

Background Information File

Roadmap of the escalation:

How did the Turkish-Kurdish conflict upsurge again?

8 August 2015



Kurdistan Women's Community (KJK)

Umbrella organisation of the Kurdish Women's Liberation Movement

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I. Political Evaluation by KJK

The Turkish state has declared total war on the Kurdish people. The decision to undertake this strategy of total war was made at the meeting of Turkey's National Security Council on 30 October 2014, when the resistance against attacks by the ISIS terrorist organisation in Kobanê, Rojava (i.e. western Kurdistan, the Kurdish region Syria) reached its peak. This meeting, which lasted more than 10 hours, was illegitimately chaired by the Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan; according to Turkish law, only the country's Prime Minister can lead National Security Council meetings.

While the Turkish state was preparing itself for war against the Kurdish within the borders of Turkey as well as Kurds in Rojava and southern Kurdistan (northern Iraq), at the same time it continued peace talks with imprisoned Kurdish leader Abdullah Öcalan on the Imrali island. However, these talks had no official character, as no legal framework existed for these peace talks. Thus, Abdullah Öcalan himself, the pro-Kurdish People's Democracy Party (HDP), and the democratic public in Turkey insisted on the establishment of a legal and constitutional framework for the peace process in Turkey through the passage of a law. At the same time, the de facto ceasefire between the Turkish army and the Kurdish guerrilla forces was increasingly threatened as Turkish army elements began carrying out military operations with the aim of provoking clashes. The AKP government, which decided to end the peace process at the National Security Council meeting, needed a reason to blame the Kurdish side so they could end the dialogue taking place on Imrali Island.

Abdullah Öcalan was aware of this danger. During the talks between Öcalan, representatives of the HDP, and Turkish state officials he insisted on making a common declaration concerning the peace process. With the "Dolmabahçe Declaration," which was made to the press by representatives of the HDP and the Turkish government on 28 February 2015, he aimed to prevent provocations and to secure the peace process. Moreover, with this step, he tried to force the state to end the ongoing stage of unofficial dialogue without any concrete results and begin a real negotiation process.

We as Kurdish Women's Liberation Movement were doing everything possible to contribute to a real peace process for a democratic and just solution of the Kurdish question in Turkey. The Kurdish Women's Liberation Movement in Turkey and northern Kurdistan is represented within the HDP delegation that took part in the peace talks on Imrali Island by Ceylan Bağrıyanık. Kurdish and Turkish women have established the Women's Freedom Council as a collective body to develop women's demands, mobilise women from all over the country for the success of the process and reflect women's collective will.

As KJK, within our own ranks, we founded a Women's Freedom Commission to evaluate the process from a female perspective, draft proposals for a new constitution and intervene. Moreover, as organisation, we had meetings with different prominent international institutions that work on peace processes, where we discussed the role of women within the process.

But despite all efforts of our leader Abdullah Öcalan, KCK as the umbrella organisation of the Kurdish Liberation Movement, KJK as the umbrella organisation of the Women's Liberation Movement, and the Kurdish guerrilla forces, which did everything they could to prevent clashes and maintain the de facto ceasefire with the Turkish army, the Kurdish people that, despite all attacks by the Turkish state with dozens of civilian victims and hundreds of imprisonment, keep on support a peace process with Turkey and the women in Turkey and Northern Kurdistan, who still protest against the Turkish state by saying, "We will not let you make war", the AKP pressed the war button.

Only a few days after the Dolmabahçe Declaration, the Turkish President Erdoğan declared that the agreement between Öcalan and the government to be invalid. By doing so, he practically announced the end of the peace talks. If you look at the attitude of the government, which did not make any concrete steps during the talks, this statement by Erdoğan seems logical. Because, with the Dolmabahçe Declaration and the participation of a monitoring delegation, Öcalan wanted to give the process an official and legal character and force the state to start real negotiations. As the AKP government under the leadership of Erdoğan, who is acting like President, Prime Minister and Chief of Staff at the same time, had secretly taken the decision of war, they were not going to start peace negotiations with the Kurds. But they needed to whitewash themselves and blame the Kurds.

