

Torture in the Transnistrian region – Realities Behind the “Reality”

Annually on 26 June we mark the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture. In the Republic of Moldova, civil society organizations, international organizations and public authorities also organize activities and campaigns on this topic, but it is less discussed in the Transnistrian region.

In the Transnistrian region, the existence of legal provisions on death penalty in the “criminal law”, suspicious deaths in prisons, inhuman and degrading conditions of detention, no criminal investigation of torture, and lack of a mechanism for rehabilitation of victims are just a few of the major problems.

Those from the region who report acts of torture and violation of human rights are persecuted. Any non-democratic regime is bothered by the presence of human rights defenders, i.e. by people who fight for the dignity, fundamental rights and liberties of other people.

The right not to be subjected to torture is a fundamental right, including for persons who live on the left bank of the Nistru river. No one is above the law, all citizens are equal before the law and no one should remain unpunished for the committed illegal acts, including for the application of torture or inhuman and degrading treatment.

Over 20 files of the Promo-LEX Association on the violation of Article 3 of ECHR, the right not to be subjected to torture, inhuman and degrading punishments or treatment, from the Transnistrian region were communicated to the defendant Governments by the Strasbourg High Court.

Promo-LEX Association has repeatedly drawn the attention on the phenomenon of torture in the Transnistrian region in several reports, studies and thematic articles. See Chapter Right to Live, Right not to be Subjected to Ill-treatment, [Human Rights Report 2012-2013](#) and [Human Rights Report 2009-2010](#). Articles "Torture, a means of investigation", details [here](#) or "22 Years of Raider Attacks and Terror like in 1937 = 22 Years of Raider Attacks and 1937-like terror", details [here](#).

For information on the conditions of detention in penitentiaries, including in the Transnistrian region, access the REPORT: [Torture and ill-treatment in Moldova, including Transnistria: Shared problems, evaded responsibility](#).

See below more data on the phenomenon of torture on the left bank of the Nistru river.

Torture in the Transnistrian Region

Prisoners and degrading conditions of detention in the Transnistrian region

2014

Prisoners should be given to a policy of total tolerance for failure and other related measures. The term of "torture" absolute destruction the legislation.

Thomas Remakowski, US Special Representative

"At 10:00 am, I was called from the psychiatric detention center and informed that my son died. I could not get any information at the police station at the computer, read about the medical and circumstances of the death. I could not get any compensation at that time. Moreover, I was kept in the State Laboratory that my son died (because of "absent under investigation"), though the fact stated that he

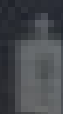
(A. B. Thompson)

"Did they beat you?"

"The men have been beat me so hard, that they took me somewhere in the forest. They were afraid that I might end up with something. Because of physical and psychological pressure, I suffered a stroke. I am no longer in contact with anyone."

(A. B. Remak)

27 dead prisoners

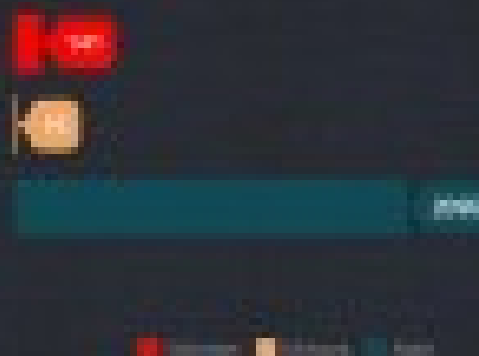


8 cases of ill-treat
3 medical cases



Number of detainees in psychiatric detention centers compared to the previous years

The total number of detainees



Conditions of detention

overcrowding



All prisoners spend months

140 inmates per prison cell



Cells of last floor completely dark (no natural light)

lack of hygiene



no prisoners

insufficiency of medical staff



All prisoners infected with AIDS. 150 prisoners infected with HIV/AIDS