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Report Beirut-5-2012, ,

, Prof. Jørgen Lange Thomsen

MEDICAL REPORT

BILAG

29.

CHRISTIAN HARLANG

I. CASE INFORMATION

Date of exam: 15 Mav 2012

Place of exam:
Lebanon

, Beirut,

Exam requested by, reason for exam: International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), alleged torture victim

Case or report No: Beirut-5-2012

Duration of evaluation:

Psychological: 2 hours and 30 minutes ,
Physical: 2 hours 25 minutes

Subject's given name, birth date, birth place: /
Iraq

Subject's family name, gender, ID:

Interpreter (yes/no) name:

Informed consent (yes/no): Yes

Persons present during the exam (name and position):

II. CLINICIANS' QUALIFICATIONS

B. Prof. Jørgen Lange Thomsen, Physician, Doctor of Medical Science, Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Southern Denmark. Many years of experience in the evaluation of alleged torture victims. Publications on medico-legal issues, including human rights and torture.

III. STATEMENT REGARDING VERACITY OF TESTIMONY

I, _____ personally examined this individual and examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, Jørgen Lange Thomsen, personally examined this individual and examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

General information

_____ is a Sunni Muslim _____ Iraqi man, born in / _____, Iraq. He had two sisters and four brothers; the older brothers died in 1991 in the first Gulf War in which he was taking part as a soldier. _____ was number two among the siblings. He went to school for 12 years, and after that he went into the military faculty and became a captain in the army. He was in the army from 1991 till 2003. He did not participate in the first Gulf War, but in the second. He was not wounded. He left the army in 2003 as it was dissolved after the war. After that he was living by the family farm, and he specialized in purifying salt water.

In 2004, he was arrested with his brother and 9 of his friends by the Iraqi, Danish and English forces. After being released, he had to flee Iraq because he felt persecuted. He moved between several countries (Jordan, Bahrain, and Egypt) and finally settled in Kuwait where he still lives with his wife and 6 children (3 sons and 3 daughters).

Past medical history

In 1998 he went to hospital and had an appendectomy. Prior to arrest his health was good.

Past psychiatric history

_____ has no past psychiatric history.

V. ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

1. Summary of detention and abuse

was arrested on November 25th 2004 in region by the Danish, English and Iraqi forces. His brother and 9 of his friends were also arrested with him. During his arrest, he was subjected to different forms of ill-treatment. His arrest was allegedly not based on a particular charge but rather on a religious background. He remained detained for about 3 months. After being released, he had to flee Iraq because he felt persecuted.

2. Narrative account of ill-treatment and torture

He was arrested on November 25th, 2004, when he was praying in the mosque early in the morning. His house was in only 15 m away from the mosque. There were 50 or 60 houses there belonging to the same family: .. One street only separated his house from the mosque. It was the time of dawn prayer. He heard noise outside the mosque and when he looked out, he saw tanks, Iraqi police and military, and he was arrested. He was told by his family that the soldiers had knocked hard on his door and had searched his house. Danish soldiers participated in the operation, and he knew they were Danish because of the flag and because of the inscription on the tanks in Arabic saying Danish Forces. He went up to the Danish soldiers asking them not to hand the detainees over to the Iraqi security forces as he knew that if so they would be dead in one/two hours. He knew because he was an officer, and he also knew that they would be safe if they were kept by the allied forces. He was taken to Akka which was a Danish camp. He was taken in a pickup with Iraqi guards. He was not beaten on the way, but he heard Iraqi soldiers talking about bad things and mocking the Sunni religion.

In Akka the detainees were placed sitting in a room, 6 x 10 m. He was sitting with acquaintances and family members who were all from the tribe. A man wrote their names, and somebody was mocking them again for their Sunni religion. Since they registered their names, this means that they were arrested without even knowing their names, which can be considered as a proof that there were no charges against them. Otherwise, they would have known the names and therefore it was an inhuman and random arrest. Eleven persons were then taken outside and put in a row. The Danish forces took over. The prisoners were blindfolded and had their hands tied together on the back with plastic strips as far as he remembered. They were then pushed into Danish military vehicles and taken to Shaibah base which is two kilometers from Akka. It was an air force camp belonging to the British and the Danish soldiers. In Shaibah base they were put on the ground, still blindfolded. Then they were taken one at a time to a tent. In the tent an allied soldier, he did not know if he was Danish or British, did an insulting body search. was wearing cotton pants under his dishdash, and he was made to take his trousers off, and standing in front of him a soldier wearing a white glove was touching his genitalia. He did not insert a finger inside his body. This was only very briefly. The soldier was mocking him, and he stepped a couple of steps away from him taking his pants on again. He was then taken to another tent. He felt weak because he was fasting. All in the group of 11 were together in this tent about two meters away from each other. The soldiers took photos. They were sitting there a long time. The Iraqi security forces spoke mockingly about them and told them that "we are going to kill the Sunnis". After about two hours they were taken blindfolded and handcuffed to a pickup close together, and in the pickup they were beaten by Iraqi forces with their weapons. They were also kicked and beaten with fists and again insulted verbally. Among other things he heard an Iraqi soldier say: "If these dogs were not with them (i.e. the allied forces), we would have killed them". They were also insulting the Sunni symbols (Omar, Abou, Baker)