Therefore, the AKP mobilised all its forces – from the government to the media, from nationalists to the army – to prevent HDP from entering parliament. Before the elections, high level representatives of the AKP had declared that there won't be any peace process if AKP will not get the absolute majority. If HDP wouldn't have managed to get more than 10% of the votes, AKP would now be able to establish a presidential system in Turkey with the absolute majority in parliament, and representatives of the party would not have any legal legitimacy to participate in the peace talks and mediate between the state and the PKK.

Furthermore, Erdoğan himself gave the order to stop any talks with Abdullah Öcalan. Since 5 April 2015 neither the HDP delegation nor his relatives or lawyers have been able to visit him. He is under total isolation. But it is not just his person, also the perspective for peace and a democratic solution are under isolation.

As KJK we underlined many times the dirty relationship between the AKP and ISIS. We have warned against the dirty plans of AKP and their preparations for war. We have called the people in Turkey to strengthen the struggle for real democratisation in Turkey, against the fascist and totalitarian dictatorship which Erdoğan aims to establish.

But despite all warnings after the large loss of votes, AKP started to take revenge on Kurds and Turkish supporters of the HDP. The bomb attack in Suruç on 20 July 2015, which killed 32 HDP voters, must be seen in this context. While ISIS still has not taken the responsibility for this attack, AKP used this massacre for a new wave of attacks against Kurds. In the days after the massacre, more than thousand Kurds and leftists have been arrested. In Ağrı, Turkish Special Forces raided a house and killed 3 young Kurds inside. In Cizre, a Kurdish boy was shot dead by police after his hands and feet were bound. In Silopi, Turkish policemen killed 3 Kurds, injured 8 people, burned down 6 houses and emptied one quarter.

Simultaneously with these attacks inside Turkey, on 24 July 2015, the Turkish state started to launch airstrikes in southern Kurdistan (northern Iraq) against guerrilla forces and civilians living there. On 1 August, in the early hours of the morning Turkish warplanes, attacked the village Zergele in Qandil, killing 8 civilians and seriously injuring 15 people. Despite all reports, the Turkish state keeps claiming that the killed people were not civilians, but PKK fighters.

By carrying out these ongoing attacks, the Turkish state is disregarding international law as the Iraqi central government announced that the cross-bordered airstrikes of the Turkish army are an assault on Iraqi sovereignty and called the AKP government to immediately stop the bombings. The massacre on unprotected civilians in Zergele constitutes a war crime and a crime against humanity.

The AKP government – which currently has no legitimacy – tries to legitimise its illegal airstrikes as “self-defence against attacks by the PKK”. To the international community, it claims that the airstrikes are retaliation for the killing of two Turkish policemen in Ceylanpınar, Urfa on 23 July 2015. A group, which called itself “Apoist Fedayeen Team”, took over the responsibility for these

killing, accusing the 2 policemen of collaboration with ISIS and announcing the act as retaliation for the Suruç massacre.

According to the laws of war, retaliation is limited to one military action. Even if the airstrikes against guerrilla positions in southern Kurdistan (northern Iraq) were in the context of retaliation – which is not true –only one airstrike could be legitimised. But the airstrikes have continued since 24 July 2015.

These illegal and illegitimate airstrikes are part of a total war against Kurds. They aim to cause an escalation of the Turkish-Kurdish conflict and provoke civil war. They must be seen in the context of a dirty and extremely dangerous strategy, which strengthens ISIS for weakening the Kurdish Liberation Movement in Turkey, Rojava and southern (Iraqi) Kurdistan. The AKP is ready for unlimited bloodshed, only to ensure and extend its power.

We prepared this information file to mark the main steps and developments that led to the escalation of the conflict. You will find two chronicles. One provides an overview of the political process in Turkey after the Dolmabahçe Declaration in February, and the other one reflects the efforts of the Turkish army to provoke clashes and the response of the guerrilla forces between February and August 2015. We ask you to take this information into account to draw your own conclusions about the current situation in Turkey and Kurdistan.

