

A person wearing a grey jacket and a dark cap is pointing towards a large pile of weapons and military equipment. The background shows a group of people sitting at a long table in an outdoor setting.

**INDEPENDENT LEGAL
MISSION ON THE
PEACE PROCESS IN
TÜRKIYE**

**POST-MISSION
REPORT**

PUBLISHED MAY 2026



Unione delle Camere Penali Italiane



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

- AKP** - Justice and Development Party
CHP - Republican People's Party
CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child
DEM - Peoples' Equality and Democracy Party
ECtHR - European Court of Human Rights
EMEP - Labour Party
HDP - Peoples' Democratic Party
ICCPR - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
MHP - Nationalist Movement Party
PKK - Kurdistan's Workers Party
TIP - Turkish Workers' Party
Yeni Yol - New Path Party



1. INTRODUCTION

The Independent Legal Mission on the Peace Process in Türkiye (the Mission) is an initiative established under the auspices of the European Association of Lawyers for Democracy and World Human Rights (ELDH) and the Association for Democracy and International Law (MAF-DAD). In addition to lawyers affiliated with these organisations, the Mission was also constituted with the institutional participation of the International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI), the Union of Italian Penal Chambers (UCPI) and Esculca.

The objective of the Mission is to assess ongoing developments related to the peace process in the Turkish-Kurdish conflict and to contribute, from an independent and legally grounded perspective, to the achievement of a just and lasting peace. Guided by the principles set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Peace (A/RES/71/189), the Mission seeks to promote a resolution rooted in justice and respect for human rights through dialogue, neutrality, and rigorous legal analysis, while fully respecting the sovereignty and institutional framework of the Republic of Türkiye.

The Mission situates its work within the broader context of the Turkish-Kurdish conflict, a complex and evolving issue involving questions of identity, governance, and political participation. Since 1984, the conflict involved armed hostilities between the Turkish state and the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), alongside ongoing legal and political debates concerning cultural rights, decentralisation, and the application of counterterrorism legislation. The issue engages multiple branches of law, including constitutional law, international human rights law, and, in certain periods, international humanitarian law. Despite earlier attempts at de-escalation, including the 2012-2015 "solution process," structural challenges and competing political interpretations continue to shape both the conflict and the prospects for peace.

Recent developments mark a new phase in the process, particularly following the February 2025 call by PKK's leader, Abdullah Öcalan, for the end of armed struggle. This phase includes ceasefire declarations, renewed political contacts, and institutional initiatives such as parliamentary engagement and discussions on disarmament and reintegration frameworks. These developments indicate a potential shift from armed confrontation toward political dialogue, while also raising important legal and institutional questions. In this context, the Mission provides an ongoing assessment of both emerging opportunities and challenges, contributing to efforts aimed at building a sustainable peace grounded in the rule of law, democratic governance, and respect for fundamental rights.



2. METHODOLOGY

The Mission's work is guided by principles of neutrality, transparency and constructive dialogue. Building on the full acknowledgement of the sovereignty of the Republic of Türkiye and its democratic institutions, the Mission seeks to gain an in-depth understanding of the challenges, opportunities, and concerns surrounding the current phase of the process, while facilitating open and respectful exchanges of views with all relevant actors.

The methodology underpinning this report combines comprehensive multi-stakeholder consultations with extensive desk-based research. During its first visit, the Mission engaged with a wide range of interlocutors, including human rights organisations, civil society actors, lawyers, and political representatives, including members of the "National Solidarity, Brotherhood and Democracy Commission" (the Commission) established within the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye.

In addition to these in-person consultations, the Mission continues to engage with additional stakeholders, including those with whom meetings were not possible due to scheduling constraints. The Mission has also formally requested authorisation to visit İmralı Prison and hopes that this request may be considered in due course.

3. BACKGROUND OF THE TURKISH-KURDISH CONFLICT

The issue commonly referred to as the Turkish-Kurdish conflict relates to a long-standing political and security dispute involving questions of governance, identity, and political participation within the Republic of Turkey. Since 1984, the conflict has involved armed confrontation between the Turkish state and the PKK, alongside broader legal and political debates concerning cultural rights, local governance, and the scope and application of counterterrorism legislation.^[1]

From a legal standpoint, the situation engages multiple bodies of law, including constitutional law, international human rights law, and counterterrorism legislation, and—during periods of sustained hostilities—raises questions regarding the applicability of international humanitarian law.^[2] The legal characterisation of the conflict, as well as the relevant normative frameworks governing it, remains the subject of ongoing debate among state authorities, legal scholars, and international observers.

3.1. The Kurdish Issue

Kurdish communities make up the second largest ethnic and linguistic group in Türkiye and are estimated to represent between 15 and 20 per cent of the country's population, although precise figures are difficult to determine due to the absence of official ethnic census data. Kurdish populations are concentrated primarily in the southeastern and eastern regions of the country, but significant Kurdish communities also reside in major urban centres across western Türkiye.^[3]

The modern Republic of Türkiye emerged following the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire after the First World War. The new state was established in 1923 under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and adopted a unitary constitutional framework emphasising territorial integrity and a highly centralised administrative structure.^[4]

During the early decades of the Republic, several uprisings took place in regions with significant Kurdish populations, including the Sheikh Said Rebellion (1925) and the Dersim Rebellion (1937-1938). These uprisings were suppressed by the state.^[5] In the years that followed, state policies placed restrictions on the public use of the Kurdish language and expressions of Kurdish cultural identity.^[6]

Interpretations of these developments differ. Some analyses situate these policies within the broader context of state-building following the collapse of a multi-ethnic empire, while others consider that they contributed to enduring grievances concerning cultural recognition, political representation, and regional socio-economic disparities.^[7]

The contemporary armed phase of the conflict began in 1984 when the PKK, founded in 1978 by Abdullah Öcalan, launched an insurgency against Turkish state institutions and security forces.^[8]

Initially advocating the establishment of an independent Kurdish state, the organisation later reformulated its political programme to emphasise various forms of autonomy and decentralised governance within existing state borders.^[9] The PKK has carried out attacks against military and security personnel and, at times, against civilian targets.