They were taken to a prison: "The Serious Crimes Unit" Al-Shu'oon where they arrived around sunset. They were put in line on the floor in what he felt was a corridor, and everyone who passed by were kicking them [he showed how he was lying down; His head was touching the wall from one side and his foot from the other side]. They were fasting and were not given any food or water. They heard from a room how people were tortured. They were then taken one at a time to this room where he again suffered insult and accusations of being a terrorist, e.g. one of them said "You are terrorists. You support terrorism and you kill the Shiites". They put him on his back on the floor and put his feet up on a chair. Then they started hitting him with cables on the foot soles ("phalanga") and everywhere on his body. They beat him again and again, and he later saw that his feet were swollen and darkly discolored, and he felt the physical abuse very painful. Still blindfolded and handcuffed on his back they lifted up his hands and hung him from the ceiling ("Palestinian Hanging"). He was hanging there for about an hour. He was then put on a chair and received electrical shocks. He did not see the electrical equipment as he was still blindfolded, but he felt that they put electrodes on his nipples and close to the genital organs. They applied electric shocks five or six times, and each time he felt like he was being beaten or pushed backwards. He did not have any heart symptoms at the time, but he felt that he was about to lose consciousness. All in all he was abused for about four hours when he was told to stand up which he could not do because of pain and swelling of his feet. He was beaten in the face and everywhere and kicked with boots. They said: "You are a Sunni terrorist". He believes that he was beaten more than the others because he was an officer in the Iraqi army. As he could not walk, they put him on a blanket and carried him to the prison cell. The cell was about 12 meters by 10 meters and there were about 90 prisoners together in the same cell (99% were Sunnites). After one or two days (he did not remember exactly) he was taken for investigation again, and the same kind of torture was applied to him although without electric shocks. Some of the guards were masked. He was taken for a torture session even a third time, but this last time he was only beaten. There was no phalanga. In the cell there was one dirty toilet for 90 people. They could close the door to the toilet. They had water to drink, but it was dirty. They had food once a day, but the family was allowed to bring the prisoners' food and as his family was rich, they brought him food, and they would all share in the cell. The family started promising to pay for him to the Iraqi security forces. He stayed in Al-Shu'oon for ten days.

Then he was taken to Tasferat Prison. There the prisoners were beaten when they entered the prison, but not since. It was a much better place for them than Al-Shu'oon, and it was an official prison. After 15 – 20 days he was taken back to Al-Shu'oon, blindfolded, and was kicked and beaten. Then again after ten days he was taken to Tasfeerat where he was not subjected to any violence. He spent about 50 days in Tasferat Prison and was altogether imprisoned 75 – 80 days. He may have been presented to a judge, but as he was blindfolded, he could not be sure. He was still asked if he was a terrorist, but then his family paid the sum of 50,000 \$ to the Iraqi security forces, and he and the last three other prisoners of the eleven were released.

After his release he was again arrested in the Amara region where he was kept in prison from March 30th to July 22nd, 2006. Amara is about 180 km from Basra. This time he was again beaten and kicked and had phalanga, but no "Palestinian hanging" and no electrical shock. There was a court order that he was innocent, and he was released after his family paid 35,000 \$. He then realized that there was no law and order in Iraq, and he chose to live somewhere else and passed through a number of countries before he was finally settling down in Kuwait with his family where he is now living and working.

3. Review of abuse and ill-treatment

Physical forms

- Beating

- Electric shocks on nipples and near genital organs
- Phalanga
- Kicking
- Sensory deprivation (blindfolding)
- Deprivation of food and water
- Palestinian hanging

Psychological forms

- Insulting
- Deprivation of food and water
- Sensory deprivation (blindfolding)
- Sexual assault during body search

VI. PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS AND DISABILITIES

Acute symptoms

During and after the torture he felt intense pain in his feet that were swollen and blue and red. He was never bleeding and did not have any scars from the torture. He could not walk for three or four days. Hanging from the ceiling he felt intense pain in his shoulders. He also felt pain in his chest close to his breast bone on the right side where he had respiration synchronous pains. He did not have any heart symptoms from electric shocks. After the torture he felt pain everywhere in his body. During the first imprisonment he urinated very often and immediately after imprisonment he was diagnosed as having diabetes.

Present state of health

is now suffering from diabetes (type 2) and is every day taking medication in the form of Minidiab tablets (glipizide) 5 mg and Glucophage 850 mg. He does not need insulin. He has suffered from depressions and during a period of three months he was taking anti-depressant medicine (Zoloft). He feels that his mood has changed after his imprisonments, and he becomes angry for no reason and is shouting, but is never physically violent. He can sleep, but will often wake up, especially if his shoulders are hurting. This happens especially in cold weather. He denies having nightmares. He has no heart or lung problems. He has a problem with his colon (bowels) as he sometimes has pains. He has been examined by a physician who said that he had a colon problem. He stopped smoking in 1995.

He finds his sex life normal. He is not happy with his life as since 2004 he feels that he must move from one country to another with his family, and at present he is living in Kuwait, but with no citizens rights such as the right for his children to go to school.