Furthermore, we call the international community, organisations and the democratic public:

- To intervene for the peaceful solution of the conflict between the Turkish state and the Kurdish side and to call on the AKP government to start official negotiations with Abdullah Öcalan
- To make all possible efforts to stop Turkey's military airstrikes and operations within the borders of Turkey, Syria and Iraq
- To send delegations to the village Zergele, where Turkish warplanes killed 8 civilians, and to make investigations
- To start an investigation against the Turkish state for violating international laws of war, consciously targeting civilians and, by doing so, committing crimes against humanity
- To carry out legal and diplomatic sanctions against the Turkish state

**Kurdistan Women's Community (KJK)
August 2015**

II. Political Chronicle

28 February 2015

Common statement on peace process of HDP delegation and Turkish officials ('Dolmabahçe Declaration'):

HDP deputies that attend peace talks between Abdullah Öcalan and Turkish intelligence and representatives of the Turkish government announce agreement on main negotiation topics for the solution of the Kurdish question in Turkey. HDP MP Sırrı Süreyya Önder reads out the 10 headlines, formulated by the imprisoned leader of the PKK, Abdullah Öcalan, as "main backbone for real democracy and big peace".

- 1- Definition and content of democratic politics
- 2- Definition of national and local dimensions of the democratic solution
- 3- Legal and democratic guarantees of free citizenship
- 4- Headlines according the connection between democratic politics and state and society and its institutionalisation
- 5- Socioeconomic dimensions of the solution process
- 6- Handling the connection between democracy and security in the solution process within the frame of public order and freedom
- 7- Legal solutions and guarantees for the questions of women, culture and ecology
- 8- The improvement of a pluralist democratic understanding when defining and recognising the term identity
- 9- The definition of democratic republic, common homeland and nation within democratic principles. Legal and constitutional guarantees within a pluralist democratic system
- 10- A new constitution, which aims to internalise all these democratic steps and transformations

1 March 2015

Pervin Buldan, member of the HDP delegation attending the peace talks, underlines that Öcalan would only call the PKK to convoke an extraordinary congress for taking the decision about laying down arms, if the Turkish government agrees to the 10 headlines and allows a neutral monitoring board to attend the peace talks.

2 March 2015

Turkish PM: PKK already decided to lay down arms

The Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu declares that they do not aim to talk at first about the 10 headlines and then about laying down arms. Davutoğlu says that the 10 headlines already contain the PKK's decision to lay down arms: "There is no prerequisite, saying 'at first we will talk about the 10 headlines and later about laying down arms'. (...) We do not think about a monitoring committee as a third eye."

4 March 2015

The HDP delegation announces a call of Abdullah Öcalan to the press and public:

"It is the biggest gain that within the past year people did not die. The first stage of the process ended. But the second stage still has not start. For starting with the second stage, the preparation of the substructure of the process is needed. Regarding the process, we talk, we make evaluations but actually this all is illegal. It does not happen within a legal frame. If the substructure would be prepared, the second stage may start within a legal frame. As long as the Kurdish question remains unsolved, the questions of Turkey will not be solved. Therefore everyone should make a contribution in this sensitive election period. Then it will be possible to make big gains in favour of democracy."

11 March 2015

Vice Prime Minister Yalçın Akdoğan and HDP MPs Pervin Buldan and Sırrı Süreyya Önder meet. After the meeting Buldan announces that a 16-member monitoring delegation got

established. The delegation will participate to the peace talks between Abdullah Öcalan and the Turkish state.

14 March 2015

Erdoğan: There is no Kurdish question

The Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan answers a question about the solution of the Kurdish question: "There has never been a Kurdish question in this country. But they keep this intentionally on the agenda. My Kurdish citizen has as much problems as my Turkish citizen. Since years they take up Turkey's time with the Kurdish question. Because of this they are killing 40 thousand people."

21 March 2015

Abdullah Öcalan's Newroz message calls for a new era:

"(...) Today, the struggle we have waged for the brotherhood of peoples and for peace has reached a historic threshold. Although our forty-year struggle, with all its anguish, was not for nothing, it has reached an unsustainable stage. Our history and our people demand a democratic solution and a peace that suits the spirit of the age. On this basis, on the basis of the ten-point declaration officially announced by all of us at Dolmabahçe Palace, starting a new process is the responsibility facing us all. (...) It is now time to close this cruel and destructive history and move on to a peace, fraternity and democracy fitting our real past. My beliefs and what I know to be true are what compel me to overcome nation-states, born of violent, all-consuming, destructive nationalism, with democratic politics and open democratic identities, in order to reach a community. I call on nation-states to realize within themselves a new form of democratic politics and democratic community and to build amongst themselves a new shared, democratic home in the Middle East. (...)"

