taken, the use of the sports complex was re-allocated to women and the name of the complex was changed to Women's Sports Complex.

SELİS Women's Counseling Center, which was closed during the trustee period, was reopened on March 8, International Women's Day.

The “Hope Women's Workshop” was once again taken under the Women's Policy Directorate.

Training activities on issues such as combating violence against women, Law 6284 and gender were organized.

At the request of the women, a place was determined for the tandoori houses project.

Kars Municipality: The Tandoori House was opened to contribute to women's employment.

Women's Labor Market has been opened in Kars, where women who produce jewelry, bags, noodles at home can market and sell what they produce.

“Purple Café”, where women can sell local delicacies, was opened.

A Women's Solidarity Center was opened to provide psychological, social and legal support to women living in the city.

Siirt Municipality: Women's Counseling Center was established.

The Jin Card application, in which women benefit from transportation with a 50% discount, was launched.

Theater and cinema shows were held for women.

BERFİN Women's Counseling Center has been activated.

A Violence Support Line has been established, accessible to women who are exposed to violence and under threat of violence.

Diyadin Municipality: The construction of a women's waiting stop has started.

The construction of the city market and women's labor market has started.

Bismil Municipality: The idle municipal land of 200 decares has been made functional and offered to women in need as agricultural land.

Ergani Municipality: Two Women's Lounge Centers were opened, including lavatories, ablution room, nursing room and a separate resting room.

The Tandoori House was built for the women.

A theater show unique to women was performed.

Kayapınar Municipality: A place was provided for the opening of a women's support center.

Lice Municipality: Gifts were distributed by meeting with women.

Silvan Municipality: A Women's Lounge has been opened, where women from the village and the neighborhood will rest and meet their basic needs.

In order to encourage and support women in economic / commercial activities, it was decided to apply a 25% discounted tariff when granting business and working licenses to women.

As part of March 8, International Women's Day, gifts were distributed to women and saplings were planted in this context.

The plays called Tartuffe and Xwezgînî, performed by the Amed City Theater, were shown for two days.

Tandooris were made at the points determined in line with the demands of the women.

Sur Municipality: In order to draw attention to the murders of women in the Karaçalı District, a Women's Living Area was created and 390 saplings were planted in this area, dedicated to 390 women killed in 2019.

Amida Jin Women's Counseling Center, which was closed by the trustee, has been reopened.

Yenişehir Municipality: The municipal council decided to establish the Women's Directorate Unit.

Cinema shows were made for women.

Kızıltepe Municipality: The name of the Hanımeli Women's Center in Tepebaşı Neighborhood was changed to Nuda Women's Center again.

Mazıdağı Municipality: Nearly 100 tandoori construction was carried out in the neighborhoods with the demands of women.

Nusaybin Municipality: A Public Wear Store has been opened in the Women's Labor Market so that people in need can benefit free of charge.

Suruç Municipality: A Women's Cooperative was established with the encouragement of the municipality and an employment area was created for women.

Erciş Municipality: The 3-storey building belonging to the municipality in the Sahil Kent District was turned into a Women's Life Center and put into service.

A Women's Guest House was opened opposite the Erciş State Hospital, where female patient relatives can stay.

İpekyolu Municipality: The Women's Life Center, established under the Directorate of Women and Family Services, started to provide support to both the applicant women and their children.

Muradiye Municipality: Ayşe Şan Women's Library and Guesthouse was opened.

Özalp Municipality; Çilkezî Women's Culture House was opened.

Saray Municipality: A Women's Green Area has been established where women and children can do sports.

Women's Life Center unit was established.



Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality



Batman Municipality



Kars Municipality



Siirt Municipality



Bismil Municipality



Ergani Municipality



Lice Municipality



Silvan Municipality



Sur Municipality



İpekyolu Municipality



Muradiye Municipality



Özalp Municipality

8.4.Youth and Child Works

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality: Gezin Summer Camp was initiated with the acceptance of more than 900 children. However, when the camp was closed with the decision of the district governorship, the Devegeçidi area was arranged as an alternative and the camp was moved there.

6,693 children attended the Summer Sports Schools in 15 branches.

A week-long Traveling Children's Theater Days were organized.

Batman Municipality: Mahmut Baksi (Pınarbaşı) Library was opened in line with the needs of the youth and the city.

During the summer months, open-air cinemas for both children and adults were held in all neighborhoods.

International Children's Land Film Festival was held.

Batman Municipality and Eğitim-Sen (A Teachers' Union) Batman Branch organized a kite festival for children on the occasion of Teachers' Day.

Hakkari Municipality: A city library study has been carried out, which will archive the history of Hakkari and have a free Wi-Fi network for students to benefit from.

Iğdır Municipality: Youth life and culture house was built next to the Ehmedê Xanî Library.

Books and stationery support were provided to students.

With the start of the education period, students were provided with free haircut.

Summer Football School has been opened for youth and children.

Kars Municipality: The City Council, which has been reactivated by the municipality, has given monthly scholarships to 17 students with the donations of volunteers.

Free trainings were provided to young people in the branches of football, basketball, volleyball, wrestling, table tennis, athletics and kick boxing within the body of Serhat Sports Club.

Siirt Municipality: 3 parks have been built in Siirt for the use of children.

For newborns, "Here I come Baby" Project has been implemented.

Free books were distributed to students preparing for the exam.

3-month summer sports courses were given to nearly 1000 children between the ages of 6-14 in swimming, basketball, football, gymnastics, zumba, court tennis branches.