VII. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

looked older than his age. He was overweight. He spoke in a high pitched, insulted, victimized tone. His eyes were normal so were his pupil reactions. Oral cavity and neck were normal. At stethoscopic examination of the heart there was a slightly irregular pulse of 96/min. with no pulse deficit. The blood pressure was 160/105 and thus a little above normal. At stethoscopic examination of the lungs no abnormality was heard. The abdomen was soft without any tumors. There was an appendectomy scar. The plantar reflexes were normal. There were only a few uncharacteristic scars on the legs which the examinee related to non-torture incidence. At the base of the fifth left metatarsal bone there was a bony prominence said to be from a road traffic accident.

By examination of the soles of his feet, the foot pads, especially behind the toes, felt flat and possibly with fibrosis (scar formation).

VIII. PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORY/EXAMINATION**1. Methods of assessment and psychological testing**

- Clinical interviews
- Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)
- Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAM-A)
- Harvard Trauma Questionnaire

2. Current psychological complaints

In what follows, we will divide the symptoms into 2 categories: the 1st set of symptoms is based on narrations and the 2nd one is identified through testing.

a- Symptoms identified based on speech:

Irritability ("after my release, I became so irritable. I get angry for minor reasons and I get out of home. I knew that this wasn't normal")

Intrusive thoughts ("We are a respectful family. I was subjected to humiliation just because I'm Sunnite. I can't forget this humiliation. Its scars are still on my head and mind")

Fear that the incident might happen again ("until now, when I visit Iraq I enter the country discretely. I'm afraid of slander")

Avoidance ("I avoid going to the mosque where I was arrested- I avoid public places when I am in Iraq- When I go to renew my passport, I feel scared. I even postpone the travel for several times but at the end I have to go and I imagine that they will find me and arrest me without any reason")

Magnification ("for the most ridiculous reasons, I exaggerate and say that this and this and this will happen. I exaggerate any ridiculous thing")

Sleep disturbances ("When I go to Iraq, I don't sleep as well as I do when I'm in Kuwait. I feel anxious and I expect that bad things will happen")

Anxiety ("I'm always concerned that in case there were problems between Iraq and Kuwait in the future, where would I go?")

b- Symptoms detected through testing:

PTSD symptoms rated as "very distressing" by
Questionnaire)

Harvard Trauma

- Recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the event, including images and thoughts
- Feeling as if the traumatic event is recurring
- Detachment from others (Only in Iraq)
- Emotional numbing (Only in Iraq)
- Cautiousness (Only in Iraq)
- Irritability and outbursts of anger
- Sense of foreshortened future
- Avoidance of thoughts and feelings related to the traumatic event
- Physiological and emotional reactions when recalling the traumatic event

Anxiety symptoms rated as "averagely intense" by
Scale)

(Hamilton Anxiety

- Anxious mood
- Tension
- Fears (only in Iraq)

Depression symptoms confirmed by

(Beck Depression Inventory)

- I feel sad most of the time
- I feel more discouraged about my future than I used to be
- I feel quite guilty most of the time
- I am less interested in other people or things than before
- I have much greater difficulty in making decisions than I used to
- I get tired or fatigue more easily than usual
- My appetite is somewhat less than usual

3. Post-torture history

After his release, _____ suffered from a range of psychological symptoms, including mainly nightmares, insomnia and anxiousness. He refused to get out of home for about a month. He was put on pharmacotherapy (Zoloft 50) for 3 months. Moreover, his financial conditions worsened because his family had to pay the sum of 50 000\$ as a ransom so that he and his brother would be released. The farm that he used to own and culture stopped producing.

4. Assessment of social functioning

_____ lives currently in Kuwait. He currently owns a truck and is engaged in trade between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. As for his family relationship, _____ admits that he has become a very irritable person after the arrest, noting that this is affecting his relationship with his family members.

IX. DIAGNOSTIC TEST RESULTS

Based on the above, ... is diagnosed with mild Anxiety, mild Depression and PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder).

X. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

Physical evidence

- The physical examination gave a strong indication of scar tissue in the foot pads as possible sequelae of phalange.

Psychological evidence

- n has undergone significant physical and psychological trauma.
- He is in a need of psychotherapy
His claims of ill treatment are fully consistent with his psychological signs and symptoms.
- Diagnosis: PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder), mild Depression and Mild Anxiety.

XI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is full consistency between the psychological findings and alleged report of ill-treatment because symptoms of PTSD, Depression and Anxiety can be detected even today seven years after the ill-treatment.
2. There is full consistency between the description of the physical abuse, the acute physical symptoms and present symptoms and appearance.
3. The serious physical and psychological abuse of the examinee amount to torture.
4. should undergo psychotherapy

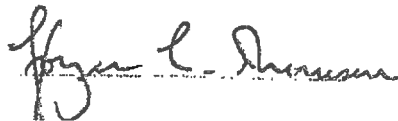
XII. CLINICIAN'S SIGNATURE, DATE, PLACE

EXPERT PSYCHOTHERAPIST

FORENSIC DOCTOR

Professor, Dr. Jørgen Lange Thomsen

Signature:



Report Amman-2-2011,
Thomsen

Prof. Jørgen Lange

MEDICAL REPORT

I. CASE INFORMATION

Date of exam:

7-8 December 2011,

Amman, Jordan

Exam requested by, reason for exam: International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), alleged torture victim

Case or report No: Amman-2-2011

Duration of evaluation:

Psychological evaluation:

* 2 clinical interviews were conducted with in order to make an evaluation of his psychological condition.