22 March 2015

Erdoğan: Monitoring Delegation and Dolmabahçe meeting are both wrong

President Erdoğan answers questions of journalists on his way back from Ukraine: "Those who still say there is a Kurdish question in this country misuse political Kurdishism. Steps like the monitoring delegation are open to utilizing. I personally do not find it right that the Vice Prime Minister gave this picture alongside a group, which currently is in parliament, in Dolmabahçe." Erdoğan also adds that he's against the 10 headline declaration.

5 April 2015

KCK: AKP wants to end the process

The KCK Executive Council answers Erdoğan's statement: "Erdoğan officially announced that this process, which came to a deadlock long time ago and actually does not exist, want be completely ended by AKP." KCK underlines that AKP has to start legal negotiations with their leader Öcalan.

15 April 2015

HDP delegation: The state violated the ceasefire

The HDP delegation, which participated in the talks with Öcalan, announces that the operation of the Turkish army in Ağrı constitutes a violation of the ceasefire between army and guerrilla forces and declares: "This last incident and the blockage in the solution process show us once again how extremely important an monitoring council is. (...) The government must stop violating the ceasefire and make the steps that are needed for the solution process."

26 April 2015

KCK Co-President: Government is preparing for war

KCK Co-President Cemil Bayık: "This government is a war government. They are preparing for war in the north [Turkey] and in Rojava [Syria]. They are doing extensive war preparations. The Kurdish people must organise itself. It should protect itself against possible attacks."

28 April 2015

Erdoğan: There is no table

President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan: "There is no table where people are sitting around. Otherwise the state would collapse."

6 May 2015

Davutoğlu: PKK did not lay down arms in 2013

Prime Minister Davutoğlu: "We said, lay down arms. They were going to do this in May 2013. The armed elements were going to leave Turkey. Did they? Why didn't they lay down arms? Is it possible to reach anything with armed struggle in this country? Would you resign yourself to arms, to terror?"

12 May 2015

KCK: Because of Erdoğan's attitude, we stopped preparations for congress

KCK Executive Council Member Duran Kalkan: "Because of the attitude of Tayyip Erdoğan and his party AKP, which is against democratisation and solution process, and because they do not start a negotiation process, we stopped the preparations for our congress. There can't be such a congress, such discussions and decisions under these circumstances."

13 May 2015

Akdoğan: It would be great if HDP could not cross the threshold

Vice Prime Minister Yalçın Akdoğan: "In my eyes it would be dangerous if HDP manages to cross the threshold. It would be great if they could not enter parliament."

18 May 2015

KJK condemns attacks against HDP offices

The KJK Coordination condemns attacks against HDP election offices in Turkey with a written statement: "We know in which centres the forces that carry out these attacks trust. With these dirty attacks, which are organised by special war teams under the protection of the forces on power, the society of Turkey wants to be destabilized. (...) AKP wants to escalate an atmosphere of clashes and tension against our people before the elections. But whatever we will have to pay for it, in this country the policy of equality and fraternity."

19 May 2015

HDP delegation: AKP pressed the isolation button to end the process

The delegation that usually participated in the talks with Öcalan holds up a press conference: "While there is still no monitoring delegation, they [AKP government] do not even answer our demand to meet Öcalan. The AKP government started a new isolation system on Öcalan. (...) For ending the process they took out their isolation card and put it on the negotiation table, which they want to overthrow."

23 May 2015

Karayılan: Turkish army is violating the ceasefire

Murat Karayılan, highest guerrilla commander declares: "Since some time the Turkish army is trying to break the rules of the ceasefire. If our forces were not very careful and sensitive, until now there would have been a lot of clashes."

1 June 2015

Spokesman Arıncı: No process without AKP

The spokesman of the AKP government, Bülent Arıncı: "Everybody should say what he thinks, what he believes. Everybody should make its politics without arms, without violence. This is what we want. Very soon after the elections we will complete this. As long as AKP will have absolute power."

8 June 2015

Akdoğan: Forget about the peace process

After the general elections, where HDP earned 13% and AKP lost its absolute power, the Vice Prime Minister Yalçın Akdoğan declares: "From now on HDP can only make the movie of the solution process. Since they got 13% they shall make a call to Qandil and reach that PKK lays down arms."

11 June 2015

Erdoğan unhappy about YPG success in Tel Abyad

President Erdoğan expressed his disagree with the liberation of the ISIS-controlled town Tel Abyad by YPG forces: "The West, which bombs Arabs and Turkmens in Tel Abyad with planes, replaces them with the terror organisation PYD and PKK. How can we value this in a positive way? How can we believe that this West is honest?"

