



OPEN SOCIETY GEORGIA FOUNDATION  
ფონდი ღია საზოგადოება საქართველო

# PRACTICES OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN GEORGIA (2003-12)

## Survey Report



Tbilisi, 2014

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The following organizations have participated in this research:

Article 42 of the Constitution

Georgian Center for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims

Georgian Young Lawyers' Association

Human Rights Center

Institute of Social Studies and Analysis

Penal Reform International

Public Advocacy

Youth for Justice

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Video recordings of torture as well as humiliating and abusive treatment of prisoners by prison staff were leaked into the public sphere and to the NGO community in Georgia directly before the change of government on October 1, 2012. The use of abuse and coercion has allegedly been one of the bases for order and governance in the Georgian penitentiary system in recent years under the government of Mikheil Saakashvili. Establishing when this began, and just how widespread, systematized and intense the use of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment was, is the purpose of the present study. With a new government in power since then, more videos have been found and shown to selected members of civil society. The alleged number of such recordings suggests widespread torture. The exact purpose of the torturous acts depicted and why these were recorded in the first place, are further questions that this study seeks to address.

In order to study the situation in the prisons in the years of 2003-2013 a quantitative survey interviewing prisoners and former prisoners was carried out between January and March 2014. The survey aimed to identify living conditions of inmates and their treatment in penitentiary institutions since 2003, as well as to study the reasons for and the context of inmates' torture and inhuman treatment.

For the purposes of the survey, 1,199 former and current prisoners were interviewed. More precisely, 601 respondents were former inmates and 598 were current prisoners (of which 21 were in pre-trial detention). The survey utilized simple random sampling. A sampling frame was drawn up at the initial stage of the survey. For former inmates, this frame drew on identifying the geographic distribution of those released. On behalf of the research team, probation agencies nationwide then contacted former prisoners and asked them if they would agree to participate in the survey. The research team contacted those who agreed to participate. In case of current inmates, the sampling frame drew lists of all prisoners from across penitentiary institutions. The survey was conducted in all penitentiary institutions throughout Georgia except in juvenile prisons. The research instrument was a questionnaire that involved formalized questions. The questionnaire was developed jointly by the Institute of Social Studies and Analysis, non-governmental organizations with extensive experience of dealing with human rights, judiciary, penitentiary issues, torture and inhuman treatment, and international experts Baroness Vivien Stern and Professor Andrew Coyle. Due to the delicate and complicated nature of the research and its goals, it was decided that representatives of the respective NGOs who had a solid background in working in prison settings and interviewing prisoners would conduct the interviews in penitentiary institutions of Georgia. As well as the questionnaire, in depth interviews were also carried out with some respondents to provide qualitative information, some of this is presented below.

- 1. Organizations involved included: Article 42 of the Constitution, Georgian Centre for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture victims (GCRT), Georgian Young Lawyers Association, Human Rights Center, Public Advocacy, Penal Reform International, Youth for Justice, Institute of Social Studies and Analysis, and Open Society Georgia Foundation (OSGF).**
- 2. With the exception of OSGF**

There were several limitations to the research approach adopted. For one thing, at this stage it was not possible to survey the prison staff. This was due to difficulties in identifying respondents. Many staff had been let go following the abuse scandal. Furthermore, this was a matter of time and resources and the questions asked: we were more focused on the issue of how prevalent torture had been and what form it took. In terms of why the torture happened, without staff we can only give a partial answer. However, here we present what prisoners (both current and former) understood as the reason for their abuse and we see this as valuable in and of itself to our understanding of why torture was occurring.

A further limitation that should be stressed is that while asking questions regarding torture and/or inhuman treatment, the respondents were not given a legal definition of torture and inhuman treatment, therefore their answers might have encompassed forms of abuse that do not amount to torture. Moreover, in the list of forms of abuse provided in the questionnaire, the research team included such deprivations as inadequate healthcare and poor living conditions. We are aware that these may not always amount to torture, but as severe human rights violations we were interested in understanding their prevalence too.

The discrepancy in the answers of former and current prisoners in terms of frequency of the facts of torture can be explained by the fact that current inmates continue to be in the same environment where torture took place, whereas for former prisoners this is a matter of the past. On the one hand, current inmates might have a tendency towards exaggeration, on the other former prisoners might be inclined towards not wanting to remember prison life. Despite the discrepancies, in terms of the evaluation of the frequency of torture and places where torture took place, once it comes to factual data and personal experiences of torture the answers of these two groups offer many similarities.

The survey aimed to identify living conditions of inmates and their treatment practices in penitentiary institutions since 2003 until present, as well as to study the intention and context of inmates' torture and inhuman treatment.

**Key tasks of the survey are to:**

- Identify the frequency of facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions;
- Identify methods of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions;
- Determine the intention behind torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions;
- Identify persons (not individuals but their official status), who were torturing inmates systematically;
- Evaluate various penitentiary institutions based on the frequency and nature of practices of inmates' torture and inhuman treatment prevailing there;
- Compare the stories of former and current inmates on the facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions.

© 1.1 Description of Quantitative Research Methodology

GENERAL POPULATION OF THE SURVEY: former and current inmates

TYPE OF RESEARCH: quantitative research

RESEARCH METHOD: face to face interview

RESEARCH TOOL: a questionnaire

SAMPLING SIZE: 1199 respondents

SAMPLING DESIGN: simple random sampling

A sampling scheme was drawn up at the initial stage of the survey, including the distribution of respondents by geographic units in case of former inmates, and by penitentiary institutions - in case of current inmates.

A questionnaire: in parallel to designing the sampling model, a research tool – questionnaire was developed that included formalized questions.

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS: initially the questionnaires filled as a result of field works were coded and formalized. Afterwards, data were inputted in the computer. Following the „cleaning“ of a file (first stage of statistical processing), the data were processed in the SPSS software program. Uni-varied and bi-varied analysis methods, such as frequency (single-dimensional) distribution, central tendency indicators and correlation analysis were applied during the data processing and analysis.

## © 2. Key Findings of the Survey:

### SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION OF COMMITTED CRIMES/ACTIONS

Respondents were asked to name an action/crime they believe they had committed, and not a crime corresponding to article/s under which they were tried.

In providing subjective evaluation of a crime by respondents, almost third (27%) of the interviewed find themselves innocent in case of last conviction.

Compared to the current inmates, former inmates include larger proportion of persons who find themselves innocent in case of last conviction. Every third (30%) of former inmates and 23% of current inmates claim they had not committed a crime in case of last conviction.

#### **Subjective evaluations of committed crimes identify three dominant types of crime committed by former inmates:**

1. Drug addiction (use) and storing;
2. Theft;
3. Financial crime (corruption, tax evasion, etc.).

18% of former inmates refer to drug addiction (use) and storing as a crime committed in case of last conviction, while 12% name theft and 9% - financial crime (corruption, tax evasion, etc.).

#### **According to their own subjective evaluation, there are four dominant types of crime among current inmates:**

1. Theft;
2. Murder;
3. Drug addiction (use) and storing;
4. Robbery.

15% of current inmates identify theft as a crime committed in case of last conviction, 15% - murder, 13% - drug addiction (use) and storing, and 13% - robbery.

The correlation of subjective evaluation of crimes committed during last conviction and the articles of conviction demonstrates that individuals tried under Articles 315 or 143 mostly find themselves innocent. 63% of individuals tried under Article 315 claim they had not committed a crime. 53% of individuals tried under Article 143 allege they are innocent. Same applies to

40% of individuals tried under Article 353. Notably, Article 315 implies the overthrow of constitutional system of Georgia through violence (conspiracy or rebellion), Article 143 - provision of services of a victim (injured party) of trading in humans (trafficking), and Article 353 - assault on a police officer or other official or public institution.

#### AWARENESS ON FACTS OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF INMATES AND EVALUATION OF FREQUENCY OF FACTS OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF INMATES IN VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Majority of respondents, 74% claim they surely knew about the facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions before these facts have been exposed. 83% of current inmates and 65% of former inmates state they were surely aware of these facts. Compared to the current inmates, former inmates include larger proportion of persons who claim they had heard about these facts numerous times, but could not confirm (20%); 10% of current inmates state the same.

**Apparently, the facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates were not exclusively characteristic to prisons, but they were spread also in various institutions such as: the police isolation ward, departments/units and the security isolation ward.**

Former and current inmates provide different characterization of frequency of facts and torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in various institutions in terms of time intervals. Compared to former inmates, current ones report more frequently that facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in various institutions were systematic (occurring daily). Every second from the former inmates, 51% state that facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions were systematic (occurring daily). 76% of current inmates allege persons were tortured in prisons on a daily basis.

According to the stories of respondents' majority - 64%, facts of torture and inhuman treatment occurred systematically (daily) in penitentiary institutions. As for the police isolation wards and departments/units, every fourth respondent claims the facts of torture and inhuman treatment were systematic (occurring daily) in these institutions.

Only 1.5% of respondents deny the facts of torture and inhuman treatment in penitentiary institutions. In case of the police isolation wards, departments/units and the security isolation ward, the so-called Module building, 13-14% of respondents claim the facts of torture and inhuman treatment had not occurred in these institutions. Yet, in evaluation of frequency of facts of torture and inhuman treatment in the police isolation wards, departments/units and the security isolation wards, there is a large proportion of persons claiming they have difficulties answering this question.



## STORIES OF RESPONDENTS ON PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF FACTS OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT

Majority of respondents claims they have experienced the following facts of torture and inhuman treatment:

- Physical torture;
- Psychological torture;
- Attended a friend's torture (including a cellmate friend);
- Attended other inmate's torture;
- Heard the sounds of torture;
- Inhuman, degrading treatment;
- Inadequate medical services;
- Inhuman, degrading imprisonment conditions.

Three fourths of respondents - 75% state they were tortured physically, while 84% of respondents claim they were subjected to psychological torture.

Approximately equal number of current and former inmates states they were tortured psychologically (83-86%). Further, both groups include similar trends with respect to issues such as the attendance of torture of a family member, hearing the sounds of others' torture, inadequate medical services and inhuman, degrading imprisonment conditions.

Stories of current and former inmates on physical torture and inhuman and degrading treatment differ from each other. 84% of current inmates and 66% of former ones claim they were tortured physically. 75% of current inmates and 63% of former inmates refer to inhuman, degrading treatment.

**Respondents' stories demonstrate that facts of physical and psychological torture were not attributed to any concrete penitentiary or related institution, but were occurring Georgia-wide in various structures or penitentiary institutions. Nevertheless, it is remarkable that 55% of facts of physical torture and 54% of cases of psychological torture were reported in the Gldani prison.**

It seems inmates in penitentiary institutions were mainly tortured by the high officials of a prison administration and ordinary prison employees.

## STORIES OF RESPONDENTS ON THE FREQUENCY OF FACTS OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT EXERCISED AGAINST THEM

Respondents, who have reported to have experienced this or that fact of torture and inhuman treatment, were asked about the frequency of reported facts.

Former and current inmates refer to different frequency of facts of torture and inhuman treatment in penitentiary institutions in terms of time intervals. Compared to former inmates, current inmates claim more frequently that facts of torture and inhuman treatment were occurring systematically (daily).

✓ 39% of persons who allege they were tortured physically claim they were tortured physically almost every day. 54% of current inmates and 24% of former inmates state they were tortured physically on a daily basis. 15% of respondents note they were tortured physically at least once a week. 13% of current inmates and 18% of former ones claim they were tortured physically at least once a week.

✓ Majority of persons - 64% who allege they were tortured psychologically claim this was occurring almost daily. 70% of current inmates and 58% of former inmates state they were subjected to psychological torture almost every day. 12% of respondents note they were tortured psychologically at least once a week. 5% of current inmates and 19% of former inmates claim they were tortured psychologically at least once a week.

## INTENTION BEHIND TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT

Respondents had to rate at a 5-point scale, from 1 to 5 points (where 1 stood for „totally insignificant“ and 5 – „extremely significant“), the listed factors as intention behind torture and inhuman treatment. Majority of respondents believes an extremely significant intention behind torture and inhuman treatment of inmates was:

- Admission of a crime;
- Admission of a crime they had not committed;
- Subduing/suppressing a person;
- Torturers or organizers of torture finding pleasure;
- Fight against a criminal world;
- Instilling a general fear in prisons;
- Forcing an inmate to serve as an agent;
- Damaging an inmate's mental and physical health.

**According to the highest average evaluation of former and current inmates, instilling a general fear in prisons and subduing/suppressing a person were the intention behind torture and inhuman treatment.**

Majority of respondents claims they do not know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment:

- Provided information on other person/s or facts;
- Accused others of committing a crime they had not committed;
- Participated in the torture of other inmates;
- He or his family members have concealed their own political views.

**Majority of respondents finds the motive of photo/video documenting of facts of torture and inhuman treatment was:**

- Forcing an inmate or his family member to do something (winning over as an agent, changing political views, extorting money/property, etc.);
- Humiliation, infringement on an inmate's dignity;
- Showing photo/video material to other inmates to subdue/suppress them;
- Non-disclosure of fact of torture by an inmate;
- Torturers or organizers of torture finding pleasure.

Large majority of respondents - 70% fully agrees that torture and inhuman treatment of inmates was a deliberate part of the Government's corrections policy and not the initiative of a prison administration or individual prison employees. 77% of current inmates and 64% of former inmates agree to the above. 2.3% of respondents state they mainly do not agree with this opinion, while 1.9% fully disagree with it.

## METHODS OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT

Majority of respondents claims the following methods of **physical torture** were applied against them:

- Beating with fists, kicks;
- Beating with rubber and wood batons;
- Hitting in especially painful parts of a body (palms and feet, operated areas, etc.);
- Hitting near the ears, as in one, as well as in both, the so-called „buzzer“;
- Creation of unbearably cold or hot conditions;
- Placing in a cell congested with inmates;

- Placing in humid and soggy cells;
- Placing in extremely overcrowded cells;
- Absence/limitation of medical services (consultation, operation, drugs).

Majority of respondents alleges the following methods of **psychological torture** were used against them:

- Having to hear the sounds of other inmate's torture;
- Forcing to cooperate;
- Threat of beating, rape, taking of life, etc.;
- Verbal insult;
- Limitation of personal hygiene;
- Limitation of the sleep;
- Prohibition of a prison walk;
- Prohibition of talking in a cell;
- Prohibition of listening to a radio/getting familiar with press/reading.

## CONSEQUENCES OF IMPRISONMENT

Absolute majority of respondents - 84% claims the imprisonment has created problem/s (social, medical, psychological, etc.) they had not experienced before. 88% of current inmates and 80% of former inmates state the same.

**According to the respondents' stories, as a result of imprisonment they have mainly developed the following diseases:**

- Mental disorder (depression/neuroses, etc.); in 53% of cases the respondents noted they have developed mental disorders (depression/neuroses, etc.).
- Gastric ulcer/other diseases of a digestive system; 25% of respondents claimed they have developed diseases of a digestive system.
- C Hepatitis; 23% of respondents alleged they have developed C Hepatitis.
- Cardiovascular diseases (cardiac defect, cardiac asthma, damage of valves, etc.); 21% of respondents claimed to have developed cardiovascular diseases.
- Tuberculosis; 16% of respondents alleged to have developed tuberculosis.
- Spinal (atrophy of spinal muscles); 12% of respondents stated to have developed spinal diseases.

## RELATIONS WITH HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICITY

Majority of respondents claimed they have never met with:

- Public attorney;
- Representative of the Public Defender's Office;
- Representative of a local Human Rights NGO;
- Representatives of international Human Rights NGOs;
- Representatives of UN/CoE and other international intergovernmental organizations;
- Representatives of the Human Rights Committee of the Parliament of Georgia.

Respondents were asked also as to why did not they report to the Human Rights activists the facts of torture and inhuman treatment that they or others in their presence had experienced. 40% of respondents claimed they did not report facts of torture to the Human Rights activists because they did not have hope in improving the situation. 39% of current inmates and 41% of former inmates stated the same. 26% of respondents claimed they were afraid that they or their family members would have been punished for reporting even worse. 30% of current inmates and 23% of former inmates said the same.

## ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT SITUATION IN PENITENTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN TERMS OF SPREADING THE PRACTICES OF INMATES' TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT

Majority of respondents - 61% claims that facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions were eliminated in the aftermath of the 2012 parliamentary elections. 64% of current inmates and 58% of former inmates state the same. 29% of respondents allege the facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates have reduced but not eliminated. 31% of current inmates and 27% of former inmates say the same. Only 0.4% of respondents allege that facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates are still that frequent. 0.2% of current inmates and 0.7% of former inmates claim the inmates are being tortured with the same frequency. 9% of respondents have difficulty answering this question (12% of current and 6% of former inmates).

Majority of former and current inmates notes they are not aware of facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in various institutions after the 2012 parliamentary elections.

6% of former inmates and 12% of current inmates claim they are personally aware of one or two facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions after the 2012 parliamentary elections.

Track record of imprisonment covers issues such as: current legal status of respondents, reason and date of release of former inmates, subjective evaluation of a crime/action committed by current and former inmates, identification of article/s under which inmates were tried, period of imprisonment and the penitentiary institutions they have served sentences in.

3.5% of interviewed current inmates are in a pre-trial detention, i.e. they are not convicted yet. 1.5% serve a conditional sentence, while 95% are in a penitentiary institution.

2.3% of interviewed former inmates serve a conditional sentence, and 97.7% are former prisoners. See Table #1

**Table #1: Frequency distribution of legal status of former and current inmates**

CURRENT LEGAL STATUS	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES
Non-convicted inmate (defendant) (including in a pre-trial detention)	–	3.5% N=21
Convict serving a conditional sentence	–	1.5% N=9
Convict (prisoner) in a penitentiary institution	–	95.0% N=568
Former inmate serving a conditional sentence	2.3% N=14	–
Former prisoner	97.7% N=587	–

23% of interviewed current inmates are in the Gldani prison, 17% – in the Rustavi prison, 17% – in the Ksani prison, 11% – in the prison of village Mtisdziri of the Gardabani District, 10% – in the Geguti prison, 10% – in the Kutaisi prison. See Table #2

Table #2: Frequency distribution of current inmates by penitentiary institution

PENITENTIARY INSTITUTIONS:	CURRENT INMATES
Kutaisi prison	9.9% N=59
Female prison of the Gardabani Municipality	5.4% N=32
Prison of village Mtisdziri, Gardabani Municipality	11.4% N=68
Gldani prison	22.9% N=137
"Matrosov" prison	2.0% N=12
Geguti prison	10.0% N=60
Ksani prison	16.6% N=99
Rustavi prison	16.9% N=101
The so-called "Tube"	5% N=30

54% of interviewed former inmates were released after being granted amnesty, 18% - after fully serving the sentence, 10% – by the early release commission (so-called „UDO“), 8% – through the list of political prisoners, 4% – zero-result plea bargain, 4% – President's parole. See Table #3

**Table #3: Distribution of former inmates by reasons of release**

REASONS OF RELEASE:	FORMER INMATES
Released after being granted amnesty	53.9% N=324
Released by the early release commission (so-called "UDO")	9.7% N=58
Released after fully serving the sentence	18.1% N=109
Released through the list of political prisoners	7.5% N=45
Imprisonment postponed due to grave illness	1.2% N=7
Released from sentence due to grave illness	1.2% N=7
Released because of an old age	0.2% N=1
Released based on the Supreme Court's not-guilty verdict	0.3% N=2
Released based on the zero-result plea bargain	3.8% N=23
Released on bail	0.3% N=2
Released based on the President's parole	3.8% N=23



Majority of former inmates - 58% - were released in 2013, 20% - in 2012, 9% - in 2011, 5% - in 2010. See Table #4

Table #4: Distribution of former inmates by the dates of release

YEAR OF RELEASE		FORMER INMATES	
2006		1.3% N=8	
2007		2.5% N=15	
2008		2.7% N=16	
2009		2.8% N=17	
YEAR OF RELEASE		FORMER INMATES	
2010		4.8% N=29	
2011		8.5% N=51	
2012		19.5% N=117	
2013		57.9% N=348	

Majority of former and current inmates is convicted once. 91% of former inmates have one conviction, 7% - two, 0.8% (5 persons) - three, and 1.5% (9 persons) - four convictions. 64% of current inmates have one conviction, 24% - two, 8% - three, and 4% - four. See Table #5

Table #5: Number of convictions of former and current inmates

		FORMER INMATE	CURRENT INMATE	TOTAL
Number of Convictions	1	90.8%	64.4%	77.6%
	2	6.8%	23.7%	15.3%
	3	0.8%	8.0%	4.4%
	4	1.5%	3.8%	2.7%

## © 4. Subjective Evaluation of Committed Crimes

Respondents were asked to name a crime/action they believe they had committed, and not a crime corresponding to article/s under which they were tried. Apparently, almost third of respondents find themselves innocent in case of last conviction. Compared to the current inmates, former inmates include larger proportion of persons who find themselves innocent in case of last conviction. Remarkably, former inmates identify drug addiction as a crime committed during last conviction more than the other crimes. This trend is not maintained among current inmates. Yet, drug addiction is one of the four most frequent type of crimes committed by them during the last conviction.