* The dates, duration and persons attending each session are indicated in the following table:

Interview number	Date	Duration	Clinician (s)
1	07-12-2011	1 h 10 minutes (70 minutes)	
2	08-12-2011	45 minutes	

Physical examination:

8 December, 10.35 am - 12.45 pm (2 hours, 10 minutes)

Subject's given name, birth date, birth place:

Basra

Subject's family name, gender, ID:

Interpreter's (yes/no), name:

Informed consent (yes/no): Yes

Report Amman-2-2011,
Thomsen

, Prof. Jørgen Lange

Subject accompanied by: -

Persons present during the exam (name and position): -

II. CL INICIANS' QUALIFICATIONS

Psychological evaluation:

Physical examination:

Prof. Jørgen Lange Thomsen, Physician, Doctor of Medical Science, Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Southern Denmark. Many years of experience in the evaluation of alleged torture victims. Publications on medico-legal issues, including human rights and torture.

III. STATEMENT REGARDING VERACITY OF TESTIMONY

I, _____ personally examined this individual, and examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

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I, Jørgen Lange Thomsen, personally examined this individual and examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

* Age:

* Gender: Male

* Civil status: Married with 2 sons (his wife is currently pregnant)

* Family background:

There was no interest in politics in his home and he had never been interested in this topic. He has never been arrested prior to November 2004.

* Education level: Secondary, started school when he was 6 years old and continued until 8th grade

* Occupation: Taxi driver

* Past medical history:

No medical history of clinical significance. He has never been seriously ill and never been to hospital, however, has a tendency to kidney stones.

* Psychosocial history pre-arrest:

Prior to his arrest [redacted] was engaged to be married. At the time, he was not working and he was financially dependent on his brothers. According to his sayings, [redacted] was known among his friends to be very funny and in a state of excellent psychological well-being, to the point that he was sought for support by those facing emotional distress. In addition, [redacted] used to practice several hobbies (reading, play station, soccer). He was the manager of a popular soccer club.

[redacted] has no past history of psychological disorders.

V. ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

The examinee woke up at home early one morning on 5 November 2004 by the house being full of Danish and Iraqi soldiers. He slept on a mattress on the floor. He heard loud knocking on the door, and a Danish soldier came in and kicked him heavily on the legs with boots and pulled him out of "bed" by pulling his legs. The soldiers took him outside where he saw Danish vehicles with Arabic inscriptions. He saw that his brother [redacted] had already been taken outside. It was cold, so he begged to be allowed to take more clothes on, because he only had a flannels blouse and pants. This was rejected and he was kicked on the back by soldiers. He felt that the Danish soldiers were very angry that it had taken too long before the door of the house was opened.

The whole area was surrounded. The soldiers gave him strips on the wrists. When he resisted, he was sat in a huddled position in his white underwear. The soldiers yelled and screamed all the time. Along with 10 others, including his brother [redacted] he was now brought up in a pick up truck, where two soldiers (Danish according to the examinee) were watching the detainees.

They drove in silence to the Akka camp where he was not subjected to physical abuse, and then to Shaibah in a car with no lights. The prisoners were now placed in

rows and called out, one by one. At this time the examinee discovered that he was bleeding from his left leg. He did not feel that it was broken.

A Danish soldier attempted to lift the examinee (who is tall and strong), but had to be supported by another Danish soldier. These two carried the examinee to a tent. Here he was exposed to numerous questions about whether he was Sunni, Wahabi, Salafi, about his blood type, etc. He was not beaten or kicked. He was not given food or drink and was not able to go to the toilet. Moreover, they searched them in an "unethical" way [he pointed out how they did it]. In his own words: "I said: shame on you my brother. I felt that I was highly insulted. This is against traditions, religion and honor. If you had killed me it would have been easier. After that they took us to the interrogation. There was an Iraqi interpreter, I didn't trust him. I felt that he was misinterpreting to the Danish. In this place they didn't give us food or drinks. I asked for water but they didn't give me. We stayed till 4 pm, after that they gathered us all (11 persons) then they handcuffed me and blindfolded me and gave me to the Iraqis. The ones who blindfolded us were Iraqis but they did it under supervision of the Danish. The Danish were pointing at them to blindfold us"

He was taken to another tent, and when a total of 11 prisoners were brought there, strips were put on their wrists; they were blindfolded and all taken to a car by Iraqis. In the car they were slapped in the face and beaten with rifle butts. He could recognize Arabic and English language, but didn't know whether there were Danes among them. As the car stopped, they had to form a chain and to hold one other from behind because they could not see anything. They were ushered into the Al-Shu'oon (Jana 'im Kubra), which is a prison for those who have committed serious crimes. Everyone was beating them. He asked a soldier to loosen his strips but in vain. They had to stand in the middle of the room for approx. 2 hours. He had his hands on his head and was later on his knees, still blindfolded and with strip on his wrists with his hands in front of the body. He felt dizzy and had pain behind the temples.

He was then brought into an interrogation room, where he was thrown into the room so he hit the wall. Then he was placed on a chair with his hands tied with strips behind his back. The chair was now turned quickly around, while he was beaten all over his body with sticks and cables. He heard that someone came into the room and asked: "Are you almost done", to which the reply was: "No, the dog will not talk." He was then hung from the ceiling with his hands tied in front with strips. They led the strips over a hook, which was already plugged in. They shouted: "Confess, confess," and when the examinee asked what he should confess, they said: "the explosions". He was still blindfolded. He was also asked general questions like: "Do you pray?"