14 June 2015

KJK calls for transparent and legal process

The Coordination of the Kurdish Women's Movement (KJK) with a written statement calls the AKP government to develop radical and progressive solutions for the Kurdish question: "The Kurdish question cannot be solved only by meetings between the state and HDP delegations. The process must be run under legal and constitutional guarantees in a transparent and official way."

3 July 2015

HDP Delegation: Peace process should not be done a trading object

The HDP delegation, which is not able to visit Öcalan since April, announced: "The obstructions that prevent us from visiting Öcalan on the Imrali Island must be removed urgently and the isolation concept on Öcalan must be put away. This is the most important and urgent point. Furthermore the mechanisms for negotiations must be established as soon as possible and at the point of coalition talks the solution process should not be handled like a trading object."

4 July 2015

200 intellectuals call for peace and warn Erdoğan

200 intellectuals called for peace: "In our eyes, the attempt of President Erdoğan, to victimise Turkey for his political interests and enter into a regional, maybe much for wider war is extremely dangerous. (...) It is clear that a military intervention in Syria would not take aim at ISIS, but PYD and so the cantonal system in Rojava."

11 July 2015

KCK: Every imprisonment will be reason for retaliatory

The Executive Council of the KCK made a written press statement: "Our liberation movement will not accept any more the exploitation of the ceasefire. Our movement will react to policies that keep the Kurdish question unsolved by detaining. We will not permit any exploitation of our patient and sensible attitude or any politics of detaining."

14 July 2015

Arınc: They will lay down arms

The government spokesman Bülent Arınc talked to the press: "In Dağlica they attacked the region around a military base. The soldiers responded. 5 to 1, 10 to 1. But this was not all; 2 warplanes destroyed everything and everyone there with 2 bombings. From now on it will be this way. Nobody can play with the Turkish army. Bad days are waiting the terrorist organisation. Either they will lay down arms and this business will continue or they will understand that there won't be any process with a terrorist organisation, carrying arms."

20 July 2015

KCK: AKP responsible for Suruç massacre

The KCK Executive Council made a press statement regarding the bomb attack in Suruç, where 32 people died: "On the first rank, the AKP government, which supported and by doing so

enlarged ISIS, is responsible for this massacre. The relations and alliances AKP established with ISIS on the base of enmity to the Kurds created the ground for this massacre.”

23 July 2015

1050 arrests in 34 cities

After the bombing of Suruç, the Turkish police run raids in 34 cities. Within 3 days, according to official numbers during these raids “against ISIS and PKK” 1050 people got arrested. While only 140 of them are accused of having connections to ISIS, 894 of them are Kurdish or leftist political activists.

24 July 2015

Turkish airstrikes in Northern Iraq

After more than 2 years, Turkish war planes start to bomb areas under the control of PKK guerrilla forces in Northern Iraq. Also civilians get targeted.

27 July 2015

Davutoğlu: We ran excellent operations

Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu answers questions after the cabinet meeting: “The operations are the voice of democracy, of legitimacy. Now we increase our voice. Our voice increased when we bombed Qandil, when we bombed ISIS positions, when we ran operations against all three organisations, included DHKP-C, everywhere in Turkey. We know how much damage we gave. We carried out a very effective operation. Excellent operations have been done. Turkey’s psychology of today is much more different than the one of Wednesday. The state acts like one body. Everybody should watch its steps.”

1 August 2015

8 civilians killed by airstrike

In the early hours of the morning Turkish warplanes attack the village Zargali in the region Qandil. 9 civilians die, 15 got injured.

III. Military Chronicle

20 February: Shell and mortar bombing in Mêrgê and Tepê Ronahî (Şemdinli/Hakkari region).

23 February: Bombing of Haftanin region with shells and tank guns. Attempts to launch a military operation on the border of Haftanin. As result of warning shots of guerrilla forces, withdrawal of Turkish army. Military operation in Şemdinli.

27 February: Attempts to launch an operation in Haftanin. As result of warning shots of guerrilla forces, withdrawal of Turkish army. Shell and mortar bombing in Şehit Kendal. Operation in Cudi/Şırnak.