27% of respondents claim not to have committed a crime at all during the last conviction. 30% of former inmates allege they were innocent in case of last conviction. 18% identify drug addiction (use) and storing as an offence committed during last conviction, 12% – theft, 9% – financial crime (corruption, tax evasion, etc.).

23% of current inmates allege to be innocent in case of last conviction. 15% refer to theft as a crime committed during last conviction, 15% – murder, 13% – assault, 13% – drug addiction (use) and storing. See Table #6

**Table #6: Subjective evaluation of committed crimes in case of last conviction**

WHICH CRIME HAVE YOU COMMITTED? (RESPONDENT'S OPINION ON A CRIME HE BELIEVES HE HAD COMMITTED AND NOT A CRIME CORRESPONDING TO ARTICLE/S UNDER WHICH HE WAS TRIED)	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL
Theft	11,8%	15,0%	13,4%
Assault	5,0%	12,5%	8,7%
Robbery	1,4%	5,1%	3,2%
Intentional damage of a body	1,2%	2,8%	2,0%
Murder	2,2%	14,7%	8,4%
Attempt of murder	2,0%	1,7%	1,9%
Rape	-	0,9%	0,5%
Attempt of rape	0,3%	0,2%	0,2%
Domestic violence	-	0,2%	0,1%

Table #6 (continued)

WHICH CRIME HAVE YOU COMMITTED? (RESPONDENT'S OPINION ON A CRIME HE BELIEVES HE HAD COMMITTED AND NOT A CRIME CORRESPONDING TO ARTICLE/S UNDER WHICH HE WAS TRIED)	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL
Torture	-	0,2%	0,1%
Trafficking	-	0,3%	0,2%
Drug addiction (use) and storing	17,8%	12,7%	15,3%
Sale of drugs	1,1%	3,5%	2,3%
Traffic accident	1,1%	1,4%	1,3%
Hooliganism	4,5%	0,8%	2,7%
Terrorism	-	0,2%	0,1%
Financial crime (corruption, tax evasion, etc.)	9,3%	1,7%	5,6%
Illegal purchase, storing, carrying of a weapon	4,8%	1,6%	3,2%
Resistance to the police	1,9%	-	0,9%
Overthrow of constitutional system through violence	1,9%	-	0,9%
Fraud	2,0%	0,6%	1,3%
Abuse of official power	0,6%	-	0,3%
Arrested on political grounds	0,3%	-	0,2%
Kidnapping	0,2%	0,3%	0,2%
Deserting a military unit/breach of contract	0,5%	-	0,2%
Totally innocent	29,6%	23,4%	26,5%
Other	0,6%		0,3%
Has difficulty answering	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%

Respondents were mostly tried under the following articles:

ARTICLES OF CONVICT	DEFINITION OF THE ARTICLE
260	Drug addiction (use) and storing/sale
177	Theft
179	Assault
109	Intentional murder in aggravating circumstances
236	Illegal purchase, storing, carrying, production, transporting, sending or selling of a firearm (except for smooth-barreled shot-gun), explosive substance or an explosive device
108	Intentional murder
180	Fraud
178	Robbery
262	Illegal import in Georgia, illegal export from Georgia or international transit of drugs, its analogue, precursor or a new psychoactive substance
239	Hooliganism
315	Conspiracy or rebellion to overthrow Georgia's constitutional system through violence
353	Assault on a police officer or other official or public institution
19.109	Attempt of intentional murder in aggravating circumstances
273	Illegal production, purchase, storing or using without medical prescription of a drug, its analogue or precursor in a small amount for personal use
143	Provision of services of a victim (injured party) of trading in humans (trafficking)
210	Preparing, selling or using a fake credit or debit card
19.108	Attempt of intentional murder
117	Intentional serious damage to health

The correlation of subjective evaluation of crimes committed during last conviction and the articles of conviction demonstrates that individuals tried for the overthrow of Georgia's constitutional system through violence (conspiracy or rebellion) and the assault on a police officer or other official or public institution mostly find themselves innocent.

Individuals tried under Article 260, while subjectively evaluating the crimes committed by them, stated in majority of cases (71.4%) that they had committed drug addiction (use) and storing or sale of drugs. 24% of individuals tried under Article 260 alleged they had not committed a crime at all.

Compared to individuals tried under other articles, there are relatively more persons tried under Article 315 who claimed they were totally innocent. 63% of individuals tried under Article 315 claim they had not committed a crime. Notably, Article 315 implies a conspiracy or rebellion to overthrow the constitutional system of Georgia through violence. Further, 53% of individuals tried under Article 143 alleged they were innocent. This Article refers to a provision of services of a victim (injured party) of trading in humans (trafficking). 40% of respondents tried under Article 353 claimed they were innocent. The latter Article implies an assault on a police officer or other official or public institution. See Table #7

Table #7: Correlation between the article of last conviction and subjective evaluation of a committed crime

SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION OF A CRIME	260	177	179	109	236	108
Theft	1.9	80.5	8.5	5.9	1.4	1.3
Assault	0.4	4.1	64.1	4.7	9.5	1.3
Robbery	0.4	1.8	6.5	7.1	2.7	
Intentional damage of a body	0.4	1.2		1.2	1.4	6.4
Murder		1.2	2.0	56.5	9.5	65.4
Attempt of murder	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	14.1
Rape						
Trafficking	0.4					
Drug addiction (use) and storing	61.4	1.8	1.3		6.8	
Sale of drugs	10.0					
Traffic accident		0.6	0.7		2.7	
Hooliganism	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	
Terrorism					1.4	
Financial crime (corruption, tax evasion, etc.)	0.8	1.8				
Illegal purchase, storing, carrying of a weapon	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.2	40.5	1.3
Resistance to the police		0.6			1.4	
Overthrow of constitutional system through violence	0.4	0.6				
Fraud		2.4	1.3	1.2		
Abuse of official power						
Political grounds						
Kidnapping						
Totally innocent	23.9	16.0	19.6	21.2	36.5	15.4

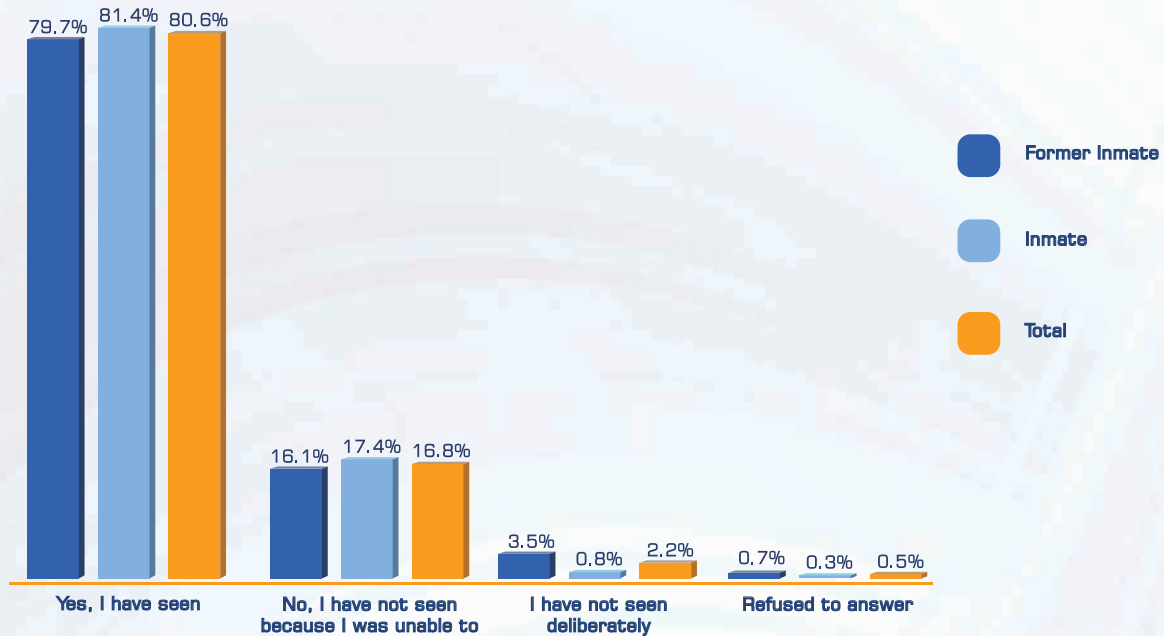
180	178	262	239	315	353	19	273	143	210	19.11	117
4.2	12.8	3.6	4.2		5.0	10.0	11.1	5.9			7.1
1.4	7.7		4.2				5.6	11.8		6.7	
	46.2		4.2			5.0		5.9		6.7	
	2.6	3.6				10.0				20.0	50.0
	2.6		4.2		10.0	30.0		5.9		13.3	
						15.0				33.3	7.1
								11.8			
								5.9			
		60.7					72.2				
1.4		21.4									
	2.6				5.0						7.1
1.4			66.7		10.0						
42.3									50.0		
					5.0			5.9	6.3		7.1
					35.0						14.3
				33.3							
15.5									6.3		
1.4											
1.4				4.2							
				4.2							
35.2	30.8	17.9	29.2	62.5	40.0	30.0	16.7	52.9	37.5	26.7	35.7

© 5. Awareness on Facts of Torture and Inhuman Treatment of Inmates and Evaluation of Frequency of Facts of Torture and Inhuman Treatment of Inmates in Various Institutions

Absolute majority of respondents - 81% stated they have watched video images disseminated by media in September 2012 depicting torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions. 81% of current inmates and 80% of former inmates claim to have seen video images disseminated by media. See Diagram #1

Diagram #1

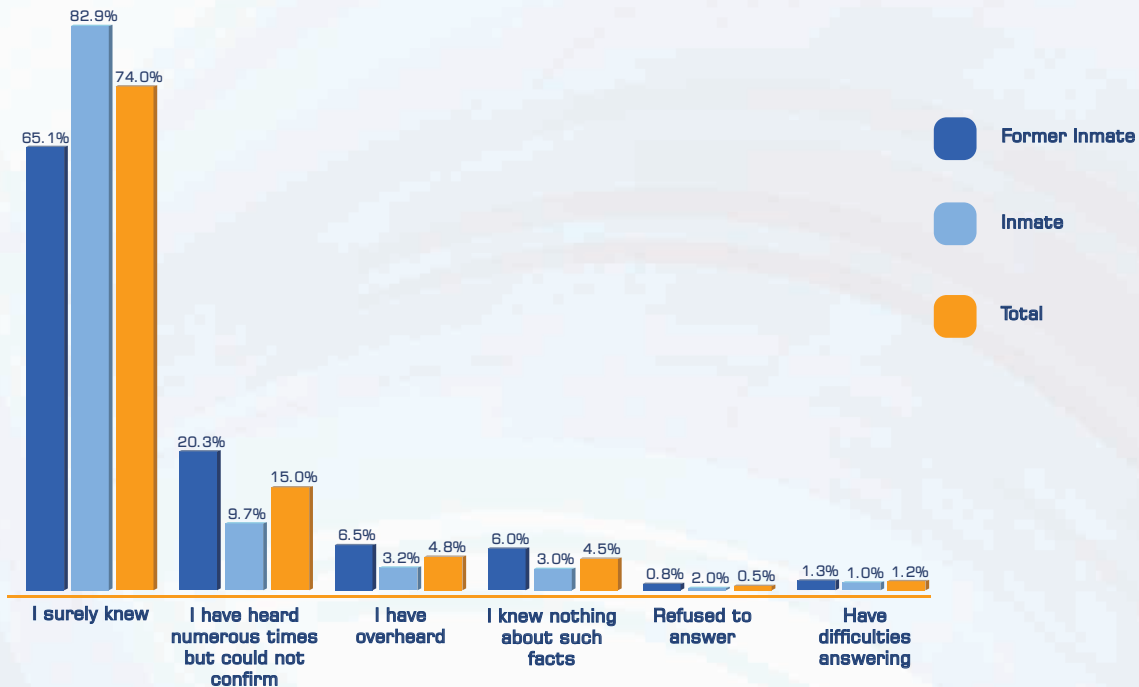
Have you personally seen video images disseminated by media depicting torture and inhuman treatment of inmates?





Majority of respondents, 74% claim they surely knew about the facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions before these facts have been exposed. 83% of current inmates and 65% of former inmates state they were surely aware of these facts. **Compared to the current inmates, former inmates include larger proportion of persons who claim they had heard about these facts numerous times, but could not confirm (20%); 10% of current inmates state the same.** See Diagram #2

**Diagram #2** What was the extent of your personal knowledge about facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions before they were revealed?



Former and current inmates had to evaluate the frequency of facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in various institutions, such as: penitentiary institutions (prisons), police isolation wards, police departments/units and the security isolation ward (so-called Module building).

**According to the stories of respondents' majority - 64%, facts of torture and inhuman treatment occurred systematically (daily) in penitentiary institutions. As for the police isolation wards and departments/units, every fourth respondent claims the facts of torture and inhuman treatment were systematic (occurring daily) in these institutions.**

21% stated the facts of torture and inhuman treatment were occurring daily in the police isolation wards and departments/units. Relatively smaller share of respondents - 14% claimed that torture and inhuman treatment occurred daily in the security isolation ward - the so-called Module building.

**Only 1.5% of respondents deny the facts of torture and inhuman treatment in penitentiary institutions. In case of the police isolation wards, departments/units and the security isolation ward, the so-called Module building, 13-14% of respondents claim the facts of torture and inhuman treatment had not occurred in these institutions. Yet, in evaluation of frequency of facts of torture and inhuman treatment in the police isolation wards, departments/units and the security isolation wards, there is a large proportion of persons claiming they have difficulties answering this question.**

See Table #8

**Table #8: Evaluation of frequency of facts of torture and inhuman treatment in various institutions**

	SYSTEMATICALLY	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	ALMOST NEVER	HAVE DIFFICULTIES ANSWERING
Penitentiary institutions (prisons)	63.9	24.9	3.6	1.5	6.2
Police isolation wards	21.2	19.9	12.5	13.8	32.6
Police departments/units	20.9	18.8	11.5	13.4	35.7
Security isolation ward (so-called Module building)	13.5	11.5	5.4	14.2	55.4

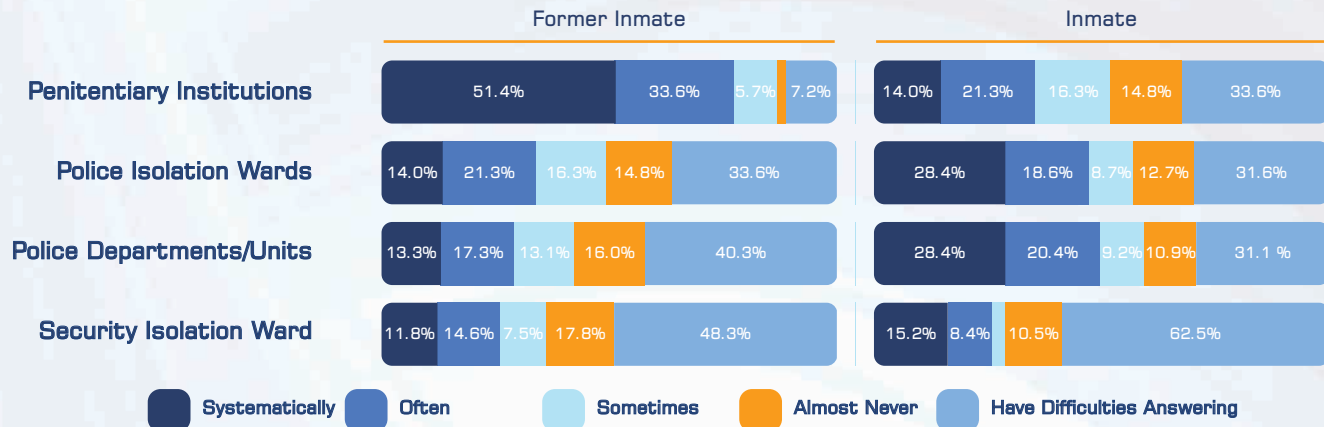
Former and current inmates provide different characterization of frequency of facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in various institutions in terms of time intervals. Compared to former inmates, current ones report more frequently that facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in various institutions were systematic (occurring daily).

Every second from the former inmates, 51% state that facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions were systematic (occurring daily). 76% of current inmates allege persons were tortured in prisons on a daily basis.

Apparently, compared to the current inmates, there are fewer former inmates who claim that facts of torture and inhuman treatment in various institutions were occurring daily. 28% of current inmates stated such facts were occurring in the police isolation wards daily, while 14% said the same among former inmates. Picture is almost identical in respect of the police departments. 28% of current inmates noted that individuals were tortured in these institutions systematically, and 13% of former inmates stated the same. Opinions of both former and current inmates coincide in case of the security isolation ward, when 15% of current and 12% of former inmates claimed that facts of torture and inhuman treatment of persons in the so-called Module building were occurring systematically. See Diagram #3

### Diagram #3

In your opinion, how frequently were inmates tortured and inhumanly treated in the following institutions?



## © 5.1 Stories of Respondents on Personal Experience of Facts of Torture and Inhuman Treatment

Majority of respondents claims they have experienced the following facts of torture and inhuman treatment:

- Physical torture;
- Psychological torture;
- Attended a friend's torture (including a cellmate friend);
- Attended other inmate's torture;
- Heard the sounds of torture;
- Inhuman, degrading treatment;
- Inadequate medical services;
- Inhuman, degrading imprisonment conditions.

**Approximately equal number of current and former inmates states they were tortured psychologically (83-86%). Further, both groups include similar trends with respect to issues such as the attendance of torture of a family member, hearing the sounds of other's torture, inadequate medical services and inhuman, degrading imprisonment conditions. Stories of current and former inmates on physical torture and inhuman and degrading treatment differ from each other. 84% of current inmates and 66% of former ones claim they were tortured physically. 75% of current inmates and 63% of former inmates refer to inhuman, degrading treatment.**

Three fourths of respondents - 75% state they were tortured physically, while 84% of respondents claim they were subjected to psychological torture. 83% of current inmates and 86% of former inmates claimed they were tortured psychologically. 2.3% (28 persons) of respondents said they have attended the torture of a family member. 2.8% (17 persons) of current inmates and 1.8% (11 persons) of former inmates claimed to have attended the torture of a family member.

Every second respondent noted they have attended the torture of a friend (including a cellmate friend as well). 55% of current inmates and 45% of former inmates reported they have attended the torture of a friend (including a cellmate friend). Majority of respondents, 52% claimed to have attended the torture of other inmate. 56% of current inmates and 47% of former ones alleged they have attended the torture of other inmate.

80% of respondents stated they have been hearing the sounds of torture. There are equal number of current and former inmates (80%) who claim they have been hearing the sounds of torture. Absolute majority of respondents - 73% claimed they have experienced inadequate medical services. 74% of current inmates and 72% of former inmates have experienced inadequate medical services.

73% of respondents complained about inhuman, degrading imprisonment conditions. 75% of current inmates and 71% of former inmates claimed to have experienced inhuman, degrading imprisonment conditions. See Table #9

Table #9

HAVE YOU PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED THE BELOW LISTED FACTS OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT?	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL	ALMOST NEVER
Experienced physical torture	Yes	66.4%	84.4%	75.4%
	No	33.1%	14.2%	23.7%
	Refused to answer	0.5%	1.3%	0.9%
Experienced psychological torture	Yes	85.9%	82.6%	84.2%
	No	13.5%	16.4%	14.9%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
Attended the torture of a family member/relative	Yes	1.8%	2.8%	2.3%
	No	97.8%	96.0%	96.9%
	Refused to answer	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%
Attended the torture of a friend (including a cellmate friend)	Yes	45.1%	54.8%	50.0%
	No	54.6%	44.0%	49.3%
	Refused to answer	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%
	Have difficulties answering	-	0.2%	0.1%
Attended the torture of other inmate	Yes	47.3%	55.7%	51.5%
	No	52.2%	43.0%	47.6%
	Refused to answer	0.5%	1.3%	0.9%
Heard the sounds of torture	Yes	78.9%	80.3%	79.6%
	No	20.5%	18.6%	19.5%
	Refused to answer	0.5%	1.2%	0.8%
	Have difficulties answering	0.2%	-	0.1%

Table #9 (continued)

HAVE YOU PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED THE BELOW LISTED FACTS OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT?	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL	ALMOST NEVER
Experienced inhuman, degrading treatment	Yes	62.9%	74.6%	68.7%
	No	36.8%	23.9%	30.4%
	Refused to answer	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%
	Have difficulties answering	-	0.3%	0.2%
Experienced inadequate medical services	Yes	71.7%	74.1%	72.9%
	No	28.0%	24.6%	26.3%
	Refused to answer	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%
	Have difficulties answering	-	0.2%	0.1%
Experienced inhuman, degrading imprisonment conditions	Yes	70.5%	74.7%	72.6%
	No	29.1%	23.9%	26.5%
	Refused to answer	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%
	Have difficulties answering	-	0.2%	0.1%

Respondents' stories demonstrate that facts of physical torture were not attributed to any concrete penitentiary or related institution, but were occurring Georgia-wide in various structures or penitentiary institutions. Nevertheless, it is remarkable that 55% of facts of physical torture and 54% of cases of psychological torture were reported in the Gldani prison. See Tables #10 and #11

Table #10

PLACE OF PHYSICAL TORTURE	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL
Ortachala prison	20.0%	9.%	14.1%
Tbilisi police isolation ward	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Tbilisi Police Department/Unit	0.7%	1.6%	1.2%
Tbilisi prison	0.2%	-	0.1%
Tbilisi security isolation ward	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Kutaisi penitentiary institution	20.7%	17.8%	19.1%
Adjara police isolation ward	-	1.0%	0.7%
Adjara Police Department/Unit	-	0.2%	0.1%
Adjara security isolation ward	0.5%	-	0.2%
When brought to the Adjara penitentiary institution	-	0.4%	0.2%
Batumi penitentiary institution	5.7%	6.1%	5.9%
Guria police isolation ward	-	0.2%	0.1%
Guria department of the Prosecutor's Office	0.2%	--	0.1%
Zugdidi penitentiary institution	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
Samegrelo police isolation ward	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%
Samegrelo Police Department/Unit	0.2%	-	0.1%
Women's penitentiary institution of the Gardabani Municipality	0.5%	4.3%	2.6%
Imereti-Racha police isolation ward	-	0.8%	0.4%
Imereti-Racha Police Department/Unit	-	0.4%	0.2%
Imereti-Racha department of the Prosecutor's Office	-	0.2%	0.1%

Table #10 (continued)

PLACE OF PHYSICAL TORTURE	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL
Village Mtisdziri of the Gardabani Municipality	1.0%	14.4%	8.5%
Tbilisi, 31 Gulua Str.	0.2%	2.2%	1.3%
Kvemo Kartli police isolation ward	-	0.4%	0.2%
Kvemo Kartli Police Department/Unit	-	0.4%	0.2%
Gldani prison	56.5%	54.0%	55.1%
Shida Kartli police isolation ward	-	0.4%	0.2%
Shida Kartli Police Department/Unit	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
"Matrosov"	3.0%	0.6%	1.6%
Kakheti police isolation ward	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Kakheti Police Department/Unit	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Kakheti security isolation ward	1.0%	-	0.4%
Avchala colony of minors	-	0.4%	0.2%
Geguti penitentiary institution	15.3%	7.9%	11.2%
Ksani penitentiary institution	15.6%	10.9%	13.0%
Rustavi penitentiary institution	9.6%	10.5%	10.1%
Rustavi penitentiary institution	5.2%	5.7%	5.5%
"Rezbalnitza"	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%
"Tube"	1.0%	5.3%	3.4%
"Kudi" (Constitutional Security Department)	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Ortachala penitentiary institution (old)	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%
"Sodi" (Special Operative Department)	-	0.2%	0.1%
Gubersky prison (in the 5th investigatory isolation ward)	0.2%	1.6%	1.0%
Khoni	-	0.2%	0.1%
Refused to answer	0.2%	2.4%	1.4%
Have difficulties answering	-	0.4%	0.2%



Table #11

PLACE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TORTURE	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL
Ortachala penitentiary institution	18,4%	6,9%	12,8%
Tbilisi police isolation ward	1,7%	1,4%	1,6%
Tbilisi Police Department/Unit	1,0%	2,7%	1,8%
Tbilisi security isolation ward	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
Tbilisi department of the Prosecutor's Office	0,6%	-	0,3%
Kutaisi penitentiary institution	16,2%	18,2%	17,2%
Adjara police isolation ward	0,2%	1,0%	0,6%
Adjara Police Department/Unit	-	0,2%	0,1%
Adjara prison	0,2%		0,1%
When brought to the Adjara penitentiary institution	-	0,2%	0,1%
Batumi penitentiary institution	7,2%	5,7%	6,5%
Guria police isolation ward	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
Guria department of the Prosecutor's Office	0,2%		0,1%
Zugdidi penitentiary institution	5,2%	5,7%	5,5%
Samegrelo police isolation ward	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%
Samegrelo Police Department/Unit	-	0,2%	0,1%
Women's penitentiary institution of the Gardabani Municipality	2,7%	5,1%	3,9%
Imereti-Racha police isolation ward	0,2%	0,4%	0,3%
Imereti-Racha Police Department/Unit	-	0,4%	0,2%
Penitentiary institution of village Mtisdziri of the Gardabani Municipality	1,7%	13,5%	7,4%
Tbilisi, 31 Gulua Str.	0,6%	1,8%	1,2%
Kvemo Kartli police isolation ward	-	0,4%	0,2%
Kvemo Kartli Police Department/Unit	-	0,4%	0,2%

Table #11 (continued)

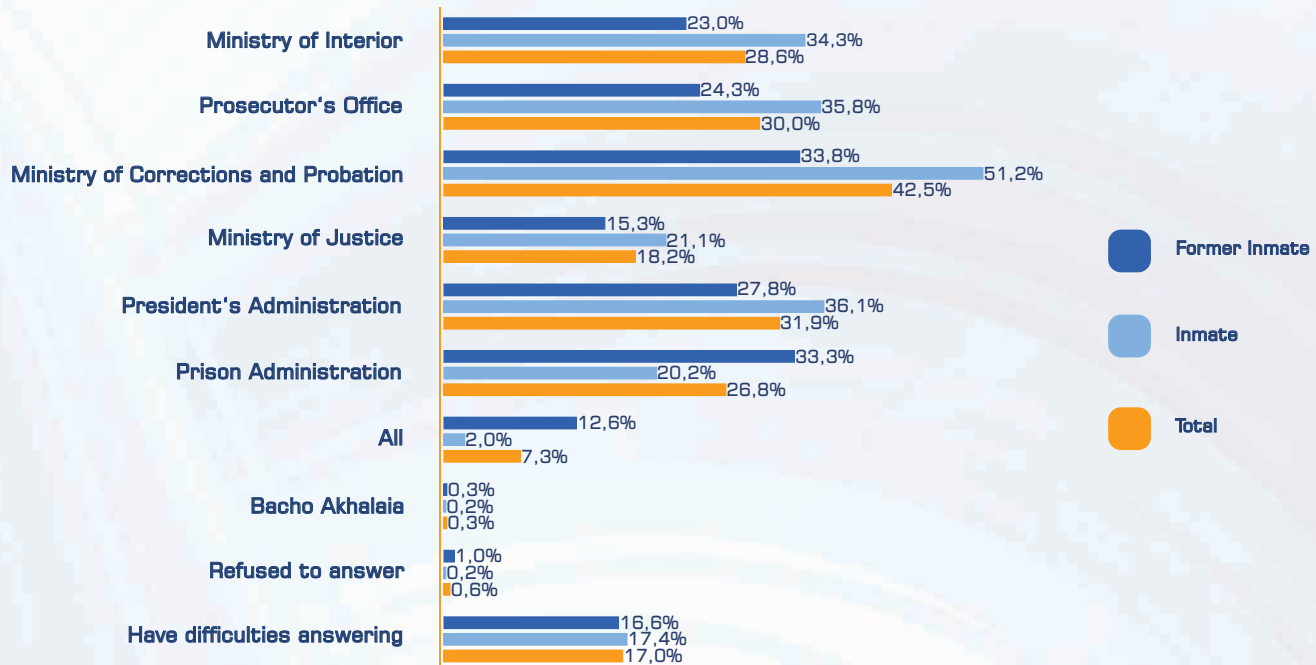
PLACE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TORTURE	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL
Gldani penitentiary institution	53,6%	53,9%	53,7%
Shida Kartli police isolation ward	-	0,2%	0,1%
Shida Kartli Police Department/Unit	0,4%	0,2%	0,3%
"Matrosov"	4,1%	0,6%	2,4%
Kakheti police isolation ward	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
Kakheti Police Department/Unit	0,4%	0,2%	0,3%
Kakheti security isolation ward	0,8%	-	0,4%
Avchala colony of minors	-	0,4%	0,2%
Geguti penitentiary institution	14,3%	8,0%	11,2%
Ksani penitentiary institution	14,3%	10,8%	12,6%
Rustavi penitentiary institution	9,5%	10,0%	9,7%
Rustavi penitentiary institution	7,5%	5,1%	6,4%
"Rezbalitsa"	1,7%	1,4%	1,6%
"Tube"	1,0%	5,3%	3,1%
Dighomi "KPZ" (pre-trial detention cell)	0,4%	-	0,2%
"Kudi" (Constitutional Security Department)	0,2%	0,6%	0,4%
Ortachala penitentiary institution (old)	0,2%	0,8%	0,5%
"Sodi" (Special Operative Department)	-	0,2%	0,1%
Gubersky prison, 5th investigatory isolation ward	-	1,6%	0,8%
Refused to answer	0,2%	2,2%	1,2%
Have difficulties answering	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%
Refused to answer	0,2%	2,4%	1,4%
Have difficulties answering	-	0,4%	0,2%

Respondents were asked about who was carrying out torture and inhuman treatment (several answers were acceptable). **It seems inmates in penitentiary institutions were mainly tortured by the high officials of a prison administration and ordinary prison employees.**

Former as well as current inmates believe that the Ministry of Corrections and Probation, President's Administration, Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Interior were instructing to torture inmates in prisons.

Diagram #4

In your opinion, who/which agency was instructing to torture inmates in prisons?



## © 5.2 Stories of Respondents on Frequency of Facts of Torture and Inhuman Treatment Exercised against Them

Respondents, who have reported to have experienced this or that fact of torture and inhuman treatment, were asked about the frequency of reported facts.

39% of persons who allege they were tortured physically claim they were tortured physically almost every day. 54% of current inmates and 24% of former inmates state they were tortured physically on a daily basis. 15% of respondents noted they were tortured physically at least once a week. 13% of current inmates and 18% of former ones claimed they were tortured physically at least once a week.

Majority of persons - 64% who allege they were tortured psychologically claim this was occurring almost daily. 70% of current inmates and 58% of former inmates state they were subjected to psychological torture almost every day. 12% of respondents noted they were tortured psychologically at least once a week. 5% of current inmates and 19% of former inmates claimed they were tortured psychologically at least once a week.

27% of individuals claiming they have attended the torture of a friend (including a cellmate friend) stated they were attending such torture almost every day. 34% of current inmates and 21% of former ones claim to have attended a friend's torture almost every day. 11% of respondents stated they have attended a friend's torture at least once a week. 9% of current inmates and 13% of former inmates claim to have attended a friend's torture at least once a week.

23% of respondents claiming they have attended the torture of other inmates said they were attending such torture almost every day. 31% of current inmates and 16% of former inmates claimed they were attending the torture of other inmates almost every day. 12% of respondents stated they have attended the torture of other inmates at least once a week. 10% of current inmates and 14% of former ones claim to have attended the torture of other inmates at least once a week.

Majority of persons - 54% who claim they were hearing the sounds of torture said they used to hear the sounds of torture almost every day. 64% of current inmates and 43% of former inmates claim they were hearing the sounds of torture almost every day. 16% of respondents stated they were hearing the sounds of torture at least once a week. 7% of current inmates and 24% of former inmates stated the same.

Majority of respondents - 53% who stated they were subjected to inhuman, degrading treatment said they were experiencing inhuman, degrading treatment almost every day. 63% of current inmates and 43% of former inmates claim they were subjected to inhuman, degrading treatment almost every day. 9% of respondents stated they have experienced inhuman, degrading treatment at least once a week. 4% of current inmates and 14% of former ones said the same.

47% of respondents who stated they have experienced inadequate medical services claimed to have experienced this almost every day. 85% of current inmates and 35% of former inmates state they have experienced inadequate medical services almost every day. 11% of respondents claimed to have experienced inadequate medical services at least once a week. 5% of current inmates and 16% of former inmates said they have experienced inadequate medical services at least once a week.

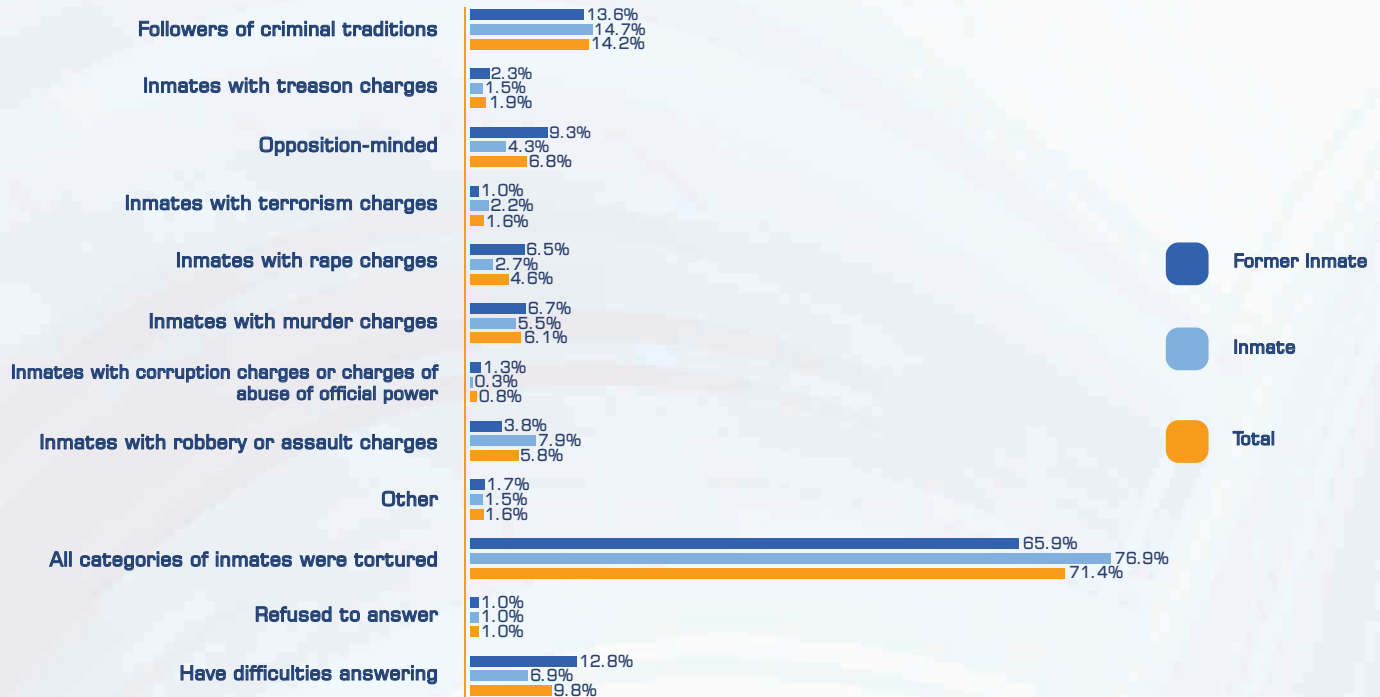
**Diagram #5** How many times have you experienced facts of torture and inhuman treatment reported by you?



Stories of respondents demonstrate that all categories of inmates were subjected to torture and inhuman treatment.

Diagram #6

In your opinion, mostly which category of inmates were subjected to torture and inhuman treatment?



Majority of respondents believes an extremely significant intention behind torture and inhuman treatment of inmates was:

- Admission of a crime;
- Admission of a crime they had not committed;
- Subduing/suppressing a person;
- Torturers or organizers of torture finding pleasure;
- Fight against a criminal world;
- Instilling a general fear in prisons;
- Forcing an inmate to serve as an agent;
- Damaging an inmate's mental and physical health.

Respondents had to rate at a 5-point scale, from 1 to 5 points (where 1 stood for „totally insignificant“ and 5 – „extremely significant“), the listed factors as intention behind torture and inhuman treatment.

47% of respondents believe that obtaining information on other person/s or facts was an extremely significant intention behind torture and inhuman treatment.

In the opinion of majority of respondents - 56%, admission of a crime was an extremely significant intention of torture. Majority of respondents - 58% believes that admission of a crime they had not committed was an extremely significant intention behind torture and inhuman treatment. 42% of respondents find that giving a false testimony against other person was an extremely significant intention of torture.

36% believe that extortion of money or property was an extremely significant intention behind torture and inhuman treatment. 42% of respondents think that agreeing to a plea bargain was an extremely significant intention of torture and inhuman treatment.

Absolute majority of respondents, 80% share the opinion that subduing/suppressing a person was a key intention behind torture and inhuman treatment. 60% of respondents think finding pleasure by torturers or organizers of torture was a key intention of torture.

30% of respondents believe impacting the political views of an inmate or his family members was an extremely significant intention behind torture and inhuman treatment. 21% have difficulties evaluating this view.

Majority of respondents - 57% find that fight against a criminal world was an intention of torture. 11% have difficulties evaluating this opinion. 16% of respondents believe that preparing damaging information against the authorities was an extremely significant intention behind torture of inmates.

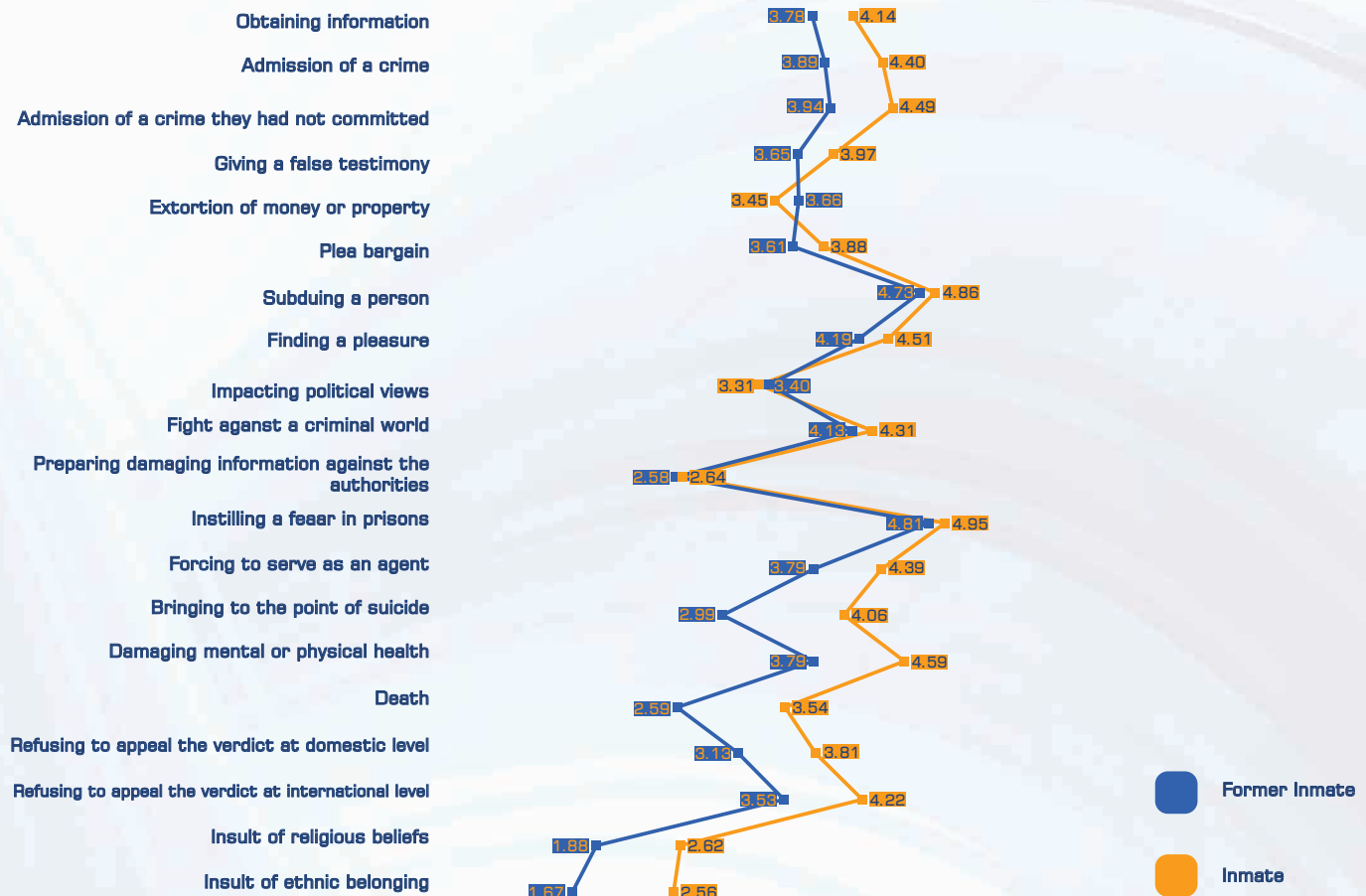
Large majority - 86% think that instilling a general fear in prisons was an extremely significant intention behind torture and inhuman treatment. Also in the opinion of the majority, 51% believe that forcing an inmate to serve as an agent was a key intention of torture. Relatively smaller share of respondents - 35% think that bringing to the point of suicide was a key intention of torture, while the majority - 57% believe damaging an inmate's mental and physical health was a key intention behind torture. Relatively fewer respondents - 28% find that death of an inmate was an extremely significant intention of torture. Further, fewer believe that refusing to appeal the verdict at a domestic level was an extremely significant intention behind torture and inhuman treatment. Yet, compared to the latter, there are more respondents (48%) who believe that refusing to appeal the verdict at an international level was an extremely significant intention of torture.

It is obvious that small number of respondents (13-15%) finds that insult of religious beliefs / discrimination and insult/discrimination based on ethnic belonging was an extremely significant intention behind torture and inhuman treatment. According to the highest average evaluation of former and current inmates, instilling a general fear in prisons and subduing/suppressing a person were the intention behind torture and inhuman treatment.

See Diagram #7



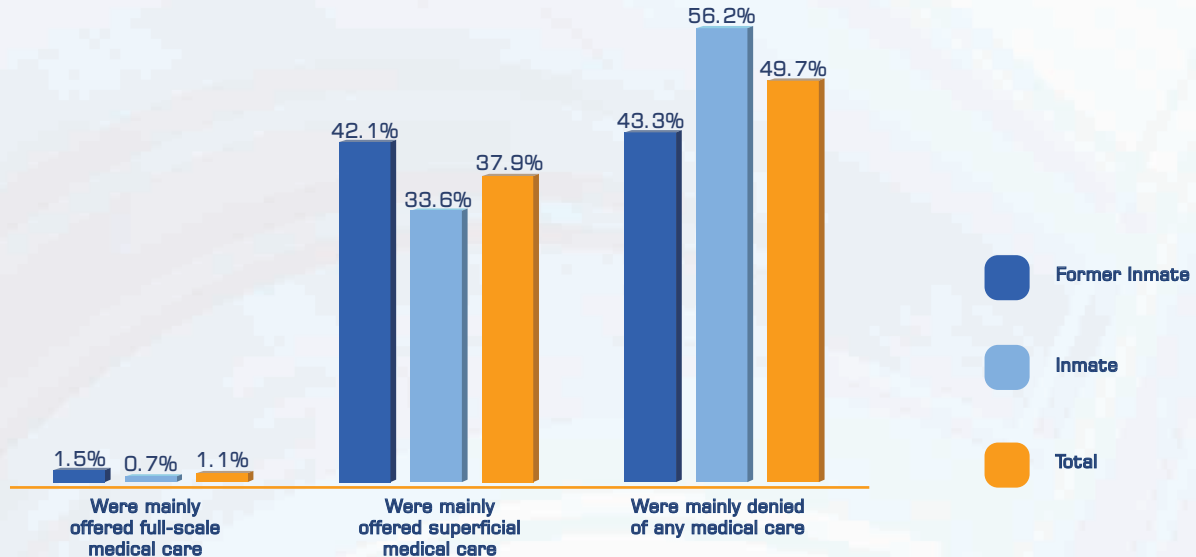
Diagram #7



Approximately every second respondent (50%) stated that inmates who have experienced health problems as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, were not basically offered any medical assistance. 38% claimed inmates were mainly offered superficial medical care. 11% have difficulties answering this question. Only 1.1% noted that inmates were mainly offered full-scale medical assistance. See Diagram #8

Diagram #8

Were inmates, who have experienced health problems as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, offered medical care?



Majority of respondents claims they do not know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment:

- Provided information on other person/s or facts;
- Accused others of committing a crime they had not committed;
- Participated in the torture of other inmates;
- He or his family members have concealed their own political views.

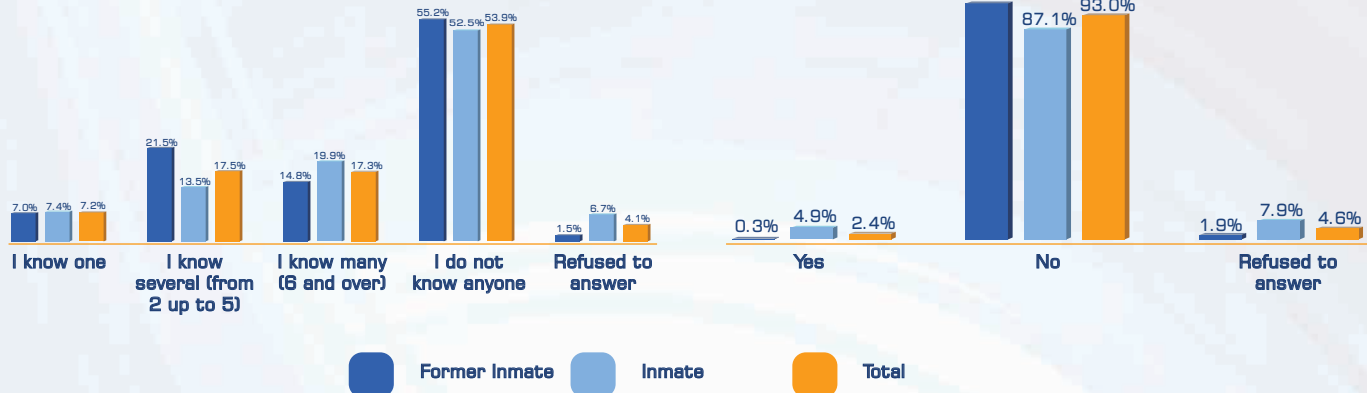
Majority of respondents, 54% stated they do not know anyone personally who had provided information on other person/s or facts. Those who claim to know several or many such persons are represented equally by 17%. 4% of respondents refused to answer this question. Majority of both former and current inmates noted they do not know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, had provided information on other person/s or facts.

Absolute majority of respondents, 93% stated they personally have not provided information on other person/s or facts. There are few who state openly they have provided information on other person/s or facts as a result of torture and inhuman treatment. 2.4% of respondents (5% of current inmates and 0.3% of former inmates) claimed they have provided information on other person/s or facts. See Diagram #9

### Diagram #9

**Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has provided information on other person/s or facts?**

**Your Own Experience**



Every third respondent (33%) stated they know many (6 and over) who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, have admitted committing a crime they had not committed. 23% claimed to know several persons (from 2 up to 5) who have admitted committing a crime.

Compared to former inmates, there are more among current inmates who claim to know many persons who have admitted committing a crime. 37% of current inmates and 30% of former inmates claimed to know such persons.

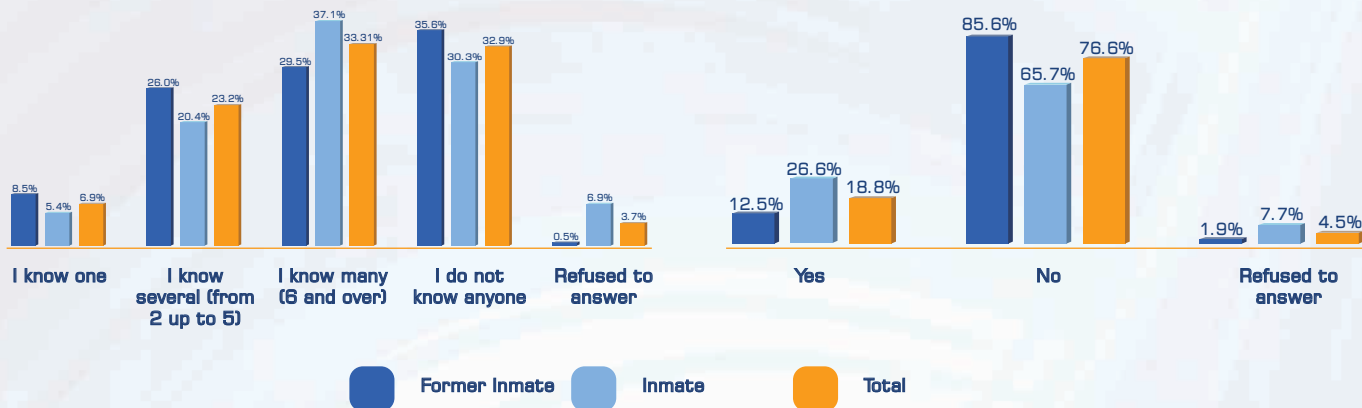
Majority of respondents - 77% noted they personally have not admitted committing a crime they had not committed, while it seems 19% of respondents have admitted committing a crime they had not committed.

Compared to former inmates, more current inmates claimed to have admitted committing a crime they had not committed (27% of current inmates and 13% of former inmates). See Diagram #10

#### Diagram #10

**Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has admitted a crime they had not committed?**

**Your Own Experience**



There are relatively few who know someone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has accused other of committing a crime they had not committed. Majority of respondents - 55% stated they do not know such a person, 19% claimed to know several of them, while 18% stated they know many who have accused others of committing a crime.

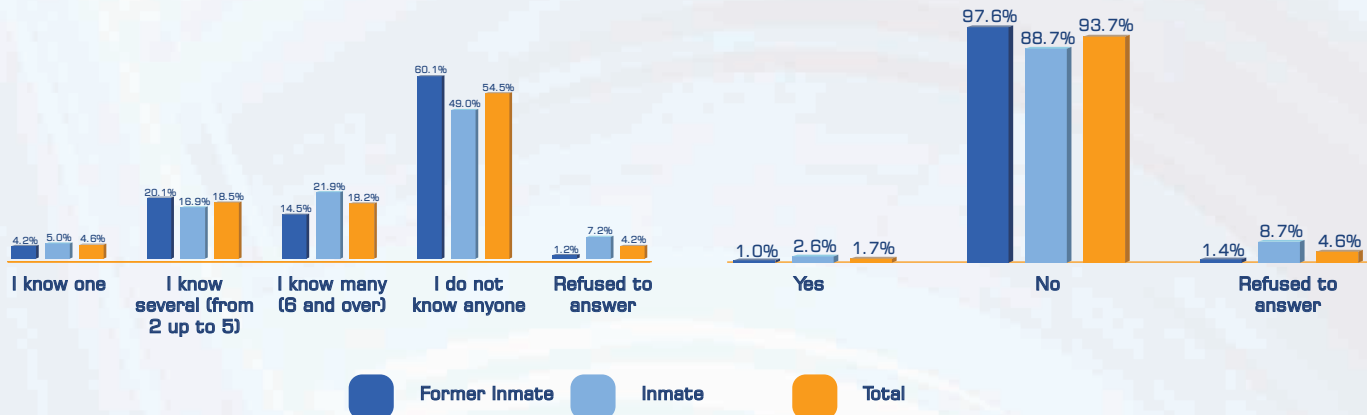
Compared to current inmates, more former inmates claimed not to know anyone who had accused others of committing a crime. Majority of former inmates, 60% and 49% of current inmates stated they do not know anyone who has accused others of committing a crime they had not committed.

1.7% of respondents said that, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, they have accused others of committing a crime they had not committed. 4.6% of respondents refused to answer this question. 2.6% of current inmates and 1% of former inmates stated they have accused others of a crime they had not committed. See Diagram #11

### Diagram #11

**Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has accused others of committing a crime they had not committed?**

**Your Own Experience**



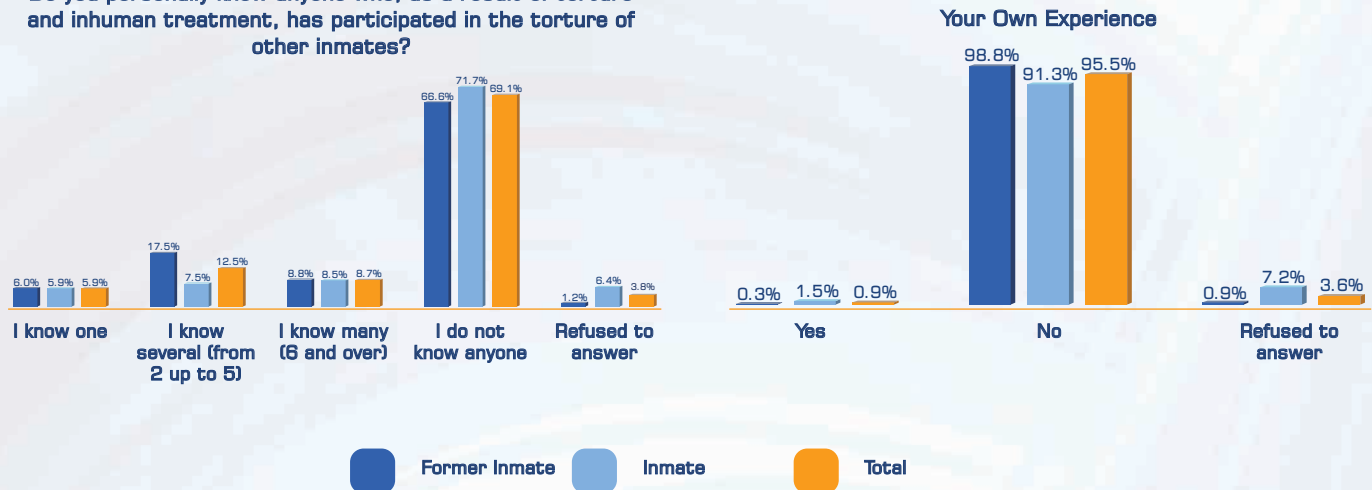
Absolute majority of respondents - 69% stated they do not know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has participated in the torture of other inmates. The proportion of respondents who claim to know many individuals who have participated in the torture of other inmates is equal as for the entire sampling, as well as between the former and current inmates, constituting 9%.

Compared to current inmates, more former inmates claimed to know several individuals who have participated in the torture of other inmates. 18% of former inmates and 13% of current inmates allege they know several persons who have participated in the torture of other inmates.

7% of respondents refused to answer the question on their own participation in the torture of other inmates. 1.5% of current inmates and 0.3% of former inmates said they have participated in the torture of other inmates. See Diagram #12

### Diagram #12

Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has participated in the torture of other inmates?