Türkiye designates the PKK as a terrorist organisation under domestic law. The same designation is maintained by the European Union and the United States Department of State.^[10] Armed confrontation

intensified, particularly during the 1990s, resulting in significant casualties, destruction of some 3000 villages^[11] in Kurdish regions by state forces and large-scale internal displacement.^[12] The capture of Abdullah Öcalan in 1999 led to a temporary decrease in hostilities, although armed clashes resumed intermittently in subsequent years.^[13]

Under the Constitution of Türkiye, the state is defined as an indivisible entity with a unitary structure. Kurdish identity is not formally recognised as a minority category under the constitutional order.^[14]

Despite this framework, Kurdish political participation has taken place through political parties operating within the Turkish parliamentary system. Over the past decades, several pro-Kurdish parties have been established. A number of these parties were subsequently dissolved by the Constitutional Court on grounds including alleged links with the PKK or threats to the territorial integrity of the state.^[15]

Perhaps the most notable pro-Kurdish political party in recent years, the Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP), was founded in 2012 and succeeded in entering the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Legal proceedings have been initiated against a number of party members and elected representatives under anti-terror legislation, raising legal questions regarding the relationship between counterterrorism measures and the protection of political rights.^[16] Following increasing legal pressure on the HDP, the pro-Kurdish political movement has continued its parliamentary representation through the Peoples' Equality and Democracy Party (DEM Party), which has emerged as its political successor in recent electoral processes.

The Turkish authorities address the PKK insurgency primarily through counterterrorism legislation and security operations carried out by military and law-enforcement bodies. Türkiye's Anti-Terror Law (Law No. 3713),¹ together with related provisions of the Criminal Code, provides the legal framework governing the prosecution of terrorism-related offences. These provisions have been applied in cases involving alleged membership of a terrorist organisation, dissemination of propaganda for such organisations, and other related acts.^[17]

International human rights bodies have expressed concern regarding the breadth and interpretation of certain provisions of these laws, particularly where their application may affect the exercise of freedom of expression, freedom of association, and political participation.^[18]

The conflict also has regional dimensions due to the presence of Kurdish populations in neighbouring states, including Iraq, Syria, and Iran. Türkiye has conducted military operations against PKK positions in northern Iraq and, in certain contexts, against Kurdish-affiliated armed groups in northern Syria. Turkish authorities have justified these operations on the basis of the right of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.^[19] Legal debate surrounding these operations concerns issues such as the sovereignty of territorial states, the requirements of necessity and proportionality in the use of force, and obligations relating to civilian protection under international law.

3.2. The 2012-2015 solution process

Between 2012 and 2015, Turkish authorities initiated a political initiative aimed at reducing hostilities and exploring the possibility of a negotiated settlement. This initiative became widely known as the "solution process" (*çözüm süreci*).^[20]

The process began with contacts between representatives of the Turkish state and Abdullah Öcalan, who has been imprisoned since 1999. These contacts were conducted through intelligence channels and parliamentary delegations. In March 2013, a public message attributed to Öcalan called for a ceasefire and for the withdrawal of PKK fighters from Turkish territory.^[21]

Following this call, a ceasefire was declared, and armed confrontations decreased significantly during 2013 and much of 2014. During this period, the Turkish government also established a "Wise Persons

Committee” composed of academics, civil society figures, and public personalities tasked with engaging communities across the country and facilitating public dialogue concerning the peace process.^[22]

The negotiations were not formalised through a publicly signed agreement. Rather, the process evolved through indirect contacts and public statements. Issues reported to have been discussed included the possible disarmament and demobilisation of PKK combatants, legal and constitutional reforms, expanded cultural rights, and questions relating to local governance and political participation.^[23]

In February 2015, a joint public statement commonly referred to as the “Dolmabahçe Declaration” was presented in Istanbul by representatives of the government and members of the Kurdish political movement. The declaration outlined a series of discussion points relating to democratisation and the potential disarmament of the PKK.^[24]

Subsequently, disagreements emerged regarding the interpretation and status of the declaration. Political developments also affected the trajectory of the process. In June 2015, the Peoples’ Democratic Party (HDP) entered the Turkish parliament after surpassing the national electoral threshold.

In July 2015, following a series of violent incidents—including a deadly attack in the town of Suruç and subsequent killings of Turkish security personnel claimed by PKK-affiliated elements—hostilities resumed. Armed confrontations spread to several urban areas in southeastern Turkey.^[25]

Security operations, as referred to by Turkish authorities, were conducted in multiple Kurdish-majority municipalities and were accompanied by curfews, destruction of property in certain districts, and displacement of residents. Legal proceedings were initiated against elected municipal officials, and state-appointed trustees replaced several local administrations.^[26] The ceasefire associated with the peace process effectively ended in 2015, and the armed conflict resumed thereafter. Following the attempted coup d’état in July 2016, Türkiye declared a nationwide state of emergency that remained in force until July 2018. During this period, a series of emergency decrees were adopted which affected local governance structures, civil society organisations, and political representation, particularly in municipalities in the southeastern regions of the country.

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4. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS (2024-2026)

In **October 2024** a new political initiative concerning the Kurdish issue in Türkiye emerged following public statements made in the Turkish Grand National Assembly by Devlet Bahçeli, leader of the Nationalist Movement Party (MHP). In these remarks, Bahçeli indicated that a new phase aimed at ending the armed conflict between the Turkish state and the PKK could begin if the imprisoned Kurdish political leader Abdullah Öcalan issued a public call encouraging the organisation to end armed activities.^[27] The statement was followed by public comments from representatives of the Turkish government,

including President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, who indicated that the possibility of ending the armed conflict could be considered if the PKK renounced armed struggle and dissolved its structure.^[28] These statements marked the beginning of a new political initiative that subsequently led to a series of contacts and institutional developments.

Following these developments, the DEM Party, which represents the pro-Kurdish political movement in the Turkish parliament, began communicating with Abdullah Öcalan, who has been detained since 1999 at İmralı Island Prison in the Sea of Marmara.



Under authorisation from the Turkish Ministry of Justice, delegations from the DEM Party conducted a series of visits to the prison. These delegations included members of parliament such as Pervin Buldan and Sırrı Süreyya Önder, among others. Following each visit, the delegation issued public statements communicating the content of discussions with Öcalan and conveying messages attributed to him to the public and to political actors.^[29] Several meetings between DEM Party representatives and Öcalan took place during late 2024 and early 2025.