After approx. 45 minutes he was taken down. He fell to the floor. He felt pain in the back muscles to the sides just below shoulder height (most likely musculus latissimus dorsi), his fingers were "asleep", his wrists and the lumbar vertebrae were sore.

He was now placed on a chair, where he declared that he would confess to anything. After half an hour where he was asked new questions, he was placed in a cell where

his brother removed the bandage from his eyes. His eyes did not function properly right away and he could only see after some time. His brother had not been subjected to physical abuse, probably because he had diabetes

The examinee now slept on the cell floor for many hours. Next day there was a count of prisoners, and the 11 who knew each other were placed together in a cell. Some of them had fingerprints taken.

After some days, their wrists were again tied with strips and they were taken to Basra where they were put separately in front of a judge. The examinee was scared and did not tell about the abuse. The judge asked if he had participated in the bombings, which he denied. The judge ordered him released and he was taken to a site of release Al-Tasferat. Four out of the group of 11 were told that they were released without any conditions, including

The examinee was sad and angry when he thought of the mistreatment. He was disappointed that the foreigners had not "kept promises". He was particularly disappointed with the Danes, because he had always loved everything Danish and dreamed of going to Denmark. The Danish national team in football was his favorite team, and he mentioned a player's name.

Review of abuse and ill-treatment

Physical forms

- Beating
- Kicking
- Blindfolding
- Deprivation of food and water
- Hanging from the ceiling

Psychological forms

- Insulting
- Deprivation of food and water
- Blindfolding
- Intimate body search

VI. PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS AND DISABILITIES

After his release he was very anxious for several days and could not sleep, but now it was better. He sometimes still had nightmares in which he relived the torture. He quickly becomes tired and cannot work full time. He stayed at home for a period of time.

Shortly after his release a disc prolapse was revealed in the lumbar spine. It was verified by X-ray examination. He gets back pain during intercourse when he bends over or lifts something heavy, and there can be irradiation of the pain into the leg.

had no problems with heart, lungs or gastrointestinal tract. He had never seen red urine (blood in urine). He declared that ever since he was subject to torture, he began suffering from vision problems.

VII. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

The examinee was a man of normal nutritional status and healthy appearance. He participated well in the examination, but rejected any photos taken which could identify him. He appeared moody and introvert.

- The pupils were of equal size and reacted normally to light and convergence.
- Tongue and oral cavity: lacked some teeth (poor dental hygiene). The tongue was normal. Due to lively pharyngeal reflexes it was impossible to inspect the tonsils.
- The neck was without tumor formation.
- No cardiac murmurs were heard. Nothing abnormal in the lungs.
- The pulse was 86/min regular, blood pressure 146/88.
- The lumbar spine was completely straight and the examinee indicated soreness in the muscles on each side of the spine.

Signs of ill-treatment

The examinee pointed to three dark scars on the skin in front of the left shinbone and reported that these were the consequences of kicks from the Danish soldier as described above.

There was an approx. 15 cm cross-extending, old scar below left knee measuring 2x1, 5 cm. A few cm. below this was an equally cross-extending scarring measuring 2x1, 5 cm. And a few more cm. below an irregular scar measuring 1.5 x 1 cm.

Upwards on the right side of the back a few centimeters below the shoulder rounding, there was a longitudinal narrow approx. 1 cm long scar. The examinee explained that this scar was unrelated to the described abuse.

A personal characteristic was a regular dark birthmark at the front of the chest, a few cm. from the right armpit, measuring about 2 cm.

VIII. PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORY/EXAMINATION

1. Methods of assessment

Harvard Trauma Questionnaire was used as a diagnostic tool.

2. Current psychological complaints

Up to date, _____ suffers from the following psychological sequelae:

- **Irritability** ("I'm not aggressive towards my wife, kids or others. But I get angry quickly. Before the torture, I wasn't like this. I used to be very funny")
- **Lack of concentration** and ("sometimes even when my kids talk to me I don't listen to them").
- **Diminished interest in doing previously enjoyable activities** ("I am no longer able to practice my hobby of reading. Even the play station, I can't play with it beyond a limited time. I used to be the manager of a popular soccer club. After being released, I never went back there")
- **Insomnia** ("After being released, I was unable to sleep for days. Now I'm better. But I still suffer from insomnia from time to time").
- **Compulsive behaviors related to the trauma and the cautiousness** ("I check several times whether doors are locked and curtains are closed. I always feel scared of waking up and finding that someone is arresting me")
- **Recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the event accompanied with physiological reactions** ("When I recall what I've been through, I begin trembling and I have chills").
- **Cautiousness** ("When I walk in the street, I always tend to turn in order to see if someone is behind me, even when I am outside Iraq".)
- **Efforts to avoid activities, places or people that arouse recollections of the trauma** ("I avoid dealing with policemen. I didn't even go to renew my identity card. When I went to apply for the passport I was very nervous - Till now I can't pass near detention camps. I change the direction - I never watch Al-Jazira or Al Arabiya. I only watch movies and series.").
- **Flash-backs**
- **Emotional numbing** ("Even when my sister came back to Iraq I didn't visit her. I didn't even do any effort to see her".)
- **Exaggerated startle response**
- **Tendency to isolation** ("I'm even unable to have conversations with my wife and kids")

It is important to note that after being released, _____ had a wider range of psychological complaints including nightmares, extreme fear and avoidance to sleep at home (he used to sleep at his friends' houses).