“Little Steps” Nursery and Day Care Center were built in 3 languages.

1200 health and hygiene packages were distributed to girls staying in the dormitories.

Clothing and educational toy support was provided to 350 children in need.

Diyadin Municipality: 2000 chess sets were distributed to the youth.

A children's feast was organized.

Bismil Municipality: The working and functional conditions of the gyms have been improved so that the students can do sports activities comfortably.

Ergani Municipality: Theater and film shows were held in the village and city center for children.

Stationary aid was provided to primary school students in village schools.

Kayapınar Municipality: Robotic coding center studies were started for children and teenagers, a place was provided and materials were purchased.

The properties of the Information House plundered during the trustee were renovated for using them in education.

Kocaköy Municipality: Traveling children's theaters have been organized.

Sur Municipality: With the support of the municipality, 850 children living in Sur, who did not have the opportunity to watch theater, watched the play Pîrê û Rovî for 5 days, two sessions a day. In addition, children's festivals were organized in the villages and neighborhoods.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality and Sur Municipality hosted painting, music, theater and cinema art workshops for children for a week with the slogan “Come Together in the Laughter of Children”.

A kite event was organized for children on Kırklar Mountain together with Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality.

Yenişehir Municipality: Cinema, theater and cultural activities for children were carried out.

Derik Municipality: Kurdish books were distributed to children aged 8-13 in the city.

Kızıltepe Municipality: The City Library was opened which will continue its activities within the municipality, has a capacity of 20 thousand books and where 120 students can study at the same time.

Construction of 30 children's playgroups was completed in the rural neighborhood and in the gardens of some schools.

The Summer Football Course, which was made traditionally by Kızıltepe Municipality Sports Club, was held with the participation of nearly 300 children.

Nusaybin Municipality: A swimming course, benefiting more than 200 women and 3000 children, was opened in Nusaybin.

A school bag, including stationery, was presented to 2,400 children who will just start primary school in 2019.

For young people who are preparing for the university and cannot find the opportunity to study at home, the cultural center was kept open until late hours by providing opportunities to study at the Mitanni Cultural Center.

Gifts were distributed to students who succeeded in the university entrance exam.

A street basketball tournament for men and women was organized for young people.

The garden arrangement and repair needs of many schools in Nusaybin have been met. In addition, school uniforms were provided to school students in need.

Savur Municipality: 3-day events and festivals were organized for children.

Başkale Municipality; Sports tournaments have been organized for young people.

İpekyolu Municipality: A concert was given for children at the Berivan Cultural Center.

A two-day children's festival was organized in Yaşar Kemal Park and workshops for children were established.

Kite Festival was organized for children within the framework of "5-11 June Environmental Protection Week" activities.

Özalp Municipality: Stationery support was provided to students in rehabilitation centers.

Transportation facilities are provided for students who are outside the regions where MoNE provides public transportation service.

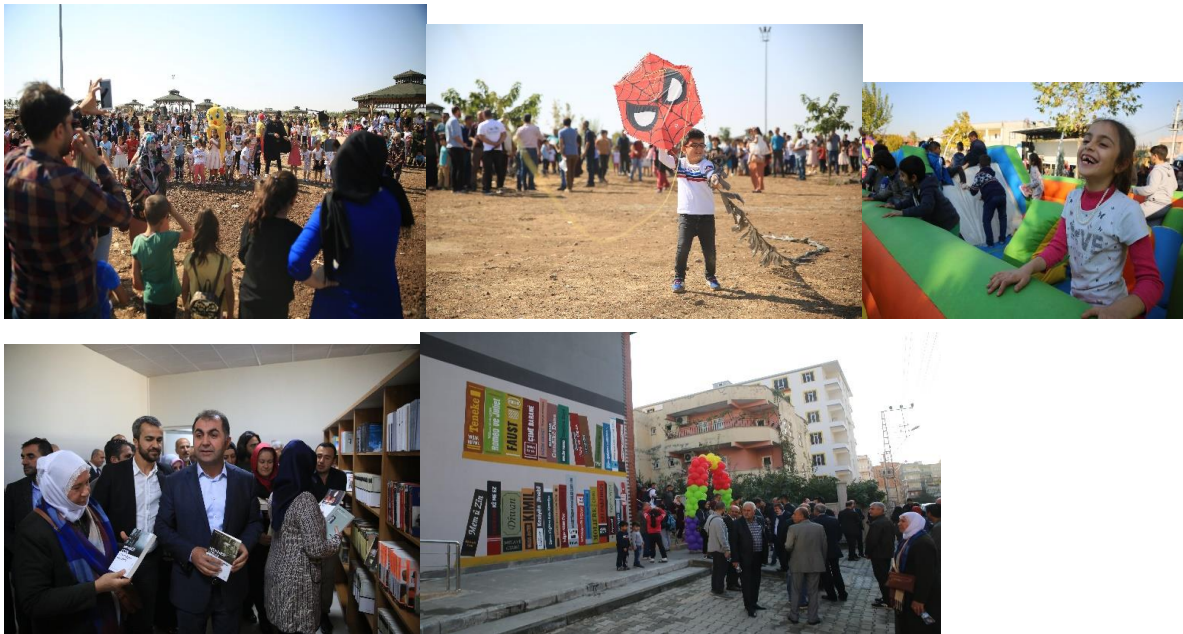
Saray Municipality: With the opening of the schools, stationary support was provided to 370 students in line with their needs.