On **27 February 2025**, following one of these meetings at İmralı prison, a written message attributed to Abdullah Öcalan was made public by the DEM Party delegation. In this statement, Öcalan called on the PKK to convene a congress and to consider dissolving its organisational structure and ending the armed struggle against the Turkish state.^[30] The message indicated that the Kurdish question should be addressed through democratic political mechanisms rather than armed confrontation.

Shortly after the publication of this message, the PKK issued a declaration announcing a ceasefire beginning on **1 March 2025**. In this declaration, the organisation stated that it would follow the direction outlined in Öcalan's message and that preparations would begin for a congress at which the future of the organization would be discussed. In the following weeks, representatives of the organization confirmed that preparations for such a congress were underway in areas of northern Iraq where the PKK maintains bases.^[31]

Between **5 and 7 May 2025**, the PKK held what it described as its twelfth congress.^[32] Following the congress, on **12 May 2025**, the organisation released a declaration stating that it had decided to dissolve its organizational structure and to end its strategy of armed struggle against the Turkish state. The declaration referred to the February 2025 message attributed to Abdullah Öcalan and stated that the decision had been adopted in response to that call. In the months that followed, several developments related to the implementation of this decision

were reported.

In **July 2025**, a group of PKK members participated in a symbolic ceremony in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq during which a number of weapons were publicly destroyed.^[33]

Later in 2025, statements attributed to the organisation indicated that its fighters were withdrawing from positions inside Turkish territory toward areas located in northern Iraq.^[34]

Political contacts also took place in Ankara during this period. On **10 April 2025**, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan received DEM Party representatives Pervin Buldan and Sırrı Süreyya Önder^[35] at the Presidential Complex in Ankara.^[36] The meeting was attended by senior state officials, including İbrahim Kalın, head of the National Intelligence Organization. According to official statements released following the meeting, the discussions addressed the developments following the February statement and the ceasefire announced by the PKK.

Parallel to these developments, the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye initiated the creation of a parliamentary commission to examine legal and political questions connected with the developments that had followed the February 2025 statement. In **August 2025**, the parliament established the "National Solidarity, Brotherhood and Democracy Commission" (Milli Dayanışma, Kardeşlik ve Demokrasi Komisyonu, the Commission), composed of 51 members of parliament representing the political parties holding seats in the legislature.^[37] Members were drawn from the Justice and Development Party (AKP Party), the Republican People's Party (CHP), the DEM Party, the MHP, Yeni Yol (the New Path Party), and several smaller parties represented in parliament. The establishment of the Commission was overseen by the Speaker of Parliament, Numan Kurtulmuş. The Commission began its work in August 2025 and held several meetings during the following months in which members discussed institutional and legal questions related to the new dialogue.

During one of its meetings in **November 2025** the Commission voted to authorize the creation of a parliamentary delegation to visit Abdullah Öcalan at İmralı prison in order to obtain information regarding the developments related to the process. The proposed delegation included members of parliament from different political parties represented in the Commission, including Hüseyin Yayman from the AKP, Feti Yıldız from the MHP, and Gülistan Kılıç Koçyiğit from DEM. The organization of such a visit required authorization and coordination with the Turkish Ministry of Justice and the prison administration responsible for İmralı Island.^[38]

At the beginning of 2026, the parliamentary Commission completed a report summarising the discussions conducted during its meetings, and identifying several legal questions associated with the developments that had taken place during the previous year and proposing recommendations for the next steps. The report refers to issues including the legal framework applicable to members of armed organizations who renounce violence, questions concerning possible reintegration mechanisms, and broader legislative provisions connected to the process.^[39]

The report was voted upon by the Commission on **18 February 2026**, with a qualified majority: 47 votes in favour, 2 votes against, and 1 abstention.^[40] The two 'no' votes were cast by the Turkish Workers' Party (TİP) and the Labour Party (EMEP), both of which publicly stated objections to elements of the report, including its framing of the conflict and the absence of what they described as sufficiently robust democratic analysis and references to core issues such as mother-tongue rights and unsolved political crimes. A CHP member, Türkan Elçi, abstained, citing the report's omission of a dedicated section on unresolved political killings. Representatives of the AKP, MHP, DEM and other groups voted in favor of adoption, although the DEM Party formally attached an annotation (şerh) expressing reservations about the use of certain terms such as "Terörsüz Türkiye" and "terror" in the report's language, and preferring conceptualisation more in line with the official name of the committee, "National Solidarity, Brotherhood and Democracy", or

relating to its subject matter, the Kurdish question. The document was subsequently transmitted to the National Assembly parliament for further consideration. The legal and institutional implications of these developments are examined in greater detail in subsequent sections of this report.

During the same period, additional visits by DEM Party representatives to Abdullah Öcalan continued under the authorisation of the Turkish authorities. On **27 February 2026**, one year after his initial statement, another message attributed to Öcalan was made public following a visit by DEM Party representatives to İmralı prison.^[41] In this message, Öcalan referred to the developments that had taken place during the preceding year and reiterated the call for the continuation of a transition from armed conflict to political engagement. The message called for the adoption of legal measures that would support a democratic political process and referred to the need for legislation addressing the transition from armed activity to civilian political participation. The message also referred to the importance of developing legal guarantees and institutional arrangements capable of supporting a political framework in which the Kurdish question could be addressed through democratic mechanisms. Further analysis of the legal and political implications of this statement is presented in later sections of this report.



5. INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Kurdish question in Türkiye is governed by a dense body of international human rights law, minority-rights standards, humanitarian principles, and regional European instruments that together frame the obligations of the State in both peacetime, conflict and peacebuilding contexts. It situates itself at the crossroads between fundamental freedoms, political participation, minority rights, local governance, internal displacement, counter-terrorism measures, accountability for past abuses, and the protection of civilians.

The **UN Declaration on the Right to Peace** (A/RES/71/189)^[42] offers an important overarching normative lens, affirming that peace should be understood as a condition in which human rights are promoted and protected, and that States should build peace through equality, justice, and the rule of law.^[41] In its preamble, the Declaration acknowledges that “all measures taken in the fight against terrorism must be in compliance with the obligations of States under international law” and that “the promotion and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law are essential to the fight against terrorism, and [...] effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but are complementary and mutually reinforcing.” It is further recognised “that peace is not only the absence of conflict but also requires a positive, dynamic participatory process where dialogue is encouraged and conflicts are solved in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation.”