3. Assessment of social functioning

As mentioned above, ... tends to be very isolated. He is even unable to have healthy relationships with his family members. In addition, he is no longer involved in any social activity, although he was formerly the manager of a popular soccer club.

X. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

Physical evidence

- He has undergone significant physical trauma
- The described disc prolapse may be the result of the trauma of the spine as described by ... with suspension from the arms and severe bending of the body.

Psychological evidence

- He has undergone significant psychological trauma.
- His claims of ill treatment are consistent with his psychological signs and symptoms.
- He is in a need of psychiatric management.
- Diagnosis: PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder)

XI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into consideration our assessment following the testimony detailed above, and our psychological and physical evaluations conducted at the ... , Amman, Jordan on 7-8 December 2011, in brief we conclude that:

1. There is a consistency between the psychological findings and alleged report of ill-treatment and abuse. Some persistent symptoms of PTSD can be detected even today.
2. There is a consistency between the alleged type of abuse, the immediate physical symptoms and the present objective findings and symptoms.
3. Additional forms of alleged ill-treatment such as threats and prolonged exposure to cold temperatures would not be expected to leave any physical signs.
4. The physical and psychological abuse of the examinee amount to torture
5. ' ... must have had a relatively healthy personality structure prior to detention. However, there are still several symptoms preventing him from a healthy functioning at psychological and social levels.

6. is likely to reach a certain level of psychological functioning in the future, but his rehabilitation could be facilitated by referring him to a psychotherapist. In addition, he needs medical assessment of his backache as physiotherapy sessions might be beneficial for him.

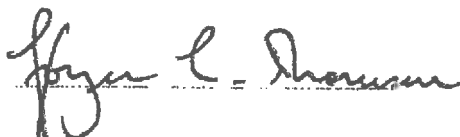
XII. CLINICIANS' SIGNATURE AND DATE

Dr EXPERT PSYCHIATRIST EXPERT

PSYCHOTHERAPIST

FORENSIC DOCTOR

Professor, Dr. Jørgen Lange Thomsen

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jørgen L. Thomsen', written over a horizontal line.

Report Amman-1-2011,
Thomsen

Prof. Jørgen Lange

MEDICAL REPORT

I. CASE INFORMATION

Date of exam: 7-9 December 2011

Exam requested by, reason for exam: International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), alleged torture victim

Case or report No: Amman-1-2011

Duration of evaluation:

Psychological evaluation:

* 4 clinical interviews were conducted with _____ in order to make an evaluation of his psychological condition. Noting that 3 interviews took place at the _____ in Amman, Jordan, the last one was held at _____, also Amman.

Interview number	Date	Duration	Clinician (s)
1	07-12-2011	2 hours 10 minutes (130 min)	_____
2	08-12-2011	2 hours (120 min)	_____
3	08-12-2011	45 min	_____
4	09-12-2011	2 hours (120 min)	_____

N.B: During the 2nd clinical interview conducted with _____ he re-experienced the traumatic event. He had an intensive crying episode and was no longer able to talk. Thus, we conducted further interviews with him where we had to do some psychological interventions in order to help him heal his psychological wounds.

Physical examination:

8 December 2011, 3.15-4.45 (90 min)

Subject's given name, birth date, birth place: _____
Iraq

Subject's family name, gender, ID: _____

Interpreter's (yes/no), name: _____

Informed consent (yes/no): Yes

Report Amman-1-2011,
Thomsen

, Prof. Jørgen Lange

Subject accompanied by: -

Persons present during the exam (name and position): -

II. CLINICIANS' QUALIFICATIONS

Psychological evaluation:

Physical examination:

Prof. Jørgen Lange Thomsen, Physician, Doctor of Medical Science, Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Southern Denmark. Many years of experience in the evaluation of alleged torture victims. Publications on medico-legal issues, including human rights and torture.

III. STATEMENT REGARDING VERACITY OF TESTIMONY

I, . Expert psychotherapist personally examined this individual, and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, Expert Psychiatrist, have personally examined this individual, and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, Jørgen Lange Thomsen, have personally examined this individual and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

D.O.B:

Family background: Born in ' ' close to Basra as no. 4 of 12 children, of whom 11 were boys. His father died when he was 10 years old. The family had then been rather poor, but managed with the help of relatives

Gender: Male

Civil status: Married, no children

Education: BS degree in engineering

Occupation: Civil engineer

Past medical history:

No medical history of clinical significance. He has almost always been healthy, but in 2008, had surgery on the right eye for iridocyclitis (inflammation of the iris).

Psychosocial history pre-arrest:

Prior to his arrest, ' ' was a university student in the 4th year of civil engineering. He was very sociable and led a normal life. He had no history of psychological disorders.

V. ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

Date of detention: Thursday, 25th of November, 2004

Place: from a mosque in Al-Zubayr District

The story as told by

"At first, the Danish forces accompanied with Iraqi people started to raid the area. We were at the mosque praying and we didn't know what was going on until we got out of the mosque. I started to think, how can I go back home and all the roads are closed due to the raid? After that an Iraqi man came to the door of the mosque and started searching us and moved us to the other side of the mosque by a car where they took an individual picture of each one of us. An Iraqi man came and put us into line and took a group photo for us. The Danish were 10 meters away. We found a Danish tank and two Danish people accompanied with a Danish woman. We could see clearly because the time was between dawn and sunrise.