Akpazar Municipality: Coats and boots were provided to 57 students.

Sarıcan Municipality: Coats and boots were provided to 100 students.



Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality



Batman Municipality



Iğdır Municipality

 **KARS BELEDİYESİ SERHAT SPOR KULÜBÜ**

**ÜCRETSİZ SPOR OKULLARI
BAŞLIYOR**

 **MASA TENİSİ**  **BASKETBOL**  **GÜREŞ**  **ATLETİZM**  **KICK BOKS**  **VOLEYBOL**  **FUTBOL**

Kayıt ve Bilgi için
444 71 13  **6-16 YAŞ** 

Kars Belediyesi

Kars Municipality



Diyadin Municipality



Kocaköy Municipality



Sur Municipality



Derik Municipality



Kızıltepe Municipality



Savur Municipality





İpekyolu Municipality



Akpazar Municipality



Sarıcan Municipality

8.5.Culture, Art and Sports Activities

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality: Hundreds of books have been collected for a new city library, accepting congratulations with books, not flowers. Work has begun to establish a Women's Library, and bookshelves have been placed at the intercity bus terminal.

Diyarbakır met again with concerts, conferences, theaters and film festivals after an interval of 2.5 years.

Culture and arts activities were carried out not only in the city center but also in its districts. A traveling children's film festival, open-air running concerts, dengbêj days and theater activities were held.

Pictures reflecting the cultural theme of the city were drawn on the retaining walls around Fiskaya.

Mosaic paintings reflecting the symbols of Mesopotamia were finished on the way to the Ongözlü Bridge and around the Gazi Mansion.

For the Zerzevan Castle, both road arrangements and facilities such as WC for visitors and employees were made. Arrangements have been made for REBUS to organize a weekly Zerzevan Tour.

On the 5th anniversary of the Shengal Massacre, a painting and photography exhibition was opened to draw attention to the experiences of Êzidî women.

Van Metropolitan Municipality: The Nûda Cultural Center, which was closed and made idle by the trustee, was reopened after its renovation and repair.

Batman Municipality: Dengbêj Culture House was opened in order to keep the Kurdish dengbêj tradition alive and move forward.

Within the scope of cultural events, 16 concerts, a total of 23 children and adult theater events were organized in a year.

Courses and trainings in 20 branches (instrument, language, folk dancing, music, art) were opened within the Directorate of Culture.

Within the scope of the five-day festival; Kurdish Literature Days were organized, with film screenings, poetry recitals, interviews, panels and autograph days.

Hakkari Municipality: Feqiyé Teyran Cultural Center, which was passivated by the trustee, has been reactivated.

Kars Municipality: The Culture and Art Cafe, where various artistic and cultural activities will be held, has been opened in Story Park. Book conversations, musical performances and artistic activities were held in the cafe.

The historical Aynalı Köşk, which was sold to an enterprise before the March 31 Local Elections, was taken back and designed as a show and art center.

Serhat Culture and Nature Festival was held.

Siirt Municipality: 1200 new books were added to the Celadet Ali Bedirxan Library.

Bismil Municipality: Cinema and theater performances were held with the partnership of Belediye and Eğitim-Sen in order for the students in the district to participate more actively in culture and art activities.

Eğil Municipality: A football tournament was organized with the participation of a total of 27 teams from the center and villages.

Ergani Municipality: Dengbêj's night was organized.

Kocaköy Municipality: Cinema nights with the theme of women were organized.

Dengbêj programs were carried out in the center and villages.

Lice Municipality; The idle cultural center has been repaired and put into operation. In this context, Tahir Elçi Sports Feast was held despite all the obstacles (football, volleyball, athletics, table tennis and chess).

Cultural activities were organized with the support of Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality Co-mayor Adnan Selçuk Mızraklı (film and theater performances).

Silvan Municipality; Under the name of Rojên Çand û Hunerê (Culture and Art Days), dengbêj, children's art workshop and concert activities were organized for three days.

Travelling Women's Film Days and Traveling Children's Theater activities were organized.

Yenişehir Municipality: The documentary The Legend of Yaşar Kemal, which tells about the life of writer Yaşar Kemal, was shown.

Kızıltepe Municipality: The comedy theater play "Wê Hesap Neyê Dayin" of the Amed City Theater was staged.

Open Air Film Days were held.

The Cultural Center, whose construction was completed in Kızıltepe Central Turgut Özal District, was opened.

Guitar, folk dance, cinema workshop, computer training and children's chorus trainings were held.

Nusaybin Municipality: Nusaybin 1st Public Race was held for the first time in Nusaybin.

Concerts, theater and open air cinema shows were held for young people.

A play in Kurdish was staged in Mitanni Cultural Center 3 years later.

Varto Municipality: The closed municipality sports hall was opened to the public.

Baykan Municipality: Concerts and events for women and youth were organized.

Suruç Municipality: Actions and events were organized for students taking the university entrance exam.

Cizre Municipality: The 1st Youth Culture and Art Festival of Cizre has been postponed due to the ban decision of the governorship.

Dengbêj Fadil Cizîrî, who lost his life, was commemorated in Botan Dengbêj House.

Kurdish posters that were removed from the municipality's public transport buses during the trustee period were hung again to keep the city's history alive.

In Sevgi Street, where the municipal service building is located, a feast was held with the participation of local artists.

Başkale Municipality: The semi-olympic pool construction has been completed and made available.

The 100-year-old Arab Hamdi Fountain, located in the district center, was restored in accordance with its structure.

Erciş Municipality: An idle bus was turned into a library and put into use under the name Pîrtukbês.

İpekyolu Municipality; The sports complex built in Karşiyaka District has been opened.

Van Theater Festival was held.

The theater play named Mirin û Keçik was performed by Mencil Theater team.

Akpazar Municipality: Within the scope of the Munzur Nature and Culture Festival held every year in Dersim, a festival was held in Akpazar with the participation of approximately 3500 people for 2 days.

Sarıcan Municipality; The historical mosque was restored.



Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality



Van Metropolitan Municipality



Batman Municipality



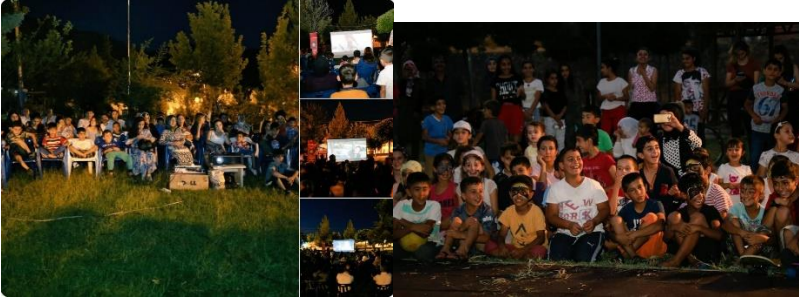
Kars Municipality



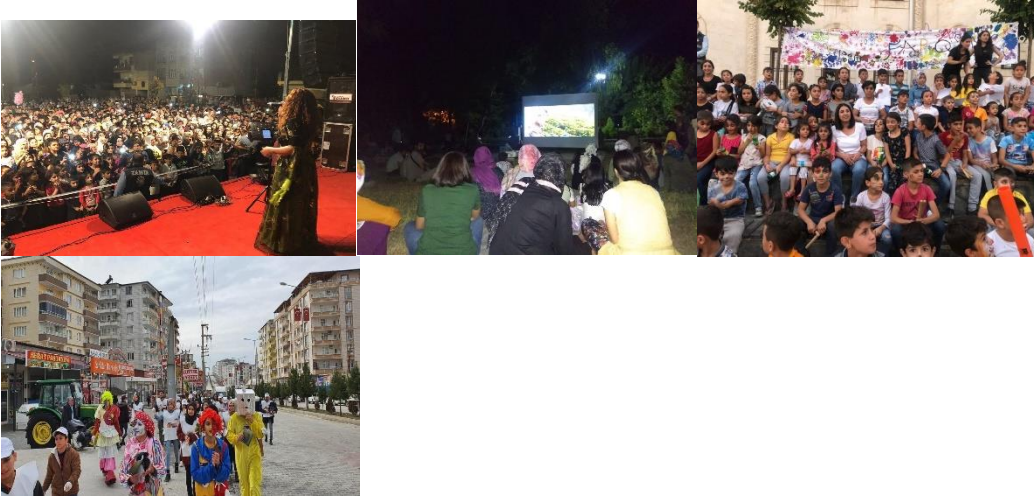
Eğıl Municipality



Kocaköy Municipality



Lice Municipality



Silvan Municipality



Yenişehir Municipality



Kızıltepe Municipality



Nusaybin Municipality



Cizre Municipality



Erciř Municipality



İpekyolu Municipality



Akpazar Municipality



Sarıcan Municipality

8.6.Ecological and Cooperative Works

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality: 30.000 saplings consisting of Terebinth (Kizwan) trees, saplings, pistachio varieties were distributed to the farmers.

360 thousand seasonal flowers were planted in the city park and in the medians.

Van Metropolitan Municipality: 100 thousand tulips were planted in the busy points of the city.

A bicycle tour was organized within the scope of "Van Lake Basin Awareness Days".

Tuşba Production and Marketing Cooperative, which was established by 22 women, was put into operation.

Groundbreaking of Solid Waste Integrated Recycling and Electricity Generation Facility, which will eliminate the garbage problem of the city, was performed.

Akköprü Park was opened on an area of 35 thousand m²; which includes children's playgrounds, sports, fitness, recreation areas, camellias and the first biological pond established in the region.

Batman Municipality: Landscaping, irrigation installation and lighting works were carried out on an area of 70 thousand m² in Yaşar Kemal Urban Forest. Approximately 4000 trees have been planted.

Within the scope of afforestation works, 16 thousand trees were planted in various parts of the city.

11 parks were opened for use.

The Smart Bicycle Project was implemented in order to protect the ecological balance and support a healthy life and to provide alternative transportation opportunities.

Iğdır Municipality: 110 thousand flowers were planted in the municipal greenhouse and planted in certain points of the city.

The construction of the power plant generating electricity from the landfill gas generated in the solid waste landfill was completed.

Kars Municipality: Established within the municipality, KarsBEL has supported both local producers and women with activities such as goose breeding and cheese making.

In order to support local production, first poultry and seed support was initiated and cooperative activities were carried out in which producers would be included.

Diyadin Municipality: The garbage problem that has been going on for 30 years in Diyadin district has been solved with the construction of a garbage transfer facility.

Ergani Municipality: An area of 20 acres was made available as a park.

Kocaköy Municipality: Trees were planted in Kocaköy district center.

Lice Municipality: Cleaning and repair works were carried out in the Birkleyn and Ashab-ı Kehf areas and tourism was initiated.

Women's Cooperative activities were carried out in Lice and a Women's Cooperative was established.

Silvan Municipality: A total of 930 trees were planted.

As part of the November 25 Day of Combating Violence Against Women, saplings were planted in Gaza Topê woods in the name of women who lost their lives as a result of violence.

Sur Municipality: Two parks for women and children were built in Sur, and 2 tandooris were built in these parks.

Kızıltepe Municipality: In the greenhouse built on an area of 1200 m², seasonal flowers and trees were produced to be planted in the municipal parks and medians.

Varto Municipality: 150 walnut trees and 1000 pine trees were planted within the scope of the forestration project.

Baykan Municipality: 500 grape saplings were planted in the district to prevent landslides.

Suruç Municipality: Construction of 3 parks has started in the district and most of these parks have been completed.

Cizre Municipality: A "tree planting campaign" has been initiated by the municipality in the city.

Başkale Municipality: 3 thousand pine seedlings were distributed.

İpekyolu Municipality: Vegetable seedlings were distributed to farmers in the framework of rural development support efforts.

Özalp Municipality: The strawberry field in the district was reactivated and production started.

2 greenhouses in the district have been activated.

Saray Municipality: Afforestation work has been done throughout the district.

Vegetable cultivation was started by planting seedlings in greenhouses of 2000 square meters.

In Dolutaş village, construction of a park area has been started on an area of 6000 m².

Solar panels were installed in order to encourage the public to natural production.

Akpazar Municipality: Melon and watermelon were planted on 30 decares of land belonging to the municipality and 40 decares of land allocated to the municipality by a citizen with the participation of the local people.

The Elmalık Agricultural Development Cooperative in the region has been made functional.

The public parking lot opposite the city hall has been arranged and opened to the public.

Saplings have been planted.

Sarıcan Municipality: In the spring, 1000 root walnut seedlings were distributed to the public.

22 decares of free space belonging to the municipality has been plowed for fruit and vegetables.



Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality



Van Metropolitan Municipality



Batman Municipality



Iğdır Municipality



Kars Municipality



Lice Municipality



Silvan Municipality



Sur Municipality



Kızıltepe Municipality



Baykan Municipality



Suruç Municipality



Cizre Municipality



İpekyolu Municipality



Özalp Municipality



Akpazar Municipality



Sarıcan Municipality

8.7. Works for Elderly, Disabled and Patients

Iğdır Municipality: Disabled and elderly citizens living in Iğdır were given a 50% discount in water usage fees.

Siirt Municipality: A total of 30 wheelchair support was provided to disabled citizens in need, including battery powered and manual.

950 boxes of gluten-free food aid were provided to 135 celiac patients.

450 "get well soon" packages were distributed to patients in Siirt.

Swimming courses were provided 2 days a week for 24 children with autism.

Bismil Municipality: A Barrier-Free Life Center was opened to facilitate the lives of disabled citizens.

Silvan Municipality: All needs of citizens in need living in 80 households were met within the scope of Home Care Service.

Picnic and sightseeing tours were organized to the Veysel Karani Tomb upon the request of the disabled citizens.

Nusaybin Municipality: The needs of 42 celiac patients who were determined to live in Nusaybin were met by the municipality every month and education support was given to families by experts.

Wheel chairs were distributed to disabled citizens in line with their needs. The entrance and gardens of the houses are arranged to facilitate the lives of disabled citizens.

Baykan Municipality: Home care services were provided to citizens in need in Baykan.

Suruç Municipality: Gluten-free food packages were distributed to nearly 100 celiac patients in the district.

Erciş Municipality: Free soups were distributed to the citizens coming to the hospital every morning.

İpekyolu Municipality: The Barrier-Free Greenhouse Project, which was established throughout the year, was implemented in order for disabled citizens to both participate in common life and benefit from natural products.

Saray Municipality: Home Care Service unit has been established.



Siirt Municipality



Bismil Municipality



Silvan Municipality



İpekyolu Municipality

8.8. Works on Street Animals

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality: A new and larger animal treatment and rehabilitation center was opened and conditions improved for street animals.

Van Metropolitan Municipality: Van Metropolitan Municipality, İpekyolu Municipality and Animal Rights Protection Association carried out a care activity for street animals around the animal shelter around Sıhke Lake.

İğdır Municipality: Drinkers and shelters were built to protect street animals from the problem of thirst in summer.

Kars Municipality: Food and soup kitchens have been opened in the municipal animal shelter to ensure regular feeding of street animals.

Siirt Municipality: Cat-bird houses and dog kennels (in trees) were built in some points of the city. In addition, food and water were provided for dogs and cats at 20 designated points for stray animals every day between 08:00 and 22:00.



Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality



Van Metropolitan Municipality



Iğdır Municipality





Kars Municipality

8.9. Combating Coronavirus

Batman Municipality: Chronically ill employees and employees over the age of 65 were made to take leave.

Women laborers with young children have taken leave in line with their demands.

Areas that are used extensively by the public such as all municipal buildings, public institutions, hospitals, banks, NGOs have been disinfected.

Children's playgrounds in parks, stops, cash machines, benches, etc. public areas were regularly disinfected.

Social distance warnings have been placed at cash machines and stops.

Water bills were suspended for 3 months and it was decided that no payment would be received.

Siirt Municipality: During the pandemic period, disinfection stations for vehicles were established at 2 entrances of the city.

1500 cologne, masks and gloves were distributed in the quarantined areas.

Food aid was provided to families in need.

Personnel over the age of 60 and other personnel with children under the age of 12 who have a chronic illness are on leave.

It has been decided that healthcare professionals can use the municipality's public transportation free of charge until April 30.

Social aid packages were distributed to 130 celiac patients at their homes.

The decision to postpone water bills for 3 months with no interest has been put into practice.

Diyadin Municipality: During the pandemic, 1500 packages of disinfectants were distributed.

Food aid packages were distributed to 1000 families in need.

No workplace or household's water was cut off due to debt.

Chess sets for children were distributed to children at homes.

Güroymak Municipality: With the onset of the Corona pandemic, the municipal units, public transportation vehicles, institution buildings, pharmacies, condolence houses, mosques and madrasah buildings were disinfected.

Baykan Municipality: During the Covid-19 period, the interest on water debt was reduced.

Mask, gloves and hygiene packages were distributed to all households in the district accompanied by the co-mayors of the municipality.

The urgent basic needs of citizens who could not leave their homes were met by the municipality.

Sarıcan Municipality: During the pandemic period, citizens' municipal debts were postponed for 3 months.

Altınova Municipality: With the start of the pandemic process, food and cleaning materials were provided to 700 families.

8.10. Our Projects

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality:

- Implementing the Eko-Bajar project to create an ecological city,
- The study aimed at generating energy from solid waste is at the final stage. As a result of the work, 4 integrated facilities will be built to generate and separate energy from methane gas, animal manure and waste,
- Construction of an 11 MW solar energy facility on the land belonging to the Municipality in Sevindik Village,
- Construction of natural park area, bicycle paths and recreation area over 350 decares on the banks of the Tigris River,
- Strengthening nurseries and opening new nurseries,
- Opening of Food and Garment Banks and Recycled Furniture Workshops for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development,
- Providing the most affordable and healthiest consumer products to the public with an integrated system between the Non-Agent Sales Centers and local consumer markets,
- Opening a bakery to support celiac patients by purchasing and distributing buckwheat flour and producing special products
- Opening courses, sports centers, summer-winter camps, science camps and science-technology centers that will increase the cultural, sports and social activities of youth and children,
- Establishment of Hevsel Women's Organic Market,
- Supporting established cooperatives, especially women's cooperatives, facilitating the transportation of their products to the market and organizing cooperative trainings in districts,
- Studies on city information system and smart city applications have come to an end. With these information systems, the poverty map of the city will be prepared and the infrastructure and superstructure problems will be revealed and solutions will be found quickly thanks to the city information systems,
- Publishing a monthly humor magazine in Turkish and Kurdish,

- Giving basic coding courses to 500 young people within the scope of robotic coding and software training in cooperation with GSM Companies under the Youth Sports Department
- Establishing a memory museum in Sur,
- Cultural trips for elderly and retirees,
- Installing audio navigation systems in city squares and bus stops for the disabled,
- Providing free Wi-Fi lines to city squares,
- Establishing the city library,
- Establishing mobile libraries and having storytellers for children in these mobile libraries,
- Establishing a food bank,
- Creating an open online university and multilingual virtual library,
- Reopening education support houses for each district,
- Opening of mother tongue nurseries and children's playhouses.

Batman Municipality:

- Negotiations with the necessary institutions for the opening of a women's shelter within the women's policies directorate and making field studies for its location
- Development of greenhouse projects based on production and women's labor,
- Energy production from solid waste using solar panels and recycling by separating materials such as plastic and cardboard,
- Reactivating Yılmaz Güney Cinema,
- Re-establishment of Batman City Theater,
- Opening of the textile building where approximately 100 people will be employed,
- Opening district cultural centers in order to spread cultural and artistic activities to the whole of Batman and to ensure that the public can access these activities more easily
- Increasing the number of youth centers in Batman,
- Opening new neighborhood nurseries in order to contribute to children's pre-school education, social and psychological development and to contribute to families in need,
- Conducting social responsibility projects that include many services for children, young people, the elderly, the disabled and women,
- Creating new indoor market places that will enable our residents to shop in a healthy environment with all kinds of infrastructure, in summer and winter,
- Opening public houses that will contribute to the education and training of children, where they can access safe internet and develop their reading habits,
- Yaşar Kemal Urban Forest Project, which includes facilities such as decorative pools, ponds, hanging-stretching tent systems, exhibition areas, free picnic areas, architectural objects, clock tower, sports areas, children's playgrounds, walking, jogging and cycling tracks, mini amphitheater and show area,
- Opening the Urban Thinking Center and Urban Volunteers Center,
- Opening a psychological counseling center / station / shelter center for women who are victims of violence,

- Establishing women's organic neighborhood markets,
- Woman Card application in buses,
- Building a children's library in order to give children the habit of reading books.

Hakkari Municipality:

- Greenhouse project for women to produce,
- Establishing resting points for women coming from villages to the city center,
- Opening the Binevş Women's Center in a stronger way again and providing multi-lingual training, seminars and courses in many fields for women
- Organizing nurseries and parent education panels for children,
- Offering 189 km of rafting on Zap Water,
- Establishing parks and playgrounds where children can play safely and healthily in every neighborhood,
- Building condolence houses in partnership with the public in neighborhoods that do not have condolence houses,
- Ensuring clean energy production with solar panels project,
- Strengthening the regional economy by establishing producer cooperatives that will encourage more beekeeping and honey production.

Siirt Municipality:

- Establishment of the Women's Labor Market,
- Building art houses in neighborhoods (7 regions),
- Opening of the Philosophy House in the center of Siirt, the first in the region,
- Establishing neighborhood markets.

Bismil Municipality:

- 4 km long Dicle River Coastal Green Belt Project (Within the scope of the Project, recreation areas, picnic and children's playgrounds, coastal walking and bicycle paths, open area youth theater and debate activity areas, sports activity areas, mini flower and endemic plant gardens etc.)
- Two-sided green belt and security project in the district center on the state railways route (Green belt and afforestation on both sides of the railway passing through the district center and pedestrian walking and bicycle path arrangement)
- Youth Center project and opening 3 libraries in the district center,
- Opening of the Women's Cultural Center,
- Sports Complex and Swimming Pool project.

Ergani Municipality:

- Building a complex where cultural and social events can be held,
- Establishing four market places,
- Opening promotion offices at both entrances of the city in order to introduce the city with its historical touristic assets,
- Opening of the public bakery,
- Activating the nursery for children.

Kayapınar Municipality:

- Re-activating the women's counseling center,

- Restarting Kayapınar Municipal Sports Club, which was closed during the trustee period,
- Opening nursery and education support houses,
- Opening a new cultural center with the same name to replace the Cegerxwin Cultural Center, which was seized by the trustee,
- Cooperating the textile workshop,
- A nursery and nature village works project on a parcel belonging to the municipality and reserved as a nursery place in the plan.

Lice Municipality:

- 500KW-1MW GES Renewable Power Plant project,
- Opening of the Women's Center,
- Making a wedding and conference hall,
- Organizing a Cultural Festival.

Silvan Municipality:

- Sewerage and rain water network project,
- Organizing traditional festival programs in order to introduce the historical places of Silvan to the world,
- Construction of a new bus station between cities and districts,
- Realization of the Silvan town square project.

Sur Municipality:

- Establishing a market place for women who earn their living from Hevsel Gardens and sell these products,
- Naming the street for the memory of Tahir Elçi where he was killed,
- Opening a gift shop that will tell and show the history and culture of Sur,
- Sports facility project for citizens,
- Restoration works in destroyed places in Sur,
- Construction of a soup kitchen within the municipality,
- Opening nurseries where children can receive education in their mother tongue,
- Establishment of the Health House so that citizens can access free healthcare.

Yüksekova Municipality:

- Establishing production cooperatives in agricultural fields and providing job opportunities for low income groups with organic products,
- Construction of walking paths and bicycle paths for 16 km with the improvement of Yüksekova stream
- Afforestation and landscaping throughout the city,
- Sports complex project in Yüksekova district center,
- Construction of Avaşın Culture House,
- Establishing the women's labor market.

Nusaybin Municipality:

- Construction of district bus station project jointly with Mardin Metropolitan Municipality,

- Establishment of a living space where elderly citizens living in Nusaybin will spend time all day long and do various activities and receive health services.

Bulanık Municipality:

- Creating an employment area for women and opening a Women's Center,
- Opening a Youth Center that will provide education in mother tongue and in sports branches free from violence and hate
- Providing free transportation for women, students and laborers.

Varto Municipality:

- Creating a City Square in Varto district center,
- Establishing a bazaar and stand for women entrepreneurs.

Cizre Municipality:

- Development of Cizre's technical infrastructure for the disabled,
- Establishing neighborhood market places,
- Afforestation of Cizre with the Green Belt Project,
- Opening a Youth Culture Center,
- Opening a Municipality Service House in every neighborhood,
- Building a soup kitchen belonging to the municipality,
- Opening a guest house belonging to the municipality,
- Opening Child Nursery Houses in Neighborhoods,
- Creating a Social Activity Area for the Disabled,
- Building a Public Wedding Hall,
- Building an Open Air Public Theater Hall,
- Opening a Food Bank,
- Opening a Women's Solidarity Center,
- Establishing a textile workshop for women's employment,
- Establishing sports areas for women,
- Conducting organic agriculture and greenhouse studies specific to women,
- Establishing women's cooperatives,
- Building a Women's Library,
- Transportation with WOMEN CARD and discounts on all kinds of social activities,
- Biogas-Energy Plant project (Solid Waste Separation and Recycling)
- Carrying out protection projects for historical sites.

İdil Municipality:

- Creating a work and living space for women on a municipal land,
- Building parks for the use of women and children in all districts of the district,
- Establishing solar energy projects to meet the energy needs of the motors on the stream supplying water to the district.

Başkale Municipality;

- Building a conference, cinema and cultural center in the district center,
- Building neighborhood culture houses,
- Bus station project,

- Organizing vocational workshops for women,
- Aids to support women entrepreneurs,
- Youth music workshop,
- Organizing local and artistic workshops,
- Building multi-purpose sports facilities,
- Building barrier-free parks for disabled citizens,
- Building an animal shelter,
- Creating forest areas for an ecological city,
- Providing seedling and seed support to citizens in the district who are interested in agriculture.

Erciř Municipality:

- Establishing 2 closed neighborhood markets,
- Building an animal shelter,
- Factory projects to increase employment in the district.

Saray Municipality:

- Opening a bookstore for women and youth in every village,
- Opening small bakeries where women will be employed,
- Sports complexes project for young people,
- Opening markets consisting of natural products produced by women,
- Mushroom production by women in every village,
- Winter Japanese white radish project.

Akpazar Municipality:

- Market place and parking lot project,
- Water treatment system project needed for the region,
- Solar energy project,
- Building a city hall and a cultural center,
- The stadium project was submitted to the Ministry of Youth and Sports to enable young people to exercise more comfortably and approval is expected,
- Renovation of the existing sports facility,
- Renovation of all playgrounds,
- Maintenance and repair of our condolence houses,
- Establishing the Women's Council,
- Establishing neighborhood councils,
- The tender for the construction of the open wedding area was made and the necessary materials were purchased.

Sarıcan Municipality:

- Water treatment project

CONCLUSION

The government's trustee regime continued after the March 31, 2019 Local Elections. The 65 municipalities won by the HDP have been targeted by the government since the first day, and attacks on these municipalities have started. The basis of these attacks was usurpation and not

allowing these local governments to work. The HDP's understanding of the municipality for the people and the Co-Chair System were criminalized and made the justification for trustee appointments. During the 4 months and 1.5 years, during which HDP administrations remained in office, state institutions and organizations worked against our municipalities with the order of the AKP. In this sense, the HDP's communitarian municipality could not be realized at the desired level due to the limited period of time and the lack of opportunities and possibilities. However, despite this limited opportunity and time, important works have been carried out in a way to protect the public interest.

Our understanding of local administration, which is beyond the classical municipalism, was once again seen as a threat by the government and the grounds for seizure attempts were formed. One of the main organs that served to prepare this ground was the pro-palace media. HDP municipalities and elected officials were tried to be illegalized through the pro-media. Not long after these attacks, on August 19, 2019, that is, less than 4 months after the HDP regained these municipalities, an attempted extortion was carried out for the second time.

After the municipalities of the HDP were confiscated and the will of the people was usurped, the government carried out a series of black propaganda works to legitimize this usurpation of the will. One of them is a report prepared by the Ministry of Interior. In this report, the ministry tried to criminalize all the activities of HDP municipalities. This report, in which the facts are tried to be subverted by lies, is almost the embodiment of the AKP government's policy. The ministry's report has no legal basis, as we have laid out in this text. In addition, these lies have no value in public opinion. As a matter of fact, all the work carried out by HDP municipalities has been implemented in accordance with the testimony, consent and approval of the people and in accordance with our principle of transparent municipality. Knowing this well, the government felt the need to prepare such a report in order to legitimize and cover up the usurpation of the will and the losses, corruption and plunder in the municipalities caused by the trustees also reflected in the reports of the Court of Accounts. However, this report has revealed more clearly the lie, plunder and rent. In this respect, the same report clearly disclosed the government's policies and practices that ignore the will of the people and legitimize plunder instead of service.

The trustee coup, which the government tries to legitimize with multiple policies, is a blow to Turkish democracy and the trustee regime is spreading all over the country. The series of unlawful acts, which we have tried to express from various angles in this report and whose chronology we have revealed since March 31, is clearly putting forward this coup.

The trustee regime, which started to spread all over the country today, was put into effect in the Kurdish provinces, but it was almost an infrastructure work to interfere with the municipal and local government structures of other cities. In this respect, it is clear that the government has set up HDP municipalities as a laboratory while establishing the authoritarian regime that it wants to spread all around Turkey. As a matter of fact, this process that started with the DBP municipalities and finally evolved into the appointment of trustees to five universities, including Boğaziçi University, confirms this fact. In addition, the legal infrastructure of the appointment of trustees to NGOs was approved by the parliament last month. For this reason,

it is not possible to stand against the oppressive and authoritarian policies of the government and protect Turkey's democracy without seeing this reality.

In addition, the trustee regime is a clear indicator that the AKP-MHP government is enemies with the Kurdish people and the forces of democracy. In this context, it will be incomplete to see the appointment of trustees and the usurpation of the municipality and will as a practice that belongs to today. The background of the practices is extremely ideological, historical and long-term. It is the continuation of traditional state policies that have been established for a hundred years against the Kurdish people. Similarly, this is the policy of ignoring the democratic government demand that has been tried to be built in Turkey for many years.

It should be noted that the other motivations that whet the appetite of the government in appointing trustees are tenders, desire for conquest, rent sharing and looting the resources of municipalities. The government turns local governments into the center of rent, plunder and corruption, especially in the HDP municipalities. When it comes to usurping the democratic gains of the Kurds, all kinds of excuses are found for the unlawful attacks.

Practices such as the annihilation policy for the gains of women, the rent approach towards our policies based on the understanding of ecological society, the assimilation practices undertaken under the name of social policy, the policies of Turkification of the Kurdish identity and culture, making the poor poorer through the economy, creating a huge inequality vortex became more common with the appointment of trustees. It is aimed to prevent the HDP's Democratic, Ecological and Women's Libertarian Paradigm from meeting with the public through trustee extortion. As a matter of fact, the biggest obstacle in front of radical democracy in Turkey today is the understanding of central authoritarian administration. It is desired to manage all Turkey with the decisions made by a single center and a single person.

As HDP, we advocate local administration instead of central government. For this to happen, first of all, the trustee regime must be abolished and the will of the people must be respected. Despite all the oppression, arrest and tyranny of the ruling partners, we will not retreat even one step back from implementing the alternative local government model. We will continue to maintain our democratic, ecological, women-oriented and socialist municipality understanding against the ruling, monist, sexist and rent-based municipality understanding of the system.

This report shall put a mark in the history by tracing the truth and bringing the facts to light in a political atmosphere where the facts are reversed by the hand of the government.