Under the international human rights legal framework, Türkiye is bound by a range of treaties, including the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** (ICCPR)^[43] and the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**^[44], as well as the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination**^[45] and the **Convention on the Rights of the Child** (CRC)^[46]. Among the international standards, the 1992 **UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities** is of particular relevance.^[47] These instruments enshrine a range of fundamental rights that are directly relevant to the matters under consideration, including equality and non-discrimination, the right to life and security, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association, political participation, and protections relating to minority cultural rights from childhood onwards.

In this context, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has stressed that the impact of anti-terrorism related policies must be assessed not only through the lens of security, but also through their effect on minority communities, political pluralism, and equal enjoyment of rights, as anti-terrorism legislation must not result in violations of fundamental rights.^[48]

It should be noted that Türkiye made a reservation to the ICCPR, in respect of Article 27, and the CRC, in respect of Articles 17, 29 and 30, stating that they would be interpreted and applied in line with the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey^[49] and the Treaty of Lausanne^[50]. In fact, Türkiye adopts a restrictive interpretation of the Treaty of Lausanne, as precluding it from recognising “minorities” other than those specified in its Article 1.^[51] However, UN Human Rights bodies noted that the Treaty of Lausanne does not contain any prohibition to the recognition of other groups as minorities.^[52]

At regional level, Türkiye is a member of the Council of Europe and is a party to the **European Convention on Human Rights**.^[53] Individuals within Turkish jurisdiction therefore have the right to bring applications before the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). The ECtHR has issued numerous judgments concerning events arising in the context of the conflict. These judgments have addressed, inter alia, the right to life, the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment, freedom of expression, freedom of association, property rights, and due process guarantees.

Notable cases include *Selahattin Demirtaş v. Turkey* (GC, 2020)^[54], in which the Court found violations related to the applicant's pre-trial detention and political rights, and in which the Grand Chamber additionally found a violation of Article 18 in conjunction with Article 5 – concluding that detention served the ulterior purpose of stifling pluralism – and invoked Article 46 to order immediate release; and *Yüksekdağ v. Turkey* (2022)^[55], which found definitive violations of Articles 5(1), 5(3), 10, 18, and Article 3 of Protocol No. 1. Other cases brought before the Court have concerned matters such as village destruction, enforced disappearances, restrictions on political parties, prosecutions of journalists and elected officials, and limitations on political speech. The "right to hope" principle, meaning the possibility of review or conditional release for prisoners serving life sentences, was conceptualised in *Vinter and Others v. United Kingdom* [GC] (2013)^[56], *Öcalan (No. 2)* (2014)^[57] and the related cases (*Kaytan, Gurban, Boltan*) applied the Vinter principle to Turkey for the first time.

A further legal question frequently raised in academic and policy discussions concerns whether particular phases of the conflict reach the threshold of a non-international armed conflict under international humanitarian law.

The Turkish authorities generally characterise the situation as a counterterrorism matter governed by domestic law. Some legal analyses, however, suggest that the sustained armed confrontations between Turkish state forces and an organised armed group such as the PKK meet the criteria to be considered a non-international armed conflict, therefore falling within the scope of Common Article 3 of the **Geneva Conventions** and **customary international humanitarian law**.^[58] Such interpretation has been supported by rulings of the ECtHR^[59] and of the Brussels Court of Appeal.^[60]

Where applicable, international humanitarian law rules establish minimum standards binding on all parties, including the protection of civilians, the humane treatment of detainees, and the prohibition of torture and attacks directed against non-combatants. Human rights organisations have documented allegations of violations by both Turkish security forces and the PKK, including incidents affecting civilian populations.^[61]



6. FINDINGS OF THE MISSION

The Mission's work commenced shortly after the approval and public release of the National Solidarity, Brotherhood and Democracy Commission's Report (the Report).^[62] The aspirations and areas of consensus reflected in the Report therefore provide a framework for the Mission's assessment of the process to date and the next steps.

The Commission's report-Overview.

Below is a summary of the Report's key elements as they pertain to the conflict, disarmament, reintegration, and democratization processes. The presentation reflects the Report's positions and recommendations, and does not constitute endorsement or interpretation by the Mission.

The Report frames the process ("süreç") as a legal and political framework aimed at strengthening parliamentary oversight, binding the administration to law, and enhancing societal trust. It emphasizes that the authority, experience, and representativeness of Parliament are central safeguards against internal and external interferences^[63], and that the process must include all sectors of society alongside political representatives. The report explicitly states that MPs acted on behalf of the nation, irrespective of party affiliation.

A critical threshold in the process is identified as the verified disarmament of the PKK, with the report stressing that verification processes must be *objective, measurable, transparent, and auditable through coordination among relevant state institutions*. Verification is framed not only as a declaration of the end of armed threat but as the starting point for implementing legal and policy measures. The report notes a general agreement among political parties on the need for *legal regulations governing disarmament, dissolution, and weapon handover*.

The report recommends *a temporary, independent law to govern the disarmament process and its aftermath*. According to the report, this law should define the post-disarmament legal status of former PKK members, facilitate their safe reintegration into society, ensure permanent rejection of violence, and prevent perceptions of impunity. The report underscores that *the law should be clear, comprehensive, and sensitive to societal expectations, leaving minimal room for interpretive expansion*.

In addition, the report highlights the importance of enabling former members to adapt to societal life, including measures that support public order and community integration. Economic and social programs in affected regions are identified as priorities to increase societal capacity for reintegration. The report proposes establishing a *monitoring and reporting mechanism* within the executive branch to ensure coordination, transparency, and accountability, with regular reports submitted to Parliament.



Regarding democratization, the Report stresses the need for a secure political environment where ideas can be expressed freely and peacefully. It asserts that violence, threats, and terrorism undermine democratic deliberation. The report calls for full compliance with European Court of Human Rights and Constitutional Court of Türkiye decisions, and recommends reviewing criminal, penal, and detention laws to align with international treaties to which Türkiye is a party. *Reforms should also ensure freedom of assembly, expression, and political participation, as well as enhance pluralism, transparency, and accountability in party and election law.* The report stresses that societal cohesion should respect diverse views under shared democratic values.