28 February: Shell and mortar bombing in Şehit Kendal/Haftanin.

1 March: Shell and mortar bombing in Uludere/Şırnak.

10 March: Shell and mortar bombing in Tepê Keçel/Haftanin.

11 March: Shell and mortar bombings in Yüksekova/Hakkari and Ertuş Castle/Zap.

13 March: Military operation in Genç/Bingöl. Warning shots of guerrilla forces.

14 March: Shell and mortar bombings in Şehit Rahime (Yüksekova/Hakkari).

23 March: Military operation around Golik village in Mazıdağ/Mardin.

26 March: Shell and mortar bombings in Siro Hill (Şemdinli/Hakkari) and Şehit Kendal/Haftanin.

27 March: Bombardment with shells, mortars and heavy weapons in Avaşin region. Reaction of guerrilla forces with heavy weapons. Attempts to launch an operation in Kêlik/Haftanin. Withdrawal of Turkish army after warning shots of guerrilla forces.

10 April: Extensive operation on Mount Tendurek in Diyadin/Ağrı. Military dispatching from air.

11 April: Armed raid of guerrilla camp in Tendurek at night. First shot fired by Turkish army. As result clash between army and guerrilla forces. 1 guerrilla fighter killed, 1 injured. 5 killed soldiers, 7 injured.

12 April: Intensive bombing with shells, mortars and heavy weapons in Şemdinli/Hakkari.

27 April: Shell and mortar bombings in Şehit Kendal/Haftanin and Zap region. Military operation in Norşin/Bitlis.

1 May: Shell and mortar bombings in Şehit Rahime(Yüksekova/Hakkari). Guerrilla forces reaction with heavy weapons. Tank bombing in Zap.

2 May: Military operation in Silvan/Diyarbakır after warning sabotage action of guerrilla forces on a bridge against construction of damn.

5 May: Military operation in region between Muş and Norşin/Bitlis. Positioning on some critical hills.

6 May: Operation of paramilitary forces in Xakurke. Withdrawal after warning shots by guerrilla forces.

9 May: Extensive operation in Mardin. Withdrawal without results after 1 day.

11 May: Bombing with shells, mortars and tank guns on border region in Haftanin.

12 May: Military operation in the village Reşane in Lice/Diyarbakir. Withdrawal after warning shots of guerrilla forces.

14 May: Attempt to start an operation in Masiro/Xakurke. Warning shots of guerrilla forces with heavy weapons. Bombing with shells, mortars and tank guns in Avaşin region. Extensive operation in region between Diyarbakir and Muş.

15 May: Bombing with mortars and heavy weapons in Metina.

18 May: Shell and mortar bombing in Avaşin. Response of guerrilla forces with heavy weapons. Attempt to provoke a clash 500 meters close to guerrilla camp.

20 May: Shell and mortar bombing in Avaşin region. Warning shots by guerrilla forces with heavy weapons.

27 May: Operation in Yüksekova/Hakkari.

31 May: Operation on Mount Artos in Gevaş/Van.

11 June: Bombing with shells, mortars and tank guns in Avaşin region. Mortar bombing in Şuke (Yüksekova/Hakkari).

14 June: Clashes after military operation in Eruh/Siirt. 1 guerrilla fighter killed.

12 July: Tank bombing in Zap.

15 July: Shell and mortar bombings in Zap.

16 July: Shell and A-4 bombings in Besta/Şırnak and Haftanin. Operation in Malazgirt/Muş.

20 July: Extensive operation in Kömür/Adıyaman with manned and unmanned drones. 1 soldier killed, 2 injured in clash.

21 July: Shell and mortar bombing in Silopi/Şırnak. Operation in Silopi. Operation in Ovacık/Tunceli.

22 July: An 'Apoist Bouncer Team' kills 2 policemen, accused of collaborating with ISIS, in Ceylanpınar/Urfa. Announced as retaliatory for Suruç bombing. Tank bombing in Haftanin. Attack with tanks, A-4 and heavy weapons in Hozat/Tunceli.

24 July: Begin of airstrikes of Turkish army in Kandil, Xinere, Xakurke and Behdinan region in Northern Iraq.

1 August: Airstrike on Kurdish village in Zargali/Qandil. 8 civilians die, 15 get injured. Turkish army claims to have shot a military camp of PKK fighters.

IV: Appendix



Map showing first targets of Turkish airstrikes on 24 July 2015 in Southern/Iraqi Kurdistan



Map of Kurdistan