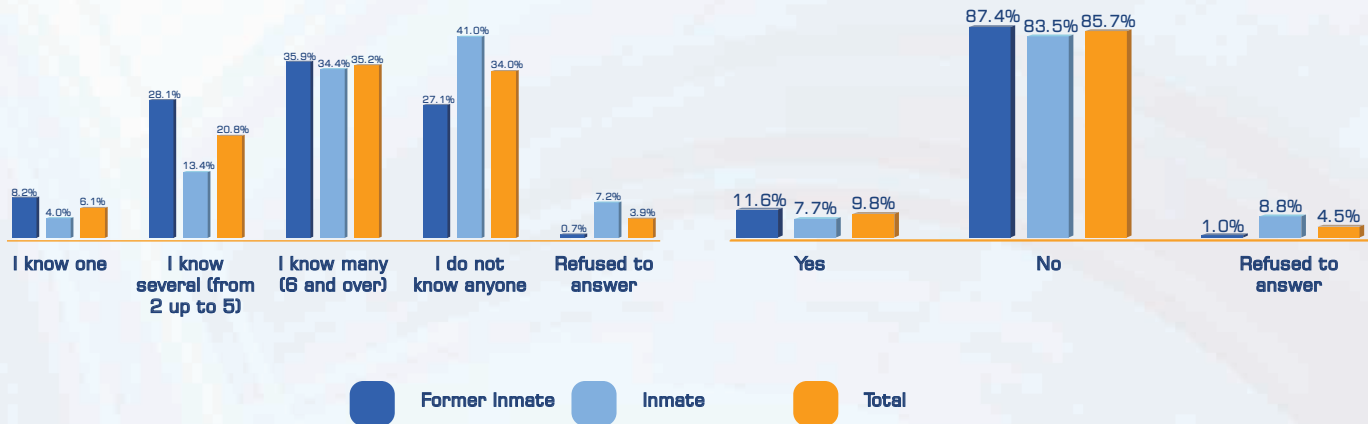
Approximately every third respondent (35%) claims to know many individuals who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, have paid money or given up property.

This datum is almost equal between current and former inmates, constituting 34-36%. 10% of respondents claimed they have personally experienced such fact - paid money/gave up property. 12% of current inmates and 8% of former inmates said they have paid money/gave up property as a result of torture and inhuman treatment. See Diagram #13

### Diagram #13

Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has paid money or gave up property?

Your Own Experience



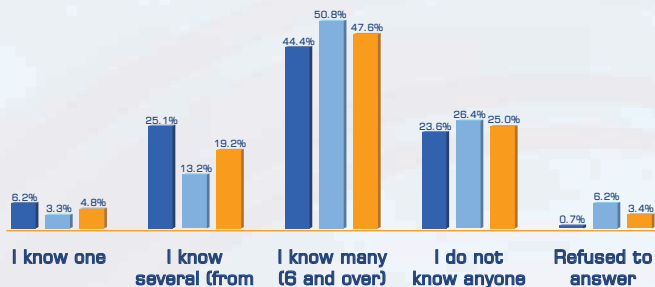
48% of respondents stated they know many individuals who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, have agreed to a plea bargain. 15% of respondents claimed they have personally agreed to a plea bargain as a result of torture and inhuman treatment.

Majority of current inmates - 51% and 44% of former inmates said they know many individuals who have agreed to a plea bargain, while 19% of respondents claimed to know several such individuals. 16% of former inmates and 14% of current inmates stated they have personally agreed to a plea bargain as a result of torture and inhuman treatment.

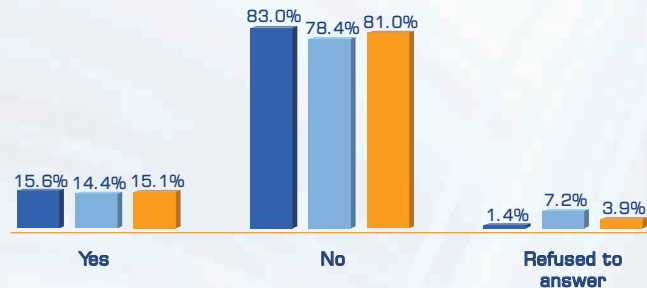
See Diagram #14

### Diagram #14

Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has agreed to a plea bargain?



Your Own Experience





Majority of respondents - 56% stated they do not know anyone who or whose family members, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has concealed personal political views. There are relatively more former inmates (26%) who claim they know many individuals who or whose family members have concealed their political views. 22% of current inmates stated the same. 7% of current inmates and 8% of former inmates stated they or their family members have concealed political views. See Diagram #15

Diagram #15

Do you personally know anyone who or whose family member, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has concealed personal political views?

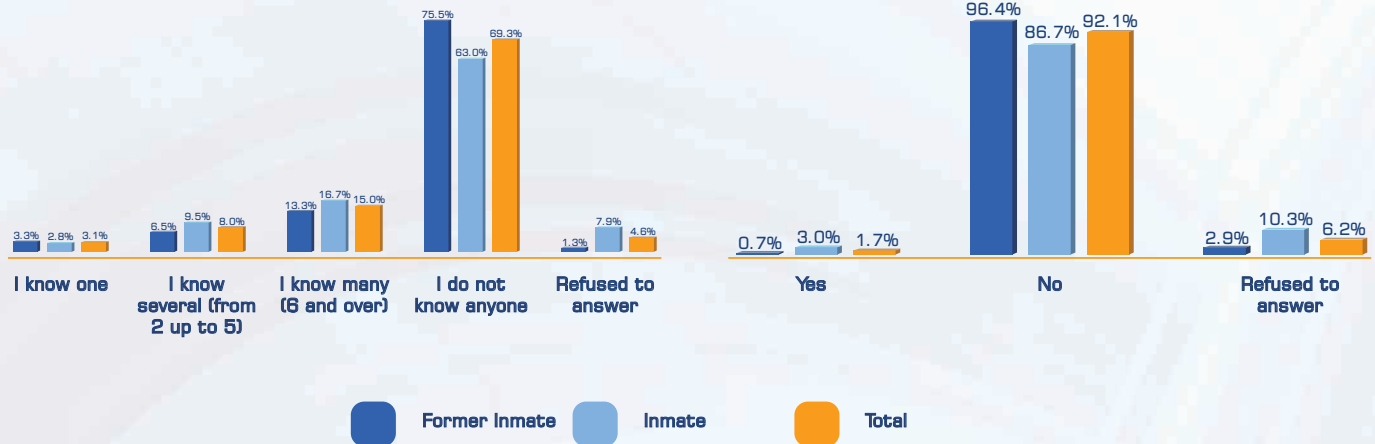
Your Own Experience



Majority of respondents - 69% stated they do not know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has given up membership of a criminal world. 17% of current inmates and 13% of former inmates noted they know many individuals who have given up membership of a criminal world, while 7% of former inmates and 10% of current inmates said they know several persons who have given up membership of a criminal world. 3% of current inmates claim they have personally given up membership of a criminal world. See Diagram #16

### Diagram #16

Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has given up membership of a criminal world?



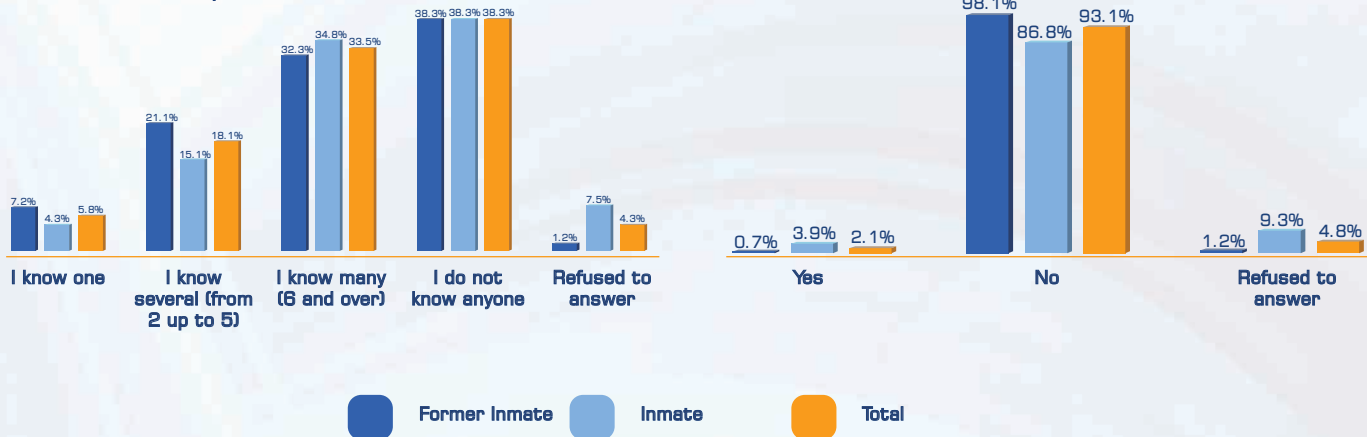
Equal number of respondents among former as well as current respondents - 38% stated they do not know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has started cooperating with a prison administration. 35% of current inmates and 32.3% of former inmates claimed they know many individuals who started cooperating with a prison administration as a result of torture and inhuman treatment.

4% of current inmates said they have started cooperating with a prison administration as a result of torture and inhuman treatment. See Diagram #17

Diagram #17

Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has started cooperating with a prison administration?

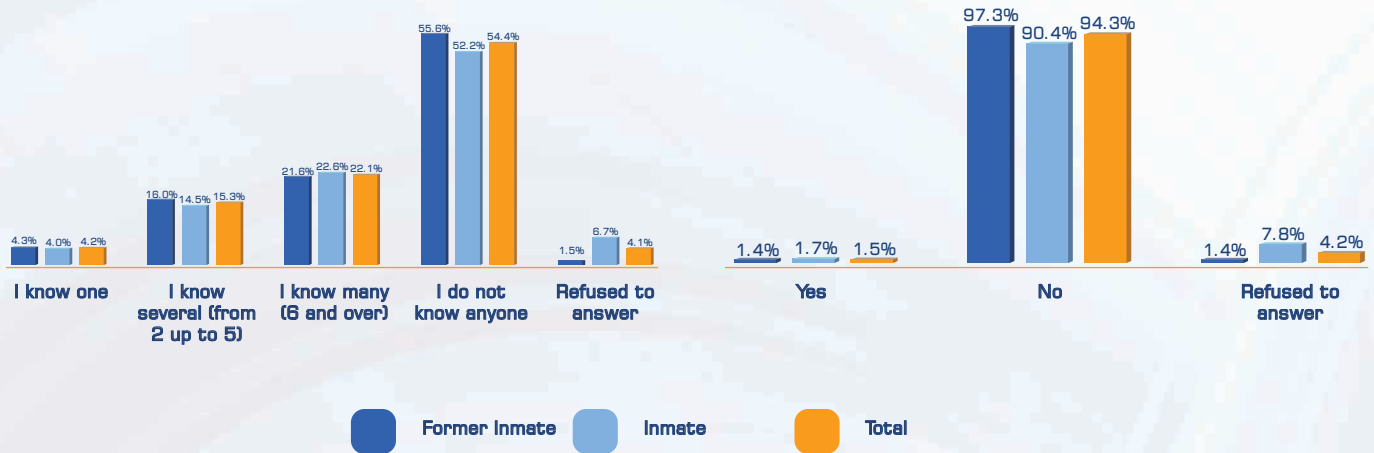
Your Own Experience



Majority of respondents - 54.4% stated they do not know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has become a false witness. Approximately equal number of former and current inmates - 22% said they know many individuals who had become false witnesses. 15-16% said they know several such individuals. See Diagram #18

### Diagram #18

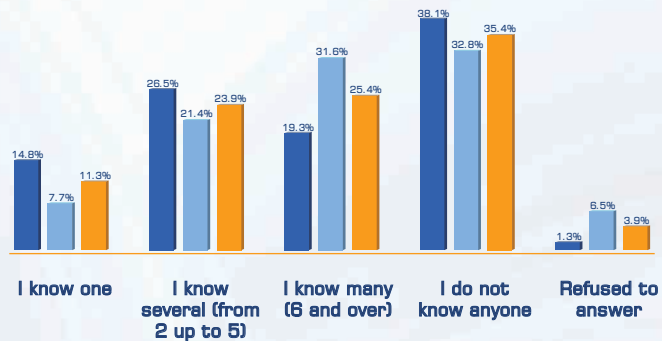
Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has become a false witness?



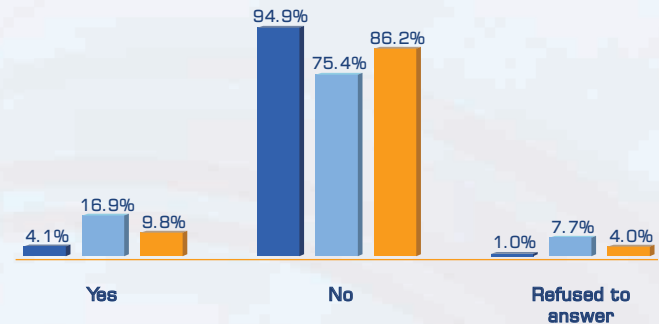
35% of respondents stated they do not know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has committed suicide/attempted to commit suicide. Approximately every third among current inmates - 32% claimed they know many individuals who have committed suicide or attempted to commit suicide as a result of torture and inhuman treatment. 10% of respondents said they have personally attempted to commit suicide as a result of torture and inhuman treatment. 17% of current inmates and 4% of former inmates claim they have attempted to commit suicide as a result of torture and inhuman treatment. See Diagram #19

Diagram #19

Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has committed suicide/attempted to commit suicide?



Your Own Experience

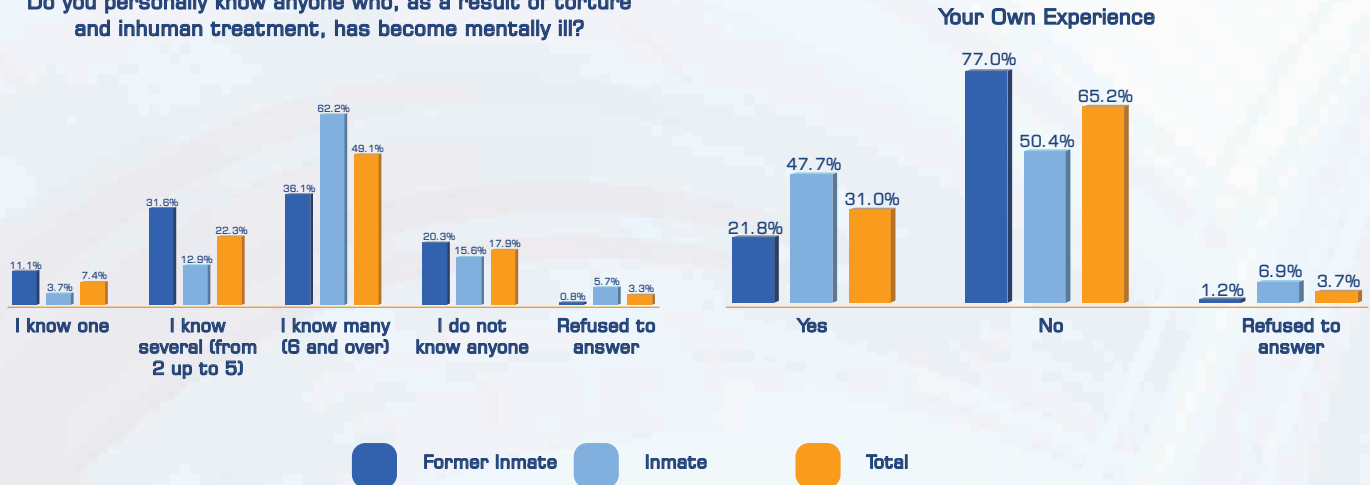


Almost half of respondents, 49% stated they know many individuals who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, have become mentally ill.

69% of current inmates and 36% of former inmates said they know many persons who have become mentally ill. Approximately every third of former inmates (32%) and 13% of current inmates claimed they know several individuals who have become mentally ill. 31% of respondents alleged they have personally become mentally ill as a result of torture and inhuman treatment. 43% of current inmates and 22% of former ones said they have become mentally ill. See Diagram #20

### Diagram #20

Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has become mentally ill?



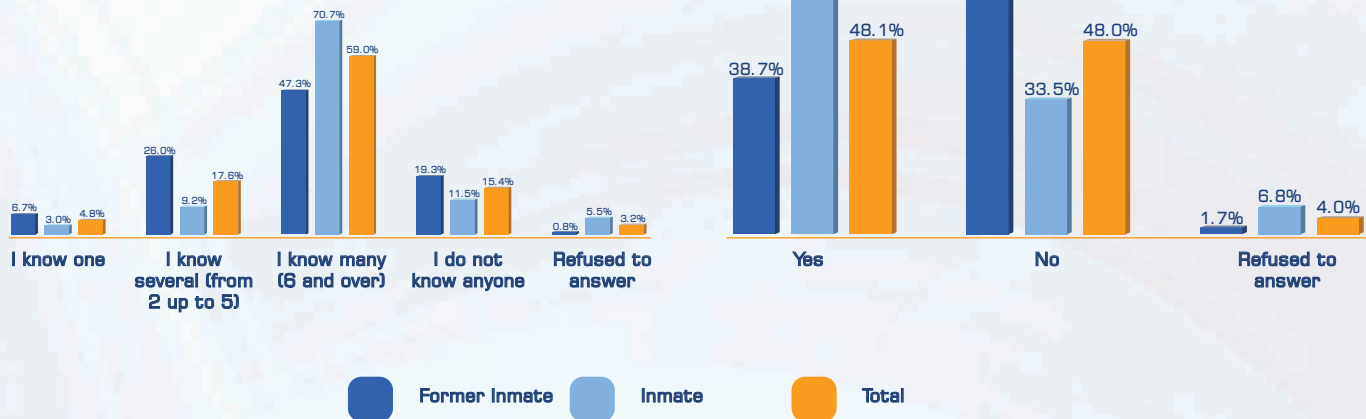
Majority of respondents - 59% claimed they know many individuals who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, have been injured physically. 71% of current inmates and 47.3% of former inmates stated they know many persons who were injured physically as a result of torture and inhuman treatment.

26% of former inmates and 9.2% of current inmates said they know several individuals who were physically injured. 48% of respondents stated they have been personally injured physically as a result of torture and inhuman treatment. 60% of current inmates and 39% of former inmates claimed to have been injured physically. See Diagram #21

Diagram #21

Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has been injured physically?

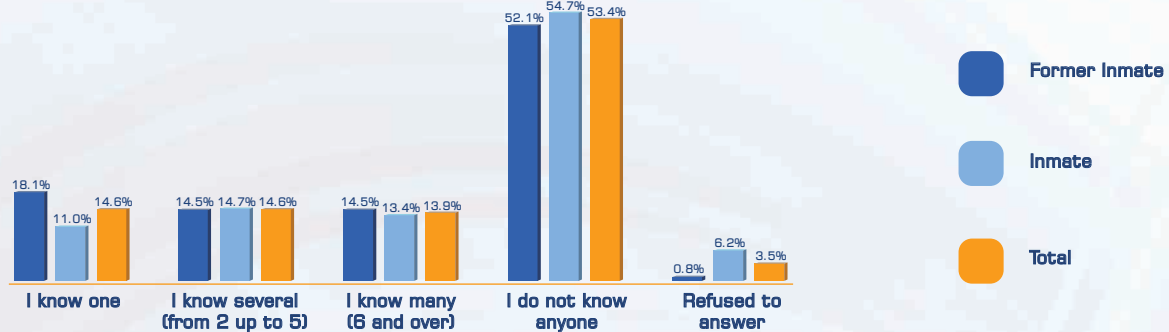
Your Own Experience



Majority of respondents - 53% stated they do not know anyone who has died as a result of torture and inhuman treatment. Approximately equal number of respondents – 14-15% claimed they knew individuals who have died as a result of torture and inhuman treatment. See Diagram #22

Diagram #22

Do you personally know anyone who, as a result of torture and inhuman treatment, has died?

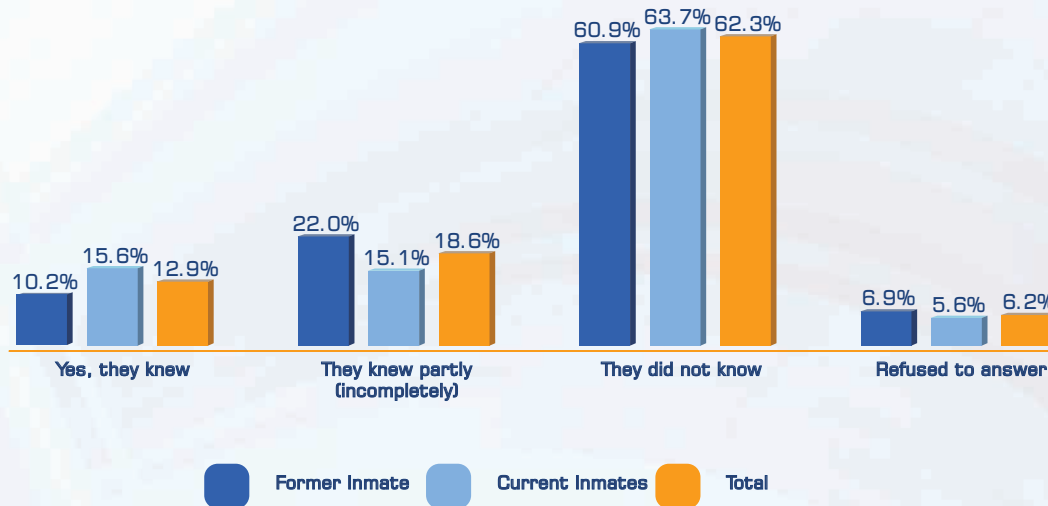




Majority of respondents - 62% stated their family members did not know about facts of torture and inhuman treatment exercised against them. 64% of current inmates and 61% of former inmates said their family members were not aware of facts of torture and inhuman treatment exercised against them. Only 13% of respondents stated that their family members were informed about violence exercised against them. 6% of respondents refused to answer this question. See Diagram #23

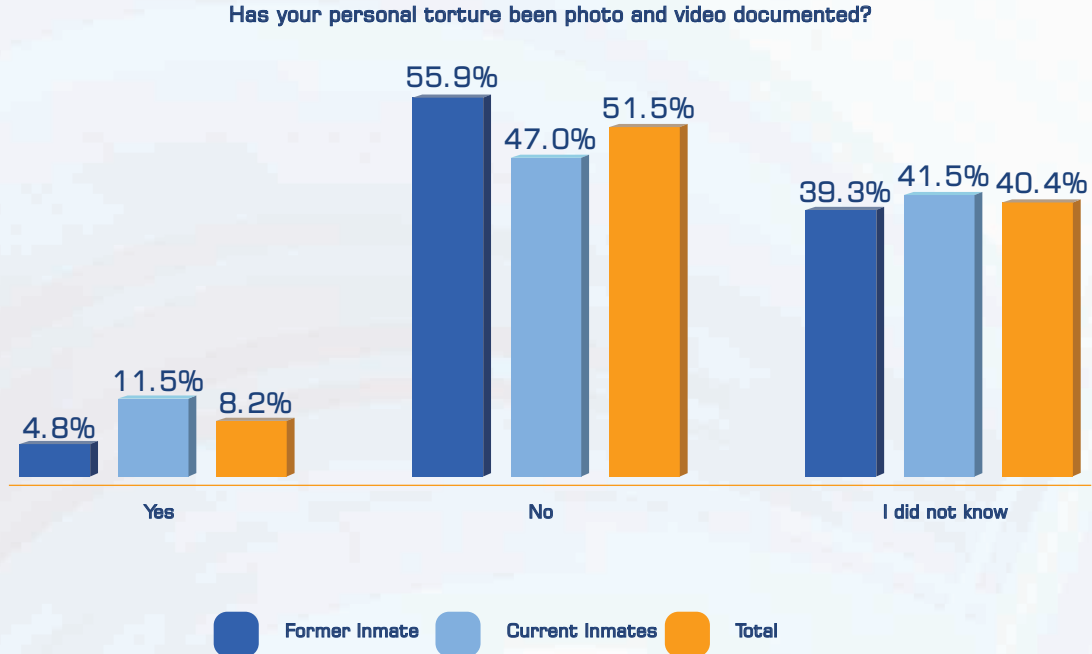
Diagram #23

Did your family members know about facts of torture and inhuman treatment exercised against you?



Majority of respondents - 52% claimed their own torture has not been photo and video documented. There are more former inmates (56%) compared to current ones (47%) who denied photo-video documenting of their torture. See Diagram #24

Diagram #24



Majority of respondents finds the motive of photo/video documenting of facts of torture and inhuman treatment was:

- Forcing an inmate or his family member to do something (winning over as an agent, changing political views, extorting money/property, etc.);
- Humiliation, infringement on an inmate's dignity;
- Showing photo/video material to other inmates to subdue/suppress them;
- Non-disclosure of fact of torture by an inmate;
- Torturers or organizers of torture finding pleasure

Majority of respondents, 63% claimed that forcing an inmate or his family member to do something (winning over as an agent, changing political views, extorting money/property, etc.) was a motive behind photo and video documenting. 66% of former inmates and 60% of current inmates believe in the same.

Absolute majority of respondents - 82% believe that humiliation and infringement on an inmate's dignity was an intention of photo and video documenting. 85% of former inmates and 79% of current inmates assert the same.

Majority of respondents, 63% thought showing photo/video material to other inmates to subdue/suppress them was a motive behind documenting of facts of torture. 65% of former inmates and 62% of current ones adhere to this opinion.

Majority of respondents - 55% claimed that non-disclosure of fact of torture by an inmate was an intention behind documenting facts of torture, and 60% of former inmates and 51% of current inmates share the same.

Majority of respondents, 67% said finding of pleasure by torturers or organizers of torture was a motive of documenting the facts of torture. 70% of former inmates and 65% of current inmates agree to the same.

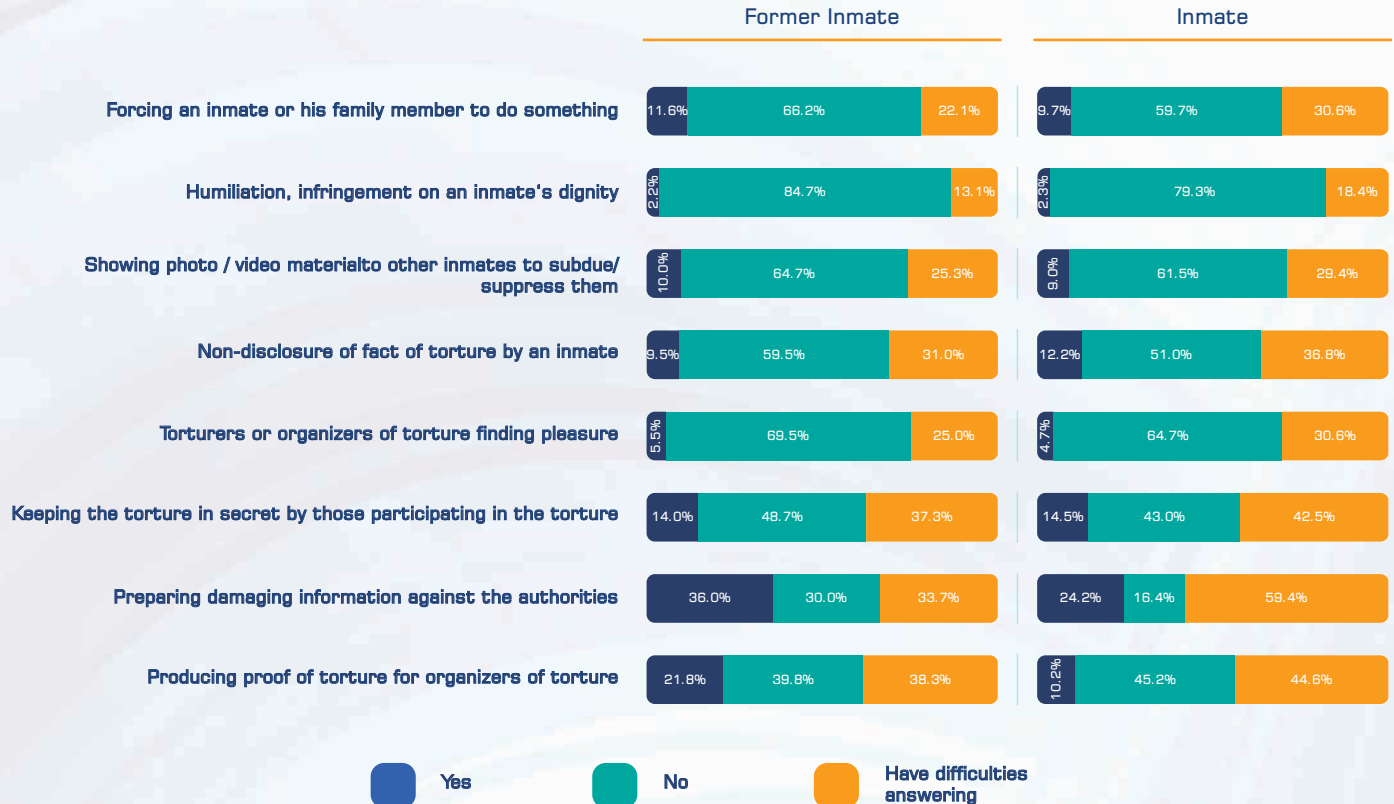
46% of respondents believe photo/video documenting aimed at making those participating in torture to keep the facts of torture in secret. 49% of former inmates and 43% of current ones are of the same opinion.

Relatively smaller share of respondents - 23% believes that preparing damaging information against the authorities was an intention behind documenting the facts of torture and inhuman treatment. 30% of former inmates and 16% of current ones think the same.

43% of respondents find that producing a proof of torture for the organizers of torture was a key motive behind documenting. 45% of current inmates and 40% of former inmates agree with this view. See Diagram #25

Diagram #25

Did your family members know about facts of torture and inhuman treatment exercised against you?



## © 7.1 Physical Methods of Torture

Majority of respondents claims the following methods of physical torture were applied against them:

- Beating with fists, kicks;
- Beating with rubber and wood batons;
- Hitting in especially painful parts of a body (palms and feet, operated places, etc.);
- Hitting near the ears, as in one, as well as in both, the so-called „buzzer“;
- Creation of unbearably cold or hot conditions;
- Placing in a cell congested with inmates;
- Placing in humid and watery cells;
- Placing in extremely overcrowded cells;
- Absence/limitation of medical services (consultation, operation, drugs).

Majority of respondents, 74% stated they were beaten with fists and kicks. 83% of current inmates and 66% of former inmates referred to this method.

Majority of respondents - 63% claimed they were beaten with rubber and wood batons. 70% of current inmates and 56% of former inmates stated the same.

41% of respondents said they were beaten with a large string of keys, iron bed-feet and other metallic items. Every second of current inmates and every third of former ones said the same.

Majority of respondents, 63% stated they were hit in especially painful parts of a body (palms and feet, operated areas, etc.). 76% of current inmates and 50% of former inmates claimed the same.

51% of respondents said that the method of hitting near the ears, as in one, as well as in both (the so-called „buzzer“), was used against them. 65% of current inmates and 37% of former inmates claimed this method of hitting in the ears was used.

23% of respondents claimed that the method of pushing a hand on eye-balls (to cause pain and imitate gouging out of the eyes) was used against them. 28% of current inmates and 37% of former ones asserted the same.

41% of respondents stated the special forces as a punitive squad (organized, regular beating in the entire prison) was used against them. 44% of current inmates and 37% of former inmates said the same.

34% of respondents complained they were not given drinking water. 35% of current inmates and 33% of former inmates stated the same.

Majority of respondents, 51% claimed they were held in unbearably cold or hot conditions for the purposes of torture. 49% of current inmates and 51% of former inmates asserted the same.

11% of respondents said the electric current torture method was used against them. 15% of current inmates and 7% of former inmates claimed they were tortured with electric current.

12% of respondents stated the so-called „hanging“ method was used against them. 18% of current inmates and 7% of former ones claimed the same.

2.3% of respondents referred to a sexual assault method being used against them. 4% of current inmates and 0.8% of former inmates asserted the same.

8% of respondents alleged the medical-dental torture method was used against them. 11% of current inmates and 5% of former inmates stated the same.

37% of respondents claimed the so-called „Fuchs“ - placing in a 1 m<sup>2</sup> cage for hours and 24 hours (compulsory body posture) - was used against them. 50% of current inmates and 25% of former inmates referred to the same.

10% of respondents stated the so-called strangling method was used against them (drowning with a head in the water, putting on a gas mask, etc.). 16% of current inmates and 4% of former inmates claimed the same.

8% of respondents said the burning method (with a cigarette, blazing iron, etc.) was used against them. 13% of current inmates and 3% of former ones alleged the same.

4% of respondents claimed the so-called dog-setting method was used against them. 6% of current inmates and 3% of former inmates said the same.

68% of respondents claimed they were placed in cells congested with inmates. 70% of current inmates and 65% of former inmates asserted they were placed in congested cells.

62% of respondents stated they were placed in humid and soggy cells. 66% of current inmates and 58% of former ones claimed they were placed in humid and soggy cells.

69% of respondents alleged they were placed in extremely overcrowded cells. Equal number of current and former inmates - 69% - claimed they placed in extremely overcrowded cells.

74% of respondents said they were denied/had limited access to medical services (consultation, operation, drugs). 73% of current inmates and 74% of former inmates claimed the same. See Table #12

Table #12

HAVE THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL METHODS OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT BEEN USED AGAINST YOU?	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL	ALMOST NEVER
Beating with fists, kicks	Yes	65.6%	83.1%	74.3%
	No	33.8%	8.0%	20.9%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	8.9%	4.8%
Beating with rubber and wood batons	Yes	55.9%	70.1%	63.0%
	No	43.4%	20.7%	32.1%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	9.2%	4.9%
Beating with a large string of keys, iron bed-feet, and other metallic items	Yes	32.1%	49.7%	40.9%
	No	67.2%	39.6%	53.5%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	10.7%	5.7%
Hitting in especially painful parts of a body (palms/feet, operated areas, etc.)	Yes	49.9%	76.3%	63.1%
	No	49.4%	12.7%	31.1%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	11.0%	5.8%
Hitting near the ears, as in one, as well as in both, the so-called "buzzer"	Yes	36.8%	64.9%	50.8%
	No	62.6%	24.2%	43.5%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	10.9%	5.8%
Pushing a hand on eye-balls to cause pain and imitate go+	Yes	18.8%	28.3%	23.5%
	No	80.5%	59.9%	70.2%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	11.9%	6.3%
Using a special force as a punitive squad - organized, regular beating in the entire prison	Yes	37.3%	44.1%	40.7%
	No	61.9%	44.6%	53.3%
	Refused to answer	0.8%	11.2%	6.0%
Non-provision of food/drinking water	Yes	33.4%	35.1%	34.3%
	No	65.6%	53.8%	59.7%
	Refused to answer	1.0%	11.0%	6.0%

Table #12 (continued)

HAVE THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL METHODS OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT BEEN USED AGAINST YOU?	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL	ALMOST NEVER
Creation of unbearable cold or hot conditions	Yes	51.4%	49.3%	50.4%
	No	47.9%	39.8%	43.9%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	10.9%	5.8%
Torture with an electric current	Yes	7.3%	15.2%	11.3%
	No	92.0%	73.7%	82.9%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	11.0%	5.8%
Hanging	Yes	6.7%	17.9%	12.3%
	No	92.5%	70.6%	81.6%
	Refused to answer	0.8%	11.5%	6.2%
Sexual assault	Yes	0.8%	3.7%	2.3%
	No	98.3%	84.6%	91.5%
	Refused to answer	0.8%	11.7%	6.3%
Medical-dental torture	Yes	4.7%	10.9%	7.8%
	No	94.3%	77.6%	86.0%
	Refused to answer	1.0%	11.5%	6.3%
Placing in the so-called "Fuchs" - 1 m2 cage for hours and 24 hours (compulsory body posture)	Yes	24.5%	50.3%	37.4%
	No	74.5%	38.5%	56.5%
	Refused to answer	1.0%	11.2%	6.1%
Strangling (drowning with a head in the water, putting on a gas mask, etc.)	Yes	4.0%	16.1%	10.0%
	No	95.3%	72.9%	84.2%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	11.0%	5.8%
Pharmacological torture (with narcotics or other drugs)	Yes	2.5%	6.4%	4.4%
	No	97.0%	82.4%	89.7%
	Refused to answer	0.5%	11.2%	5.8%



Table #12 (continued)

HAVE THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL METHODS OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT BEEN USED AGAINST YOU?	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL	ALMOST NEVER
Branding (pulling off nails, etc.)	Yes	1.5%	7.0%	4.3%
	No	98.0%	81.6%	89.8%
	Refused to answer	0.5%	11.4%	5.9%
Burning (with a cigarette, blazing iron, etc.)	Yes	2.5%	12.7%	7.6%
	No	96.5%	75.9%	86.2%
	Refused to answer	1.0%	11.4%	6.2%
Use of animals (e.g. dog-setting)	Yes	2.5%	6.2%	4.3%
	No	96.8%	82.1%	89.5%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	11.7%	6.2%
Placing in a cell congested with inmates	Yes	65.2%	70.1%	67.6%
	No	34.1%	19.2%	26.7%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	10.7%	5.7%
Placing in humid and soggy cells	Yes	58.2%	65.6%	61.9%
	No	40.9%	23.7%	32.4%
	Refused to answer	0.8%	10.7%	5.8%
Placing in extremely overcrowded cells	Yes	69.2%	68.9%	69.1%
	No	30.1%	20.6%	25.4%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	10.5%	5.6%
Absence/limitation of medical services (consultation, operation, drugs)	Yes	74.0%	73.1%	73.6%
	No	25.3%	16.1%	20.7%
	Refused to answer	0.7%	10.9%	5.8%

## © 7.2 Psychological Methods of Torture

**Majority of respondents alleged the following methods of psychological torture were used against them:**

- Having to hear the sounds of other inmate's torture;
- Forcing to cooperate;
- Threat of beating, rape, taking of life, etc.;
- Verbal insult;
- Limitation of personal hygiene;
- Limitation of the sleep;
- Prohibition of a prison walk;
- Prohibition of talking in a cell;
- Prohibition of listening to a radio/getting familiar with press/reading.

45% of respondents stated they were kept in a punishment cell in a long isolation, in a special condition (naked, without water and toilet, without a bed, etc.). Majority of current inmates, 51% and 39% of former inmates claimed the same.

42% of respondents said that in a cell they were subject to psychological impact from a person cooperating with a prison administration. 43% of current inmates and 41% of former ones asserted the same.

4% of respondents claimed they were forced to watch/listen to audio-video recordings of torture. 4% of current inmates and 3% of former inmates said the same.

8% of respondents alleged they were threatened by showing his documented torture to others. 8% of current inmates and 8% of former inmates stated the same.

47% of respondents claimed they have attended the torture of another inmate. 52% of current inmates and 43% of former ones asserted the same.

Majority of respondents - 69% noted they were made to hear the sounds of torture of other inmates. 71% of current inmates and 67% of former inmates stated the same.