After that they moved us to "Akka" camp, the location of the Danish (and it's shared between Iraqis and the Danish). The Danish flag was there. We didn't know what will be our destiny or where will they take us. We didn't know as well why they took pictures for us. I was afraid and didn't know what my destiny will be. They took me without any reason and without me committing to anything. I didn't dare to ask

them to where they were taking me. I was afraid to get punished if I asked. I thought that it was better for me to wait than to be subjected to something that I might have regret like beating or anything else. They didn't beat me. Khaled was the only one that got arrested from his house and got beaten by them. I thought of jumping from the car to save myself because I was afraid, but I hesitated because I thought "my people" were with me, so let what happens to them happens to me. "Akka" camp was previously a military hospital. They made us go to an isolated room inside the prison and we weren't blindfolded or handcuffed. They locked the door on us. We were around 11 persons. We stayed in this place for around two hours and a half, after that they opened the door and accompanied us while walking. While we were walking we saw the Danish and Iraqis standing and wearing military clothes. And we heard a swearword from one of the Iraqis (we were all Sunnis and the Iraqis who arrested us from the Shiite community, of course no Sunni would use this swearword) they told us that we were "Wahabi" and this word by itself is considered an insult and swearword to the religion. When they swore at us I felt that they wanted to torture us more. I wondered how an enmity can happen between me and this person whom I don't know.

After that, they took us to a big car like a tank. It was a military car, which is covered. Before we got in, they handcuffed us with plastic pieces that were locked and could not be opened, unless broken. They pulled it and it did not open again. Because we were handcuffed they helped us getting into the car. They pushed us but without violence in order to help us getting into the car. After that, they closed the back cover completely and we couldn't see anything anymore. In the car, there was a long seat, where we sat on and a military Iraqi man sat with us. We asked him where we were going but he didn't answer. He said he had nothing to do with it.

They took us to the Shaibah detention camp. When we were in the car, we didn't know to where we were taken because the car was completely covered and we couldn't estimate the distance, but we estimated the time (around 45 minutes). In this detention camp there were British forces, which helped us to get down from the car because we were handcuffed. Later they freed our hands but I don't remember when this happened exactly.

Upon our arrival we found other people who were detained before us. And they were sitting in queues on the ground. The weather was cold and till that time we hadn't had anything to eat or drink. In this camp there were people wearing European clothes. The British were there for sure, the Danish I am not sure. We sat in queues (one after the other). There was a man wearing European clothes and he had a dog, and there were armed militants around us. There were as well Iraqi translators who asked us about our names, residence and if we were Sunni or Shiite.

When they took me to the tent where the translator was, there was one European militant before me and another behind me. Before I went into the tent they fully searched me, but they didn't take my clothes off. I was wearing "dashdasha" (traditional Arab cloths) and a jacket. They only removed my jacket. We stayed in this place until before sunset, without eating or drinking. Later, they started to refer

us to the Iraqis. I was very afraid, they were Iraqis but with masked faces. I started thinking that they would kill and throw our bodies in the garbage. They pulled my dashdasha" and covered my face with it and tied it with a piece of cloths (he described this by signals). I felt great fear, this happened in front of the Europeans . They put me in the car and my hands were cuffed. And they hit me on my stomach with a water bottle and they started accusing us of being "wahabis" and "al Queda" followers

We reached a place called "Al-Shu'oon" inside Basra. They gathered us all in one place and they directed our faces to the wall. They made us going in the "Al-Shu'oon" and we were still blindfolded, we stayed blindfolded till midnight and our eyes started hurting us. I started to loose the fold on my eye with my thumb while my hands were still cuffed and then I got the fold back to its place, in order for them not to notice. The foreigners were there too. After that, they took us to the interrogation room. I think the place where they took me was a caravan because the floor was unstable and seemed like wood. Here my torture started (the Europeans were not there) they tied my feet and put a wooden bar behind my knees, hanging me from the wooden bar [he described the hanging meticulously]. They asked me to confess. They asked me if we were getting books or money. After that they beat me using a cable against my feet and the blood stains stayed on them. I felt I was going to pass away due to the effects of the torture.

After that, they took me to a place where the other detainees were staying and they uncuffed my eyes before I entered. I saw in front of me (he is from my group of detainees). The rest of the group started to arrive one after the other. We stayed without food and water till midnight. They brought to the room and he was unconscious due to the torture practice. We stayed for one week in that room. It contained a number of detainees, no ventilation, one door and one toilet that I refrained from using because it was so dirty. They didn't bring us food, so we used to eat from the other detainees food. During this week we had no contact with our families or parents. During the detention period they took individual pictures of us and took our finger prints.

After one week, they handcuffed us again and took us to the court, we didn't know to where we were taken. They put us into a room and removed our handcuffs and folds from our eyes and closed the door. After that they started to take us, one by one, to the judge while we were blindfolded

After that, they took us to a prison called "Al-Tasferat" and we didn't know yet that they freed our group. When we arrived to this prison they fully searched us and wrote our names. One of the security forces beat me up and put off a cigarette in my neck. After that they put each one of us in a cell. When that happened, I was a fourth year-old engineering student, I couldn't accept the fact to be put in prison with thieves. The other prisoners asked me about my charges and I didn't have an answer. In this prison we weren't tortured and we got food and drinks. My mother used to visit me. After 12 days they let us free as he was put out in a street.