The Report addresses local governance, advocating for *stronger democratic standards in municipal administration.* It recommends that administrative oversight powers be exercised in accordance with democratic norms, that municipal elections reflect representative participation, and that human rights institutions be strengthened to safeguard equality and fairness. Legislation amendments are recommended so that, in the event that a mayor is removed from office, the election for their replacement will be conducted solely by the municipal council. These measures are presented as essential for sustainable democratic development.

In conclusion, the Report frames lasting peace and societal integration as contingent upon the management of disarmament, reintegration, and democratization. It asserts that security measures alone are insufficient, and that democratic citizenship, equality-based fraternity, and institutional transparency are essential for sustainable peace. The Report is not binding; rather, it positions its recommendations as a structured reference for legislative and administrative action, emphasizing parliamentary oversight, legal clarity, and inclusive policy-making as foundational. The report also clarifies that its content reflects the collective deliberations and consensus of the Commission, intended to guide political and public decision-making, and does not represent external endorsement or opinion.

6.1. The Commission's Work

The Mission considers the establishment of the Commission to be a significant institutional development. It marked a shift from earlier attempts to address the Kurdish question through informal or back-channel discussions, and for the first time it created a formal space for discussion where parliamentary groups reached common ground on a framework addressing the issue under the legislature's roof. This in itself constitutes an important procedural achievement, not least because it demonstrates a measure of cross-party consensus on the need to engage the issue through institutional rather than exclusively executive-driven channels. The Commission was not expected to be a forum for resolving the Kurdish issue in its entirety. Rather, it constitutes an initial stage in what must be understood as a long-term process requiring incremental steps and sustained political engagement.

At the same time, the Mission notes that the process within the Commission remained limited in several respects. From a procedural standpoint, while it is commendable that the Commission sought to consult a broad range of societal actors - inviting non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, bar associations, and other groups to give evidence - civic participation seemed to remain limited both in scope and influence. Consultations largely took place at a late stage of the process, and views expressed were recorded without creating structured space to deliberate on the input received or consider how it might inform the Commission's work, meaning that civil society recommendations were not substantively reflected in the final report. The Mission further notes that civil society inclusion should not be understood as a completed step but rather as the beginning of a continuing process: the consultation phase alone does not ensure that the concerns raised are carried forward into implementation. In this regard, the Mission considers that a more meaningful civil society engagement would significantly strengthen the legitimacy and solidity of the process going forward.

The Mission also notes the limited representation of women within the Commission. Although women were included among the members, they remained significantly underrepresented, with 10 of the 51 Commission members being women. The fact that the drafting MPs were all male further reinforces the impression that women were not adequately represented in the formulation of the final text. This underrepresentation has substantive consequences for the Report's content: the Mission notes the absence of gender perspectives within the Report, which contains no references to women's participation in the peace process and does not address the specific needs of women affected by conflict. The Mission considers that future stages of the process should address this gap, including through the creation of mechanisms to investigate sexual and gender-based violence, the meaningful inclusion of women in peace negotiations and reintegration programmes, and the development of social reintegration plans for women who may have participated in armed groups. A comprehensive peace process must engage with the full societal impact of the conflict.

The Mission further considers that the Commission's understanding of the conflict was shaped by the Government's framing of the process as a "Terror-free Türkiye" initiative. This approach is mirrored in the Report, which adopts a predominantly security-based lens. The repeated use of the term "terrorism," including its appearance 137 times in the report, contrasts sharply with the limited and indirect treatment of issues such as the Kurdish language, which appears only in the minutes. This was also reflected in the divergent public reception of the Report: media coverage of the vote underscored that, despite broad support for the Report's recommendations among most parties in the Commission, there were divergent analyses of its content and terminology both within and outside Parliament, reflecting differing understandings of the conflict's nature and appropriate legal framing.^[63]

The Mission considers that accurately identifying the nature of a problem is a prerequisite for designing effective solutions. The Kurdish issue fundamentally involves questions of language, identity, political participation, and democratic rights, and a framework that does not engage with these dimensions risks limiting the scope of available solutions. The Mission notes that a central objective of the process should be to move the Kurdish issue from a conflict and violence framework into a political and civil one, progressing from what might be characterised as a "negative peace," understood as the cessation of armed confrontation, toward a "positive peace," involving structural reforms addressing political rights, democratic participation, cultural recognition, and social integration.

The Mission further notes that the Kurdish issue extends beyond a purely domestic dimension, carrying significant regional and international implications. Developments in neighbouring regions - particularly in northeastern Syria and among Kurdish communities in bordering countries - mean that the outcome of the process could have wider regional consequences. In this broader context, the Mission underscores that the objective must be the construction of an enduring and "honourable peace," achieved through gradual but consistent steps capable of transforming the conflict from a violent confrontation into a political and civil dialogue.

Moreover, while the Commission's work and the Report contain important conclusions concerning the ambitions of the process, it remains insufficiently detailed in terms of implementation. The Report sets out broad objectives, but does not provide concrete measures, timelines, or mechanisms for delivery. As such, its value lies more in articulating aspirations than in offering an operational roadmap. For the process to advance meaningfully, these ambitions will need to be translated into specific and actionable steps.

In addition, a more implicit but widely shared concern related to the perceived level of political commitment underpinning the process. While not always expressed in direct or uniform terms, several interlocutors indicated that their reservations were linked not only to the limited scope of the report but also to uncertainties regarding the extent to which the ruling majority is prepared to pursue meaningful and sustained reforms. This suggests that, alongside substantive gaps in the report, questions of trust and political will constitute an important underlying dimension shaping stakeholders' responses.

6.2. Representation

The Mission notes that the question of representation, meaning who participates in the process, in

what capacity and under which conditions, is central to the credibility and effectiveness of any peace initiative. In this respect, the current process raises important considerations regarding both the role of the DEM Party and the position of Abdullah Öcalan.

The Mission recognises that the DEM Party plays a significant representative role in giving voice to the demands and interests of the Kurdish population, particularly as regards democratic reforms, cultural recognition, and the protection of fundamental rights. At the same time, the Mission considers that elements related to disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration require direct engagement with the PKK and, therefore, with its leadership. In this sense, the roles of political representation and conflict resolution, while complementary, are distinct and cannot be conflated.