39% of respondents said they were threatened by damaging/injuring their family members. 37% of current inmates and 41%

of former ones stated the same.

Majority of respondents, 55% claimed they were forced to cooperate. 60% of current inmates and 51% of former inmates said the same.

Majority of respondents - 57% stated they were threatened with beating, rape, taking of life, etc. 59% of current inmates and 52% of former inmates asserted the same.

Absolute majority of respondents, 84.9% claimed they were insulted verbally. 84.4% of current inmates and 85.4% of former inmates said the same.

27% of respondents alleged they had limited access to toilet. 27% of current inmates and 27% of former ones stated the same.

Majority of respondents - 57% claimed their personal hygiene was limited. 52% of current inmates and 62% of former inmates complained about the same.

Majority of respondents, 59% claimed their sleep was limited. 60% of current inmates and 58% of former ones stated their sleep was limited.

Majority of respondents - 67% noted they were prohibited from taking a prison walk. 69.4% of current inmates and 64% of former inmates stated they were prohibited from taking a walk.

46% of respondents stated they were prohibited from turning off the light during the sleep. 46% of current inmates and 47% of former inmates said the same.

Absolute majority of respondents, 75% claimed they were prohibited from talking in a cell. 77.4% of current inmates and 73% of former ones stated the same.

77% of respondents alleged they were prohibited from listening to a radio/getting familiar with press/reading. 75% of current inmates and 79% of former inmates said the same. See Table #13

Table #13

HAVE THE FOLLOWING PSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT BEEN USED AGAINST YOU?	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL	ALMOST NEVER
Long isolation in a punishment cell in a special condition (naked, without water and toilet, without bed, etc.)	Yes	39.4%	50.8%	45.1%
	No	59.4%	39.3%	49.4%
	Refused to answer	1.2%	9.9%	5.5%
Impact from a person in a cell cooperating with a prison administration	Yes	40.9%	42.8%	41.9%
	No	58.1%	46.8%	52.5%
	Refused to answer	1.0%	10.4%	5.7%
Forcing to watch/listen to audio/video recordings of torture	Yes	2.8%	4.2%	3.5%
	No	96%	83.6%	89.8%
	Refused to answer	1.2%	12.2%	6.7%
Threatening an inmate to show his documented torture to others	Yes	7.8%	7.9%	7.8%
	No	89.7%	80.6%	85.2%
	Refused to answer	2.5%	11.5%	7.0%
Attending the torture of another inmate	Yes	42.9%	51.7%	47.3%
	No	55.9%	37.8%	46.9%
	Refused to answer	1.2%	10.5%	5.8%
Having to hear the sounds of other inmates' torture	Yes	66.6%	70.7%	68.6%
	No	31.9%	19.4%	25.7%
	Refused to answer	1.5%	9.9%	5.7%
Threatening an inmate to damage/injure his family members	Yes	40.6%	37.0%	38.8%
	No	57.6%	50.8%	54.2%
	Refused to answer	1.8%	12.2%	7.0%
Forcing to cooperate	Yes	50.9%	59.5%	55.2%
	No	48.3%	29.8%	39.0%
	Refused to answer	0.8%	10.7%	5.8%
Threatening by beating, rape, taking of life, etc.	Yes	52.1%	59.2%	55.6%
	No	46.4%	29.1%	37.8%
	Refused to answer	1.5%	11.7%	6.6%

HAVE THE FOLLOWING  
PSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS  
OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN  
TREATMENT BEEN USED  
AGAINST YOU?

FORMER INMATES  
CURRENT  
INMATES  
TOTAL  
ALMOST  
NEVER

Verbal insult	Yes	85.4%	84.4%	84.9%
	No	13.8%	5.7%	9.8%
Limiting the use of toilet	Refused to answer	0.8%	9.9%	5.3%
	Yes	26.8%	27.3%	27.0%
Limiting personal hygiene	No	72.0%	61.4%	66.7%
	Refused to answer	1.2%	11.4%	6.3%
Limiting the sleep	Yes	62.1%	52.3%	57.2%
	No	37.1%	37.1%	37.1%
Prohibition of a prison walk	Refused to answer	0.8%	10.5%	5.7%
	Yes	58.4%	59.9%	59.1%
Prohibition of turning off the light during the sleep	No	40.8%	30.6%	35.7%
	Refused to answer	0.8%	9.5%	5.2%
Prohibition of talking in a cell	Yes	63.9%	69.4%	66.6%
	No	34.8%	21.4%	28.1%
Prohibition of listening to a radio/getting familiar with press/reading	Refused to answer	1.3%	9.2%	5.3%
	Yes	46.8%	45.8%	46.3%
Prohibition of listening to a radio/getting familiar with press/reading	No	52.4%	43.1%	47.8%
	Refused to answer	0.8%	11.0%	5.9%
Prohibition of listening to a radio/getting familiar with press/reading	Yes	73.2%	77.4%	75.3%
	No	26.1%	12.7%	19.4%
Prohibition of listening to a radio/getting familiar with press/reading	Refused to answer	0.7%	9.9%	5.3%
	Yes	78.7%	74.6%	76.6%
Prohibition of listening to a radio/getting familiar with press/reading	No	20.3%	14.7%	17.5%
	Refused to answer	1.0%	10.7%	5.8%

Absolute majority of respondents - 84% claims the imprisonment has created problem/s (social, medical, psychological, etc.) they had not experienced before. 88% of current inmates and 80% of former inmates stated the same.

Every third respondent (33%) stated they have developed a chronic health problem during the imprisonment, which is not subject to treatment. 35% of current inmates and 31% of former inmates said the same.

Majority of respondents, 72% claimed that as a result of imprisonment they have developed a health problem requiring long-term treatment. 74% of current inmates and 70% of former ones stated the same.

14% of respondents claimed their family has broken up. 15% of current inmates and 13% of former ones said the same.

48% of respondents noted that their labor ability has deteriorated or been lost. 53% of current inmates and 42% of former inmates stated the same.

Every third respondent (32%) claimed they have difficulties communicating with other people (including family members). 36% of current inmates and 27% of former ones said the same.

38% of respondents alleged they have lost property. 26% of current inmates and the majority of former inmates, 51% asserted the same.

1.3% of respondents declared openly they have become heavy drug addicts. 0.9% of current inmates and 1.6% of former inmates stated the same.

4.4% of respondents claimed they have become hard alcohol addicts. 1.3% of current inmates and 8% of former inmates said the same.

22% of respondents claimed they have become dependent on soporific drugs/psychotropic substances. 21.4% of current inmates and 22% of former ones stated the same.

Majority of respondents - 59% alleged they have become depressed/lost interest in active life as a result of imprisonment. 63% of current inmates and 55% of former inmates said the same. See Table #14

Table #14

HAS YOUR IMPRISONMENT RESULTED IN THE BELOW-LISTED SOCIAL, MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS?	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL	ALMOST NEVER
Have you experienced any problem/s (social, medical, psychological, etc.) not experienced before the imprisonment?	Yes	80.2%	88.1%	84.2%
	No	18.8%	9.5%	14.2%
	Refused to answer	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%
	Have difficulties answering	0.8%	1.7%	1.3%
I have developed a chronic health problem, which is not subject to treatment	Yes	30.5%	34.8%	32.8%
	No	66.8%	51.2%	58.6%
	Refused to answer	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
	Have difficulties answering	2.3%	13.5%	8.2%
I have developed a health problem requiring long-term treatment	Yes	69.9%	73.9%	72.0%
	No	28.9%	18.5%	23.4%
	Refused to answer		0.2%	0.1%
	Have difficulties answering	1.2%	7.4%	4.5%
My family has broken up	Yes	13.1%	15.0%	14.1%
	No	85.7%	73.2%	79.1%
	Refused to answer	0.4%	1.8%	1.2%
	Have difficulties answering	0.8%	10.0%	5.6%
My labor ability has deteriorated or been lost	Yes	42.2%	53.2%	48.0%
	No	57.6%	34.2%	45.3%
	Refused to answer		1.3%	0.7%
	Have difficulties answering	0.2%	11.3%	6.0%
I have difficulties communicating with other people (including family members)	Yes	26.8%	36.0%	31.7%
	No	72.3%	54.2%	62.8%
	Refused to answer		1.1%	0.6%
	Have difficulties answering	0.8%	8.7%	5.0%

Table #14 (continue)

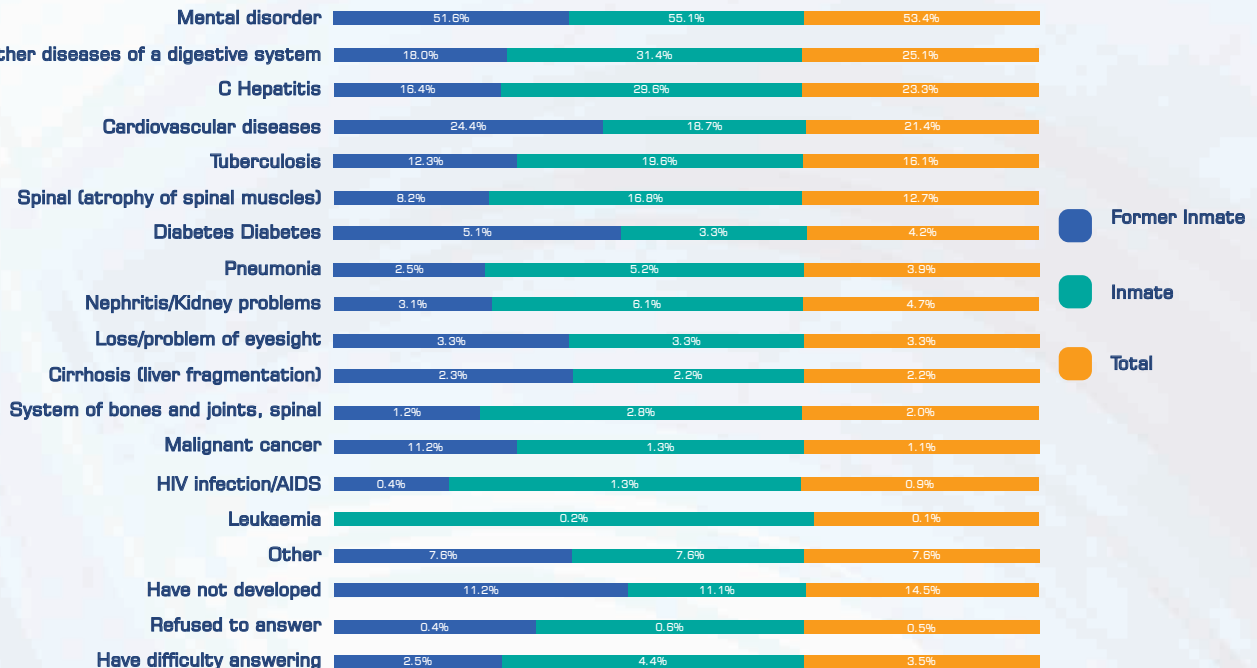
HAS YOUR IMPRISONMENT RESULTED IN THE BELOW-LISTED SOCIAL, MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS?	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL	ALMOST NEVER
I have lost property	Yes	50.6%	25.9%	37.6%
	No	48.0%	63.8%	56.3%
	Refused to answer	0.4%	1.3%	0.9%
	Have difficulties answering	1.0%	9.1%	5.2%
I have lost a job	Yes	51.8%	30.7%	40.7%
	No	47.5%	59.0%	53.5%
	Refused to answer	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%
	Have difficulties answering	0.4%	9.4%	5.2%
I have become a heavy drug addict	Yes	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%
	No	97.7%	87.1%	92.1%
	Refused to answer	0.4%	1.3%	0.9%
	Have difficulties answering	0.2%	10.7%	5.7%
I have become a hard alcohol addict	Yes	7.8%	1.3%	4.4%
	No	91.4%	86.9%	89.0%
	Refused to answer		1.1%	0.6%
	Have difficulties answering	0.8%	10.7%	6.0%
I have become dependent on soporific drugs/psychotropic substances (compared to pre-imprisonment)	Yes	21.7%	21.4%	21.6%
	No	77.3%	68.2%	72.5%
	Refused to answer		0.9%	0.5%
	Have difficulties answering	1.0%	9.4%	5.4%
I have become depressed/lost interest in active life	Yes	55.1%	63.0%	59.3%
	No	44.1%	29.4%	36.3%
	Refused to answer		1.1%	0.6%
	Have difficulties answering	0.8%	6.5%	3.8%



According to the respondent's stories, as a result of imprisonment they have mainly developed the following diseases:

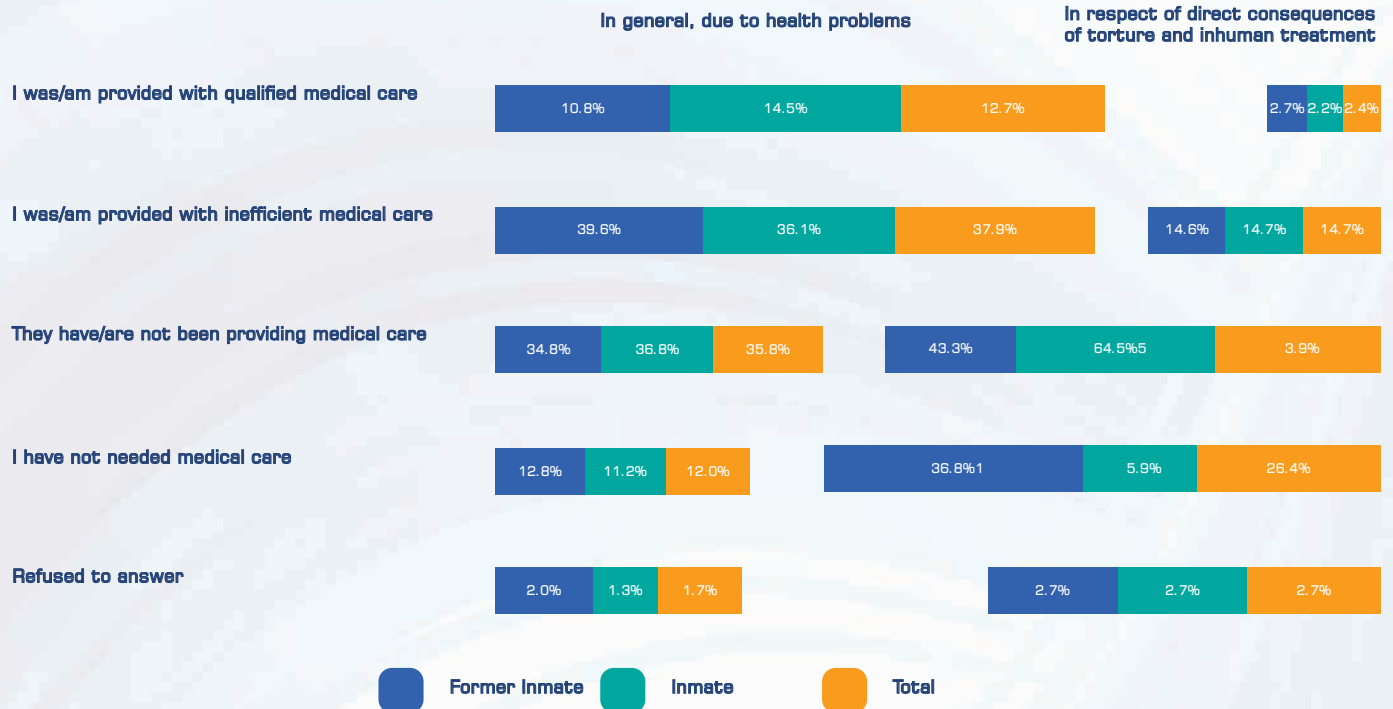
- Mental disorder (depression/neuroses, etc.); in 53% of cases the respondents noted they have developed mental disorders (depression/neuroses, etc.);
- Gastric ulcer/other diseases of a digestive system; 25% of respondents claimed they have developed diseases of a digestive system;
- C Hepatitis. 23% of respondents alleged they have developed C Hepatitis;
- Cardiovascular diseases (cardiac effect, cardiac asthma, damage of valves, etc.); 21% of respondents claimed to have developed cardiovascular diseases;
- Tuberculosis; 16% of respondents alleged to have developed tuberculosis;
- Spinal (atrophy of spinal muscles); 12% of respondents stated to have developed spinal diseases. See Diagram #26

**Diagram #26** Which chronic or hardly treated diseases have you developed (including physical or spiritual trauma) during your stay in a penitentiary institution?



38% of respondents asserted they were provided with inefficient (unqualified) medical care during the imprisonment, while 36% of respondents claimed they were not provided with medical care. 13% claimed to have been provided with qualified medical care. Majority of respondents - 54% stated they were not provided with medical care due to consequences of torture, while 17% of respondents said the opposite. See Diagram #27

**Diagram #27** Have/are you been provided with medical care during your prison term?



49% of respondents, who claimed they were not provided with medical care due to consequences of torture, said that medical care had not been provided immediately upon the end of torture. 55% of current inmates and 43% of former inmates stated the same.

23% of respondents, who alleged they were provided with medical care due to consequences of torture, said that medical care had been provided immediately upon the end of torture. 17% of current inmates and 29% of former ones claimed medical care had been provided immediately upon the end of torture.

23% of respondents claimed they had concealed the real cause of their injuries from the medical staff. 21% of current inmates and 26% of former inmates stated they had concealed the cause of injuries from the medical staff. 47% of respondents have not concealed the real cause of injuries from the medical staff. This index among the current inmates is 51% and among former inmates – 43%.

Majority of respondents, 51% stated that the real cause of their damaged health had not been included formally in medical documentation. Further, majority of respondents - 62% claimed they did not have an opportunity to chat confidentially with the doctors.

48% of respondents claimed they have not undergone periodic health checks. 58% of current inmates and 39% of former inmates said the same.

Majority of respondents, 59% asserted they had not trusted medical staff that provided medical care to them. 59% of current inmates and 58% of former ones claimed they had not trusted medical staff. See Table #15

Table #15

QUESTIONS APPLY TO THOSE ONLY WHO WERE PROVIDED WITH MEDICAL CARE DUE TO DIRECT CONSEQUENCES OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL	ALMOST NEVER
Have you been provided with medical care immediately upon the end of torture?	Yes	28.8%	16.8%	22.9%
	No	43.3%	55.4%	49.3%
	Have difficulties answering	27.9%	27.7%	27.8%
Have you concealed the real cause of your health injuries from the medical staff?	Yes	26.0%	20.8%	23.4%
	No	43.3%	50.5%	46.8%
	Have difficulties answering	30.8%	28.7%	29.8%
Has the cause of your health injuries been included formally in the medical documentation?	Yes	10.6%	4.0%	7.3%
	No	45.2%	56.4%	50.7%
	Have difficulties answering	44.2%	39.6%	42.0%
Did you have an opportunity to chat confidentially with the doctor?	Yes	12.5%	4.0%	8.3%
	No	57.7%	67.3%	62.4%
	Have difficulties answering	29.8%	28.7%	29.3%
Have you undergone periodic health checks?	Yes	32.7%	11.9%	22.4%
	No	38.5%	58.4%	48.3%
	Have difficulties answering	28.8%	29.7%	29.3%
Did you trust the medical staff that had been/is providing medical care to you?	Yes	10.6%	6.9%	8.8%
	No	57.7%	59.4%	58.5%
	Have difficulties answering	31.7%	33.7%	32.7%
	Refused to answer		0.9%	0.5%
	Have difficulties answering	1.0%	9.4%	5.4%
I have become depressed/lost interest in active life	Yes	55.1%	63.0%	59.3%
	No	44.1%	29.4%	36.3%
	Refused to answer		1.1%	0.6%
	Have difficulties answering	0.8%	6.5%	3.8%

Majority of respondents claimed they have never met with:

- Public attorney;
- Representative of the Public Defender's Office;
- Representative of a local Human Rights NGO;
- Representatives of international Human Rights NGOs;
- Representatives of UN/CoE and other international intergovernmental organizations;
- Representatives of the Human Rights Committee of the Parliament of Georgia.