Review of abuse and ill-treatment

Physical forms

- Striking with cables (on feet)
- Pushing
- Burning the neck with cigarettes
- Blindfolding
- Handcuffing
- Parrots Perch (hanging from a wooden bar)

Psychological forms

- Insulting
- Deprivation of food and water
- Blindfolding
- Handcuffing

VI. PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS AND DISABILITIES

Immediate symptoms

The beating of the foot soles caused the examinee immense pain, and while he was hanging from the wooden bar, he almost lost consciousness.

Present symptoms

The examinee sleeps well. He does not have nightmares. He feels stigmatized by his time in captivity. He feels that people talk about him, usually in pairs. He takes no medication, was not noise sensitive. His self-esteem is lower than before. He does not like to go out anymore and never comes in the mosque. He does what he can to prevent meeting uniformed soldiers.

His behavior has noticeably changed after the captivity. He has become aggressive not infrequently beating his wife with a wooden stick - "just as he was beaten." She cries but does not resist. He is unhappy about it, but can not help it. The family knows it. The examinee does not want therapy. One day he burned a room in the house. No one was injured.

He has no problems with the heart, lungs, gastrointestinal or sexuality. He can walk and run normally.

VII. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

was a healthy-looking, thin man with a depressed, sad mine. When the conversation referred to his violent behavior, he was strongly influenced, and at one point he threw himself weeping over the table. was undressed during the examination except for his pants.

- The pupils reacted normally.
- Oral cavity and teeth were normal, although missing some teeth
- Cardiac auscultation revealed normal conditions like auscultation of the lungs
- Blood pressure was 133/75, pulse 82/minut.
- Abdominal wall was soft, not sore without tumors.
- The plantar reflex was normal
- Signs of violence were seen in the form of an irregular scar below the left knee, measuring approx. 5 cm in diameter (according to this scar resulted from an accident during play, when he was 7-8 years old).

VIII. PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORY/EXAMINATION

1. Methods of assessment

Harvard Trauma Questionnaire and Dissociative Experiences Scale test were used as diagnostic tools.

2. Current psychological complaints

feels persecuted till date whenever he goes out. Since the incident, he avoids going to the mosque. When he travels out of Iraq, he feels very anxious as soon as he arrives to the airport or to the ports which are both located in Basra

When recalling the arrest, experiences a flow of flash-backs.

s self esteem has deteriorated after the incident. He always feels that people disrespect him and talk about him.

In addition to all the above, suffers from irritability and outbursts of anger. This is affecting his social relationships in general and those with his family and wife in particular.

3. Post-detention psychological complaints

It is important to note that the above mentioned symptoms refer to current psychological complaints. However, after his release, he used to suffer from a wider range of psychological symptoms, including but not limited to, the following:

- Mood swing
- Feeling that no one is able to understand what he went through.

- Guilt feelings
- Recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the event, including images and thoughts.
- Feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring.
- Physiologic reactivity upon exposure to internal or external cues that symbolize or resemble an aspect of the traumatic event
- Efforts to avoid thoughts, feelings, or conversations associated with the trauma
- Efforts to avoid activities, places, or people that arouse recollections of the trauma
- Inability to recall an important aspect of the trauma
- Emotional numbing
- Sense of foreshortened future
- Irritability or outbursts of anger
- Difficulty in concentrating
- Hyper-vigilance

4. Assessment of social functioning

After his release, [redacted] felt stigmatized for being imprisoned with "criminals". He felt that his entourage labeled him. Noting that, prior to his arrest, he used to be a brilliant student. [redacted] failed to pass the 4th year of engineering after his release. This failure affected him enormously (in fact, during the interview he cried when he recalled this issue). He perceived [redacted] felt like a failure which brought him developing a tendency to isolation. He became less sociable and energetic.

Currently, [redacted] is married with no children (he ~~9999~~ didn't try to consult doctors to identify the causes behind not being able to have children). He works as a civil engineer and he is financially productive. However, he still describes himself as less sociable in comparison to how he used to be before the incident

X. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

Physical evidence

- The physical examination did not reveal any scars or marks related to the story of abuse. There is however no part of the described abuse that will necessarily leave marks, also taking into account the seven years time interval before the examination.
- There is no inconsistency between the immediate symptoms and the alleged physical maltreatment.

Psychological evidence

- He has undergone significant physical and significant psychological trauma.
- His claims of ill treatment are highly consistent with his psychological signs and symptoms
- He is in a need for psychiatric management.
- Diagnosis: Depression

XI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into consideration our assessment following the testimony detailed above, and our psychological and physical evaluations conducted at

Amman, Jordan on 7-9 December 2011 respectively, in brief we conclude that:

1. There is a consistency between the psychological findings and the alleged report of ill-treatment and abuse.
2. There is a consistency between the alleged type of abuse, the immediate physical symptoms and the present state of health
3. The physical and psychological abuse of the examinee amount to torture.
4. The absence of physical sequelae in the examination conducted some seven years after his detention and the alleged ill-treatment, does not contradict his story since the alleged traumas would not be expected to leave persistent marks or scars.
5. Additional forms of alleged ill-treatment such as threats and prolonged exