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C. Even though in accordance with the requirement of the Convention	

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C. Even though in accordance with the requirement of the Convention English and Turkish laws require that the ultimate purpose of arrest and detention must be to bring suspects before a competent legal authority, there are practices in both countries which violate this requirement. In a number of areas, a law reform might force the police to change their practices and comply with the standards of the Convention and the due process model (Art. 5(1)(c) of the Convention)

- D. Both English and Turkish laws require that suspects must be informed *promptly* of the reasons for their arrest and detention in accordance with the requirements of the Convention and the due process model. But there is a need for the Convention Organs to improve their standards (Art. 5(2) of the Convention)
- E. Both in English and Turkish law, ordinary suspects have the right to be brought *promptly* before a judicial authority in the sense understood by the Convention. But unlike the case in Turkish Law, in English Law it is not required that non-terrorist suspects must be brought *promptly* before a judicial authority as stipulated by the Convention. Hence, in English law, there is a need for a law reform to ensure conformity with the standards of the Convention and the ideals of the due process model (Art. 5(3) of the Convention)
- F. Although English and Turkish laws require that the police must comply with Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention in effecting arrest and detention, in practice, especially in Turkey, the police do not always follow the standards set by the Convention. Thus, police practice should be altered through training and education. Also, the Convention standard is not satisfactory and requires reform
- G. Even though both English and Turkish laws, as required by the Convention, in principle give suspects the right to have someone informed of the fact of their arrest and detention, the law in both countries contains feaures which violate the standards set both by the Convention and the due process model. Hence, there is a need for a legal reform in both jurisdictions
- H. Save s.18 of English PTA and s.135 of Turkish CCP, which denies the appropriate delivery of warning as to the legal effect of maintaining silence during questioning, the law in both countries is in line with the standards set by Art. 6(1)(2) of the Convention. Hence there is a need for a legal reform. Also the Convention standard regarding the interpretation of Art. 6(1) is not satisfactory and requires reform

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- I. In England and Turkey, although the law obliges the police to presume suspects until proven guilty, as demanded by Art. 6(2), in both countries in practice this principle has not been included into the working practices of the police. And the Convention standard regarding the interpretation of Art. 6(2) is not satisfactory and requires reform
- J. Even though, as demanded by Art. 6(1)(3)(c) of the Convention, in principle both English Turkish law give the right to legal assistance to suspects, in Turkish law the denial of this right to terrorist suspects for 96 hours violates the Convention. And also s.58 of PACE, which enables the police to impose restrictions on the exercise of this right for 48 hours, is not in line with standards of the Convention. Thus, there is a need for a legal reform in both countries. And there is also a need for the Convention Organs to improve their standards
- K. Despite the fact that in accordance with Art. 3 of the Convention both English and Turkish laws require that suspects must be free from the use of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment during detention, in Turkey the police need more time to eradicate individual practices of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment. Hence, there is a need for legal reform to help eradicate such practices. And the Convention Organs also need to improve standards
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