The Mission noted that Mr. Öcalan's role in initiating the current phase of the process is broadly acknowledged, and that his continued relevance to its progress is widely recognised. His capacity to engage meaningfully in the process is therefore not a peripheral matter but a structural condition for its advancement.

Against this background, the Mission notes with concern that Mr. Öcalan's detention conditions at the island prison of İmralı, where he has been held for 27 years under particularly severe restrictions, are not addressed anywhere in the Commission's report. For a period of approximately ten years prior to the current process he was held in near-complete isolation, and for four years his lawyers were denied any access to him. The Mission understands that the İmralı administration retains full discretion over who may visit, under what conditions, and that basic guarantees of confidentiality are not ensured. These conditions are incompatible with the requirements of structured, meaningful negotiation.

Comparative experience from other conflict resolution processes underscores this point. The South African peace process accelerated decisively in 1990 when the government took steps toward reform, including releasing Nelson Mandela from prison, a precondition that proved indispensable to the credibility and progress of negotiations. Indeed, as Mandela himself stated when rejecting an earlier offer of conditional release: "only free men can negotiate; prisoners cannot enter into contracts".^[64] The ability of a key negotiating figure to engage with full agency, to consult freely with relevant stakeholders, and to communicate under guarantees of confidentiality are essential structural conditions for any dialogue to advance meaningfully.

In this context, the Mission wishes to highlight the binding force of the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, including the 2014 judgment in *Öcalan v. Turkey* (No. 2), and evolving international human rights standards concerning long-term detention, human dignity, and the preservation of prospects for future reintegration, a principle referred to as the "right to hope." This jurisprudence holds that life sentences must be subject to genuine review, ensuring that prisoners retain a meaningful possibility of release. The Mission notes that the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers issued a resolution in September 2024 calling on Türkiye to swiftly and effectively implement the relevant ECtHR rulings, including with specific reference to Mr. Öcalan's case.^[65]

The Mission considers that, as the process develops, creating the conditions for Mr. Öcalan to engage in structured and confidential communication with relevant actors would represent an essential step forward. Such communication may, where appropriate and in accordance with applicable law, involve representatives of the Kurdish political movement, competent Turkish authorities, legal counsels, and possibly national and international actors. The Mission recognises that this is a sensitive matter requiring careful consideration, and encourages all parties to reflect on how such conditions might be established in a manner consistent with Türkiye's legal framework and international obligations.

6.3. Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration

The Mission considers that advancing an effective disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) process will require the establishment of a clear legal and technical framework providing adequate guarantees to PKK members. Such frameworks typically encompass legal, security, and social guarantees working in concert, and the Mission considers all three dimensions to be necessary components of any credible and durable process in the present context.

In terms of sequencing, the creation of such a framework and clarity concerning the legal status of those who agree to demobilise must go hand in hand with the disarmament process itself. Indeed, the Mission considers this a necessary preliminary step for disarmament to take place at all. The framework will need to address the situation of PKK members across different circumstances, whether they are currently imprisoned, in the mountains, or in asylum abroad. In this regard, the Mission notes that the release of PKK members or alleged affiliates imprisoned for non-violent offences would constitute an important confidence-building measure and an early signal of good faith. A phased approach is strongly recommended throughout this process, so as to avoid the risk of stalemate that would arise from seeking unilateral concessions from any single party.

A further issue that requires explicit legal clarification is the effect of the PKK's declared dissolution in May 2025 on Turkey's domestic legal framework, in particular under Law No. 3713 on the Fight Against Terrorism and in relation to ongoing or pending prosecutions for membership and related offences. While the dissolution reportedly took place in accordance with the organization's internal decision-making procedures, its legal consequences under domestic law remain uncertain. It is not established whether the cessation of the organisation's activities has any impact on its continued designation as a terrorist organisation, nor whether it should have any bearing on the legal characterisation of past conduct or on the continuation of criminal proceedings against alleged members. This uncertainty is particularly significant in the context of a potential DDR process, as legal clarity on the status of individuals associated with the organisation is a prerequisite for predictable reintegration pathways and consistent judicial practice. A coherent legal framework would therefore need to address whether, and under what conditions, organisational dissolution may be taken into account in prosecutorial discretion, sentencing, or review of ongoing cases, in order to ensure both legal certainty and the credibility of any broader peace and reintegration architecture.

The Mission also notes that amendments to existing legislation, particularly the Anti-Terror Law and related provisions in the penal code, may be necessary to create a viable legal framework for disarmament and reintegration. Without such legal reforms, disarmament alone would not address the broader conditions that gave rise to the conflict.

On the substance of the Commission's Report, while certain mechanisms related to disarmament verification are proposed, the broader components of a comprehensive DDR process remain underdeveloped. The Mission recommends that future stages of the process develop a detailed framework for the social reintegration of former combatants, addressing legal protection from prosecution and discrimination, access to employment, and the conditions for community acceptance. Ensuring these elements will be essential to translating disarmament into the long-term stability that the process ultimately seeks to achieve.

The Mission further considers that a key role could be played by third parties and international organisations, contributing technical expertise to the operationalisation of the DDR process. In its current design, these functions would fall primarily to the Turkish military and intelligence services, an arrangement that the Mission considers unlikely to foster the trust between parties that a successful DDR process requires. The involvement of neutral international actors should therefore be taken into consideration as the process advances.

Finally, the Mission underscores that the DDR process must be carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace, and security. This means ensuring the meaningful participation of women at all stages of the process, addressing their specific protection needs as well as those of children, and reinforcing the role of women in promoting sustainable and inclusive peace. These are not supplementary considerations but integral components of any DDR framework that aspires to be comprehensive and durable.

6.4. Democratisation

The Mission considers that the DDR process cannot be pursued in isolation; it must unfold in parallel with a broader process of democratisation aimed at strengthening public confidence in the rule of law. In this respect, the Commission's report itself acknowledges this connection, which the Mission welcomes as an important recognition.

A particularly significant element in this regard is the commitment to ensuring the execution of judgments of the Constitutional Court and the European Court of Human Rights. The Mission underscores that compliance with these rulings is a binding legal obligation but also carries value from a conflict resolution perspective, serving as a confidence-building measure that, in some cases, would not require new legislation.