Apparently, majority of respondents consulted with a private attorney. 27% stated they were consulting with a private attorney frequently. 23% of current inmates and 31% of former inmates said they had been consulting a private attorney often.

32% of respondents who used to consult with a private attorney claimed they were fully informing the attorneys about facts of torture and inhuman treatment. 25% of current inmates and 37% of former ones said they were providing full information to private attorneys about the facts of torture. On the other hand, 45% noted they were not informing private attorneys about facts of torture and inhuman treatment. Majority of current inmates, 54% and 38% of former inmates said they were not informing private attorneys about the facts of torture.

26% of respondents claimed they have never met with a private attorney. 35% of current inmates and 16% of former inmates said they have never consulted with a private attorney.

Absolute majority of respondents - 74% stated they have met with a public attorney. 67% of current inmates and 81% of former inmates said the same. The proportion of respondents who stated they were consulting a public attorney is small.

15% of respondents who used to consult with public attorneys claimed they were informing them about facts of torture. 13% of current inmates and 21% of former inmates said they were reporting to a public attorney. However, majority of respondents, 70% stated they were not informing a public attorney about the facts of torture. 74% of current inmates and 62% of former ones said they were not reporting to a public attorney.

Majority of respondents - 62% stated they have never met with a representative of the Public Defender's Office. 66% of current inmates and 57% of former inmates said the same. 32% of respondents who said they had been meeting with a representative of the Public Defender's Office, stated they were providing them full information. 48% of respondents that have met with representatives of the Public Defender's Office said they were not reporting about the facts of torture.

Majority of respondents, 75% claimed they have never met with representatives of a local Human Rights NGOs. 86% of current inmates and 64% of former inmates said the same.

Majority of respondents - 54% - which used to meet with representatives of local Human Rights NGOs stated they have not been providing information.

27% of respondents claimed they were reporting fully about torture and inhuman treatment to the representatives of local Human Rights organizations. 29% of current inmates and 26% of former inmates said they were providing full information to the representatives of local Human Rights organizations.

Majority of respondents, 88% stated they have never met with representatives of international Human Rights NGOs. 91% of current inmates and 85% of former ones said the same.

36% of respondents who used to meet with representatives of international Human Rights organizations said they were fully informing the representatives about facts of torture and inhuman treatment. 17% of current inmates and 46% of former inmates said they were providing full information. 39% of respondents claimed they have not reported facts of torture to representatives of international organizations. Majority of current inmates, 62% and 26% of former ones said they were not reporting facts of torture to international Human Rights organizations.

Absolute majority of respondents - 93% claimed they have never met with representatives of UN/CoE and other international intergovernmental organizations.

49% of respondents who used to meet with representatives of UN/CoE and other organizations stated they had not been reporting about facts of torture. 63% of current inmates and 38% of former inmates claimed the same.

Majority of respondents, 91% alleged they have never met with representatives of the Human Rights Committee of the Parliament of Georgia.

Every third respondent said they often met with clerics. 30% claimed not to have met with clerics ever. 28% of respondents who used to meet with clerics stated they have been providing full information about the facts of torture. See Table #16

Table #16

DURING YOUR DETENTION OR PRISON TERM, HAVE YOU BEEN MEETING WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST/S (PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS), REPRESENTATIVES OF HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS (INCLUDING THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE AND THE PARLIAMENT) AND THE CLERICS?		FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL	ALMOST NEVER
Private attorney	Often		30.8%	22.9%	26.9%
	Sometimes		32.9%	21.7%	27.4%
	Very rarely		20.1%	19.1%	19.6%
Public attorney	Never		16.0%	35.1%	25.5%
	Refused to answer		0.2%	1.2%	0.7%
	Often		1.7%	3.0%	2.3%
Representative of the Public Defender's Office	Sometimes		4.2%	10.0%	7.1%
	Very rarely		10.6%	15.2%	12.9%
	Never		81.4%	67.1%	74.2%
Representative of a local Human Rights NGO	Refused to answer		2.2%	4.7%	3.4%
	Often		5.3%	5.0%	5.2%
	Sometimes		12.1%	8.0%	10.1%
Representative of international Human Rights NGO	Very rarely		25.0%	16.9%	20.9%
	Never		57.2%	66.1%	61.6%
	Refused to answer		0.3%	4.0%	2.2%
Representatives of UN/CoE and other international intergovernmental organizations	Often		2.5%	2.0%	2.3%
	Sometimes		12.0%	4.2%	8.1%
	Very rarely		21.6%	5.5%	13.6%
	Never		63.7%	85.5%	74.6%
	Refused to answer		0.2%	2.8%	1.5%

Table #16 (continued)

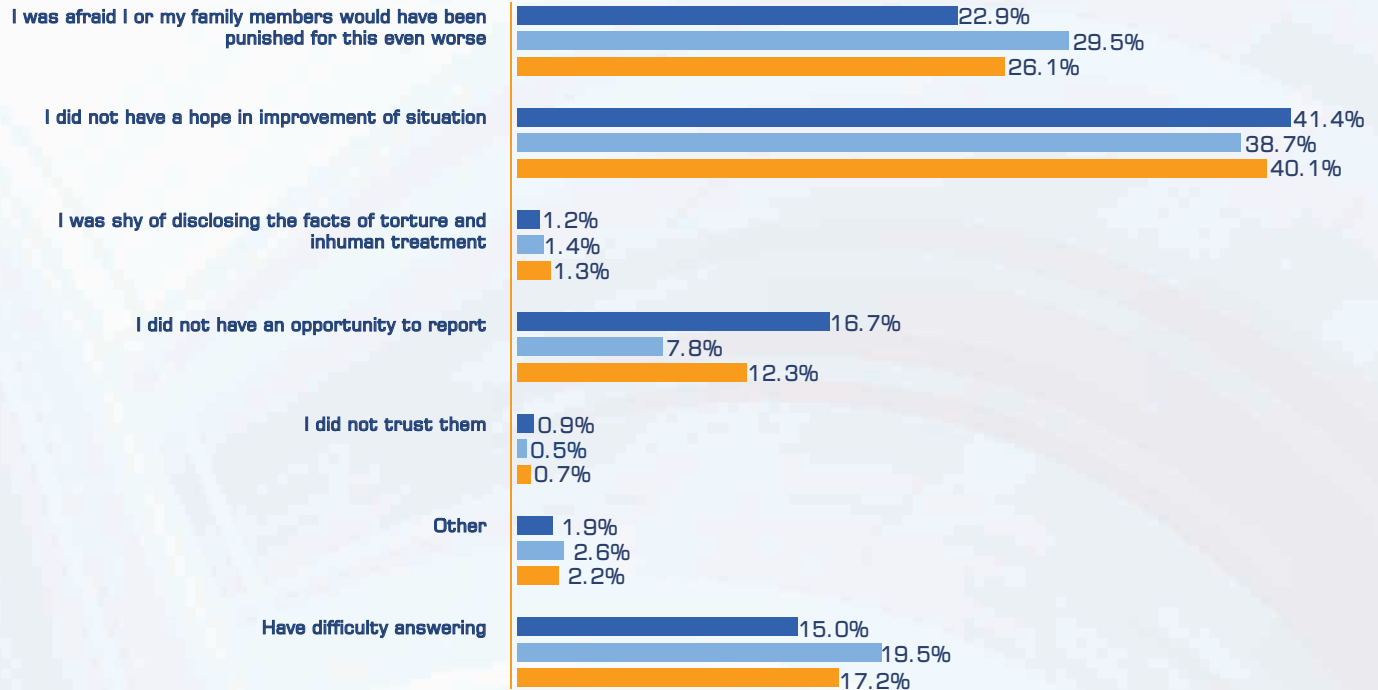
DURING YOUR DETENTION OR PRISON TERM, HAVE YOU BEEN MEETING WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST/S (PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS), REPRESENTATIVES OF HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS (INCLUDING THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE AND THE PARLIAMENT) AND THE CLERICS?	FORMER INMATES	CURRENT INMATES	TOTAL	ALMOST NEVER
Representatives of the Human Rights Committee of the Parliament of Georgia	Often	2.2%	0.2%	1.2%
	Sometimes	4.8%	2.5%	3.7%
	Very rarely	8.3%	3.5%	5.9%
	Never	84.5%	91.3%	87.9%
	Refused to answer	0.2%	2.5%	1.3%
Clerics	Often	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%
	Sometimes	2.2%	0.8%	1.5%
	Very rarely	3.8%	2.5%	3.2%
	Never	92.0%	93.3%	92.7%
	Refused to answer	0.5%	2.8%	1.7%

Respondents were asked also as to why did not they report to the Human Rights activists the facts of torture and inhuman treatment that they or others in their presence had experienced. 40% of respondents claimed they did not report facts of torture to the Human Rights activists because they did not have hope in improving the situation. 39% of current inmates and 41% of former inmates stated the same. 26% of respondents claimed they were afraid that they or their family members would have been punished for reporting even worse. 30% of current inmates and 23% of former ones said the same. See Diagram #28



Diagram #28

### Why did not you report to the Human Rights activists about torture and inhuman treatment?



Former Inmate



Inmate

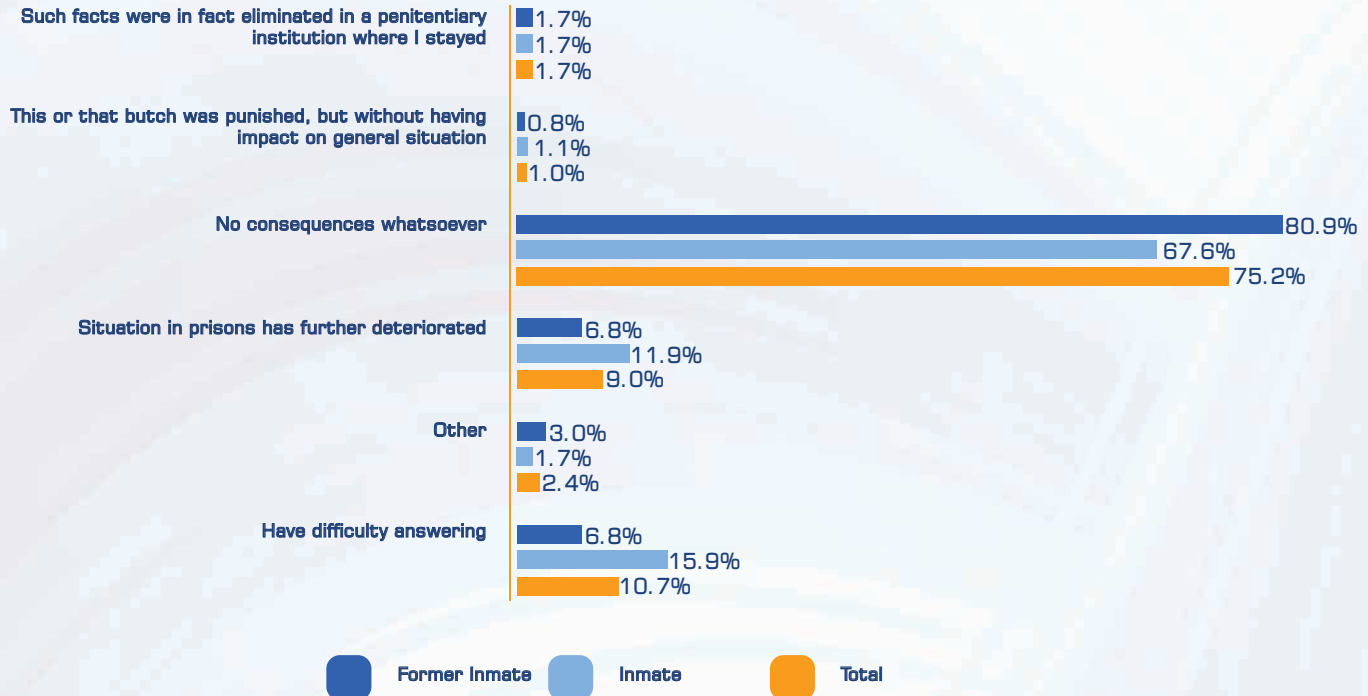


Total

75% of respondents, who have fully informed the Human Rights activists and organizations about facts of torture and inhuman treatment, claimed this did not have any consequences. 68% of current inmates and 81% of former inmates said the same. See Diagram #29

Diagram #29

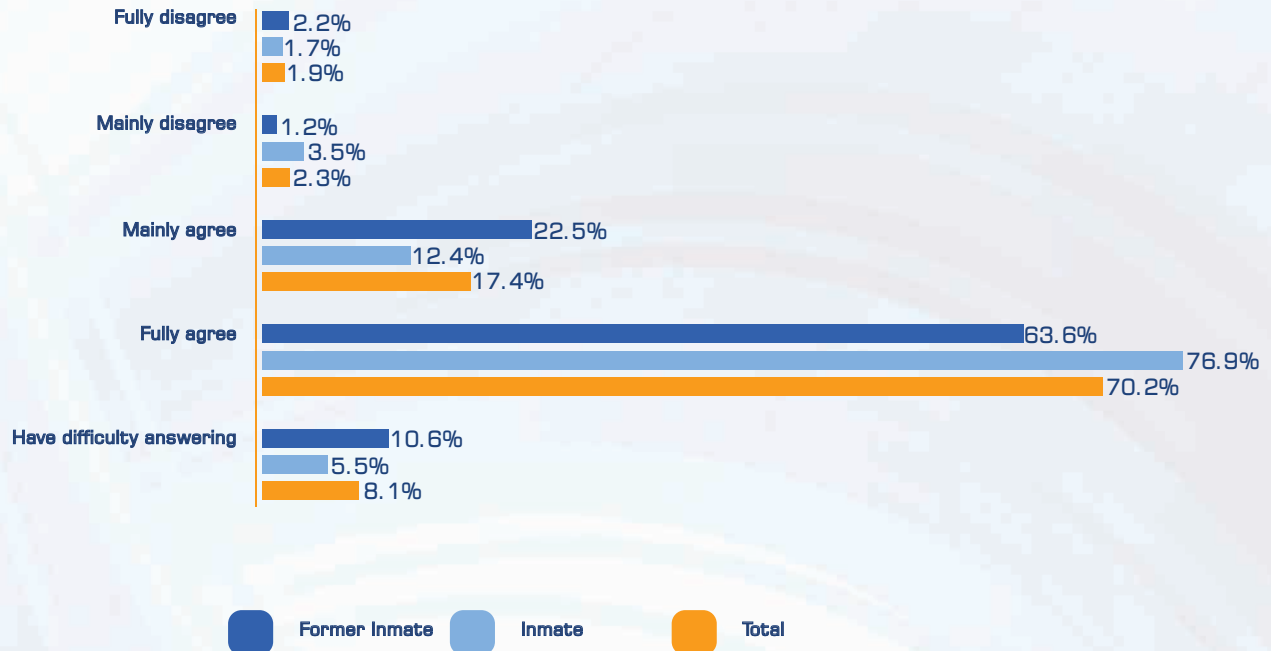
### What were the consequences of your reports to the Human Rights activists about facts of torture and inhuman treatment?



Absolute majority of respondents, 70% fully agree with the opinion that the torture and inhuman treatment of inmates was a deliberate part of the Government's corrections policy and not the initiative of a prison administration or individual prison employees. 77% of current inmates and 64% of former ones agreed with the same. 2.3% of respondents stated they mainly do not agree with this opinion, while 1.9% fully disagreed with it. See Diagram #30

Diagram #30

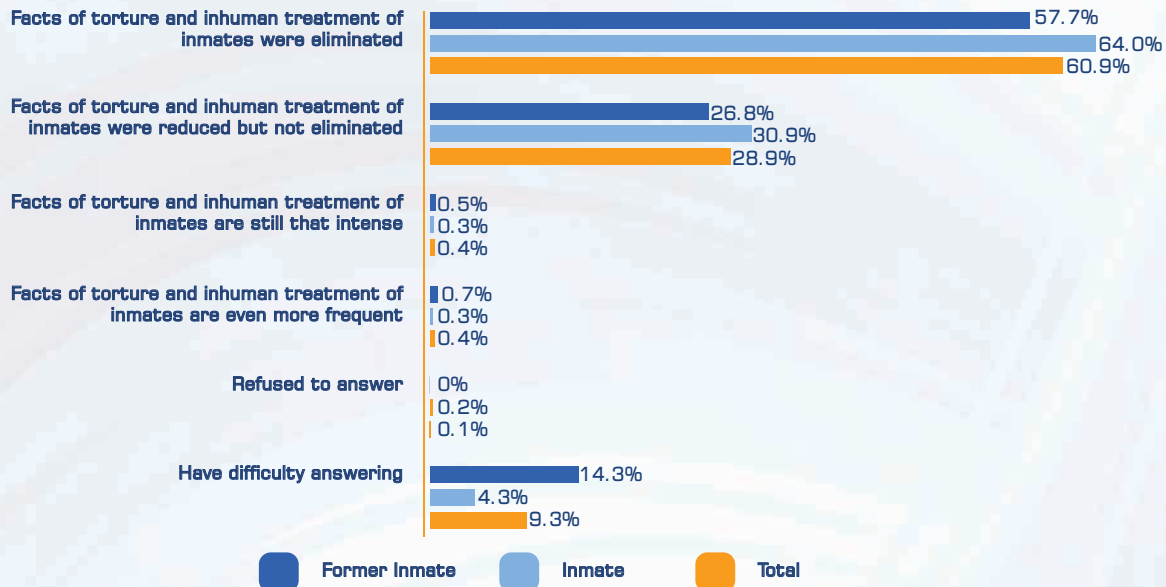
**Do you agree with the opinion that torture and inhuman treatment of inmates was a deliberate part of the Government's corrections policy and not the initiative of a prison administration or individual prison employees?**



Majority of respondents - 61% claimed that facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions were eliminated in the aftermath of the 2012 parliamentary elections. 64% of current inmates and 58% of former inmates stated the same. 29% of respondents alleged the facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates have reduced but not eliminated. 31% of current inmates and 27% of former inmates said the same. Only 0.4% of respondents alleged that facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates are still that intense. 0.2% of current inmates and 0.7% of former inmates claimed the inmates are being tortured with the same intensity. 9% of respondents have difficulty answering this question (12% of current and 6% of former inmates). See Diagram #31

Diagram #31

### How has the situation in penitentiary institutions changed with respect to the torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in the aftermath of the 2012 parliamentary elections?



Majority of former and current inmates has noted they are not aware of facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in various institutions after the 2012 parliamentary elections.

6% of former inmates and 12% of current inmates claim they are personally aware of one or two facts of torture and inhuman treatment of inmates in penitentiary institutions after the 2012 parliamentary elections. See Diagram #32

Diagram #32

### Are you aware of concrete facts of torture and inhuman treatment after the 2012 parliamentary elections?