Certain judgments were frequently raised during the Mission's meetings as illustrative of matters directly relevant to the dialogue process, including *Selahattin Demirtaş v. Turkey* (No. 2), concerning prolonged pre-trial detention and political pluralism, and *Kavala v. Turkey*, relating to findings of unlawful detention and the requirement of compliance with the Court's final judgment. The Mission notes that the persistent failure to implement these rulings has contributed to legal uncertainty and weakened trust in institutional mechanisms. Ensuring the effective implementation of judicial decisions is an essential component of restoring confidence in the legal system.

The Mission also notes a broad consensus among the actors it met that legal amendments will be necessary for the process to consolidate, particularly, though not exclusively, in the sphere of criminal and anti-terrorism legislation, as highlighted by numerous international human rights organisations. At the same time, the Mission wishes to emphasise that significant progress need not await legislative reform alone. Administrative acts and decrees can have an immediate and meaningful impact. In this respect, for instance, the removal of elected pro-Kurdish mayors from numerous municipalities and their replacement with state-appointed trustees has been a significant source of grievance; their reinstatement would represent an important confidence-building step for the Kurdish population and a concrete signal of the government's commitment to the process.

The mission further notes that several stakeholders identified the absence of transitional justice mechanisms as a gap that the process has yet to address. Truth-seeking initiatives, reconciliation processes and accountability for past human rights violations remain outstanding issues. In particular, the demands of victims' groups, including the "Saturday Mothers," who continue to call for clarity regarding enforced disappearances, speak to the need for the process to engage with the legacy of past abuses. Addressing these legal issues would not only strengthen the rule of law but also create the deeper conditions necessary for long-term reconciliation.

6.5. Political, Cultural and Linguistic Rights

The Mission notes the absence of references to political, cultural, and linguistic rights in the Commission's Report, and considers this a significant gap given the centrality of these issues to a comprehensive resolution. The Kurdish issue is, at its core, rooted in questions of identity, language, and political recognition; any peace process that does not engage seriously with these dimensions risks addressing symptoms rather than causes.

Looking ahead, the Mission considers that progress on cultural and linguistic rights need not await constitutional reform. A range of administrative and policy measures could be pursued in the interim, including, among others, the public funding of Kurdish language education at third level, the inclusion of Kurdish language productions in Ministry of Culture screenings, the addition of Kurdish to public announcements in settings such as transport and healthcare, and the broader use of Kurdish in administrative and health contexts as a means of ensuring more equitable access to public services. Such steps would carry both practical and symbolic significance and could contribute meaningfully to building trust within affected communities.

The Mission further acknowledges the concern raised by some stakeholders that implementing certain aspects of language recognition would likely require constitutional reform. However, any future constitutional process would need to be carefully managed so as not to be exploited for purposes beyond the scope of language and cultural rights reforms. The Mission considers this a legitimate consideration that reinforces the case for pursuing available non-constitutional avenues in the first instance, while the broader political conditions for constitutional amendment are progressively developed.

On local governance, the Mission reiterates its earlier observations concerning the removal of elected

mayors and their replacement with state-appointed trustees. Stakeholders consistently identified this as an issue with significant implications for democratic representation and public confidence in local governance. The restoration of elected municipal representatives could play an important role in facilitating dialogue and building trust within affected communities. However, the Mission notes that the report does not address this matter in any detail.

6.6. Regional Dimension

The mission underscores the need to take due account of the situation of Kurdish populations across neighboring countries, notably in Syria, including the Autonomous Administration of North and East Syria (Rojava). In this regard, it noted that the political, security, and humanitarian conditions prevailing in these areas continue to have a direct bearing on developments in Turkey. While acknowledging the importance of broader regional stabilization, the mission emphasizes that ongoing challenges in these contexts remain intrinsically linked to the prospects for progress, and should therefore be duly considered within any forward-looking assessment of the process and its wider regional dynamics.



6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Mission considers this process to represent a genuine and important opportunity, both for the resolution of a long-standing conflict and for a broader process of democratisation and human rights protection in Türkiye, with positive potential implications for the wider region. For this potential to be realised, the process will need to be pursued with transparency, inclusivity, and genuine sustained political commitment. The observations offered in this report, spanning questions of representation, DDR, democratisation, and the recognition of political, cultural, and linguistic rights, are intended as a constructive contribution to stakeholders' reflections on a process that is inherently complex and where the careful balancing of competing rights and interests is unavoidable.

On the role of the international community, the Mission recognises that Türkiye has indicated a preference for conducting this process as an internal matter, without the involvement of third parties as mediators or conveners. The Mission respects this position while nonetheless considering that meaningful space exists for constructive international engagement. Such engagement could take a range of forms, including the provision of technical expertise in support of DDR operationalisation, assistance with legal and policy reform, support for compliance with international human rights obligations, and contributions to the effective implementation of ECtHR judgments. International actors could also, where appropriate and if acceptable to the parties, offer their services as guarantors of agreed frameworks. The Mission encourages all relevant actors to remain open to such forms of engagement, in the understanding that international experience and expertise can strengthen rather than substitute for domestic ownership of the process.

The following recommendations are therefore offered in a constructive and forward-looking spirit, with a view to supporting ongoing efforts toward a peaceful, democratic, and sustainable resolution of the issues discussed. They build on exchanges with a wide range of interlocutors and reflect comparative international experience, relevant legal standards, and the importance of fostering mutual trust among all stakeholders.

While mindful of the complexity and sensitivity of the context, these recommendations are intended as practical avenues for consideration, which could contribute to strengthening the rule of law, enhancing democratic governance, and creating enabling conditions for dialogue and long-term stability. Their implementation may be understood as a gradual and mutually reinforcing process, adaptable to evolving circumstances and undertaken in accordance with Türkiye's constitutional and legal framework.

1. Participation of civil society

- a) *Further steps could be taken to establish formal consultation mechanisms between government institutions and civil society organizations.*
- b) *Particular attention is encouraged to ensuring that participation is accessible and inclusive, including through the provision of adequate language and interpretation services.*
- c) *The regular publication of progress reports regarding the peace process and legislative reforms, may contribute to transparency, accountability, and public trust in the process.*

2. Representation

There appears to be broad recognition of the important role of Mr. Öcalan in initiating the current phase of the process, and his continued relevance remains significant, as reflected in his recent message of 27 February 2026.

a) If dialogue is to advance in a constructive and structured manner consideration could be given to his detention conditions being within a transparent and clearly defined legal framework, so as to enable structured, confidential, and lawful communication with relevant actors. Such communication may, where appropriate and in accordance with applicable law, involve representatives of the Kurdish political movement, competent Turkish authorities, and, where relevant, other national and international interlocutors.

b) In this context, attention may also be drawn to the binding force of the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, including the 2014 Öcalan v. Turkey (2) decision, as well as the evolving interpretation of international human rights standards concerning long-term detention, human dignity, and the preservation of prospects for reintegration, often referred to as the “right to hope.”

3. A Comprehensive DDR Framework

Consider the adoption of a comprehensive legal framework for DDR. This should include the adoption of a temporary and clearly defined legal framework regulating the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former members of armed organizations. Such a framework could be preceded by, and grounded in, a structured process of direct engagement and negotiation among the parties to the conflict, recognizing that sustainable DDR processes require political agreement and mutual confidence.

a) Legal guarantees may accompany or precede disarmament measures to provide certainty regarding the legal status of participants. In this regard, advancing an effective DDR process would benefit from the prior establishment of a clear legal and technical framework ensuring that reintegration takes place under appropriate legal and security guarantees. International experience suggests that carefully designed legal arrangements, combined where appropriate with third-party technical expertise and confidence-building measures, can contribute significantly to building trust between the parties and within society at large.

b) Such a framework could include an independent disarmament verification mechanism. Verification should be objective, transparent, and auditable, involving relevant state institutions and international, independent observers where appropriate.

c) *In parallel, consideration could be given to the use of existing executive and administrative instruments to enable timely and flexible confidence-building steps without necessarily requiring comprehensive legislative reform. For example, administrative acts could facilitate the return of individuals who left the country to avoid prosecution, by lifting existing entry bans where appropriate. Similarly, the use of decree-based mechanisms—drawing on precedents from past emergency governance practices—could allow for the adoption of targeted measures addressing specific legal or procedural obstacles to reintegration. Exploring such avenues in a systematic manner could provide additional practical tools to support early progress and build momentum in the process.*

4. Strengthen Compliance with Judicial Decisions

*Consider further measures to ensure the effective enforcement of judgements from the European Court of Human Rights and the Constitutional Court of Türkiye. Particular emphasis should be placed on the timely and good-faith execution of final judicial decisions, in line with obligations arising under Article 46 of the European Convention on Human Rights and within the existing constitutional and legal framework. In this regard, attention should be drawn, among others, to ECtHR judgments such as *Selahattin Demirtaş v. Turkey*, *Kavala v. Turkey*, *Öcalan v. Turkey* (2) and Constitutional Court decisions such as *like Şerafettin Can Atalay* (3) [Plenary], App. No: 2023/99744.^[66]*

5. Expand Democratic Participation and Political Rights

a) *Consider reviewing political party legislation, to ensure that party closure procedures meet strict democratic standards and are applied only in exceptional circumstances.*

b) *Further steps could be explored to strengthen local democratic governance by ensuring that municipal administrations operate according to democratic standards and representative legitimacy.*

c) *In this context, measures related to restore the authority of elected municipal representatives removed under the “trusteeship system” as a step towards facilitating dialogue and building trust within affected communities, may merit reflection.*

d) *Consider safeguards to ensure the rights of elected representatives and political actors to participate in democratic processes without undue criminalization, including through possible review of relevant criminal and anti-terrorism legislation to ensure alignment with international human rights standards.*

e) *Amend legislation governing demonstrations and public gatherings to ensure compliance with international standards.*

6. Linguistic and Cultural Rights:

- a) *Consider further developing policies acknowledging the linguistic and cultural diversity of Turkey's population.*
- b) *In particular, additional legal and policy frameworks could be explored to support mother tongue rights and the use of Kurdish and other languages in: education, cultural activities, and local public services.*
- c) *Such measures should be grounded in an inclusive and pluralistic understanding of citizenship—one that fully recognizes and accommodates the Kurdish identity, alongside other cultural identities, as an integral part of the democratic fabric of the state.*

7. Women's Participation and Inclusion:

- a) *Consistent with the principles of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, efforts could be made to ensure meaningful participation of women in peace negotiations, political dialogue, and reintegration programs.*
- b) *Consider strengthening mechanisms to investigate and address sexual and gender-based violence related to the conflict.*

8. Transitional Justice

Consider exploring transitional justice mechanisms, including the possible establishment of an independent body to investigate unresolved cases. In this regard, the creation—by law—of an independent, adequately resourced, and internationally supported Truth, Justice and Accountability Commission should be considered, with a clear mandate to investigate, document, and publicly report on serious human rights violations committed by all parties to the conflict. Its scope should explicitly include:

- *Enforced disappearances and cases of missing persons;*
- *Political killings and alleged extrajudicial executions;*
- *Torture, ill-treatment, and other grave human rights violations;*

To ensure effectiveness and public legitimacy, such a mechanism should be endowed with:

- *Powers to access official archives, summon witnesses, and ensure protection of victims and testimonies;*
- *A victim-centred approach guaranteeing meaningful participation, recognition, and the right to truth;*

- *The capacity to make binding or strongly authoritative recommendations on reparations, institutional reform, and where appropriate, referral for prosecution;*

This framework should be complemented by:

- *A comprehensive reparations programme (including restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, and symbolic measures);*
- *Targeted institutional reforms in the security and judicial sectors aimed at ensuring accountability and non-repetition;*
- *Mechanisms for periodic review and international accompaniment to reinforce credibility and trust.*

Anchoring these measures in law and linking them explicitly to the broader DDR process would signal a clear commitment to accountability, reconciliation, and the reconstruction of a shared and inclusive civic order.

Final Remarks

The Mission wishes to underline that the above recommendations are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that progress in one area may contribute positively to developments in others. Their potential impact lies not only in their individual implementation, but also in their capacity to contribute to a broader environment of trust, legal certainty, and democratic resilience.

It is recognized that the pace, sequencing, and modalities of any reforms remain a matter for the relevant national authorities and stakeholders. In this regard, a gradual, inclusive, and good-faith approach, grounded in dialogue and respect for the rule of law, may provide the most sustainable pathway forward.

The Mission remains confident that continued engagement, supported where appropriate by international experience and standards, can contribute to advancing a peaceful and durable resolution process.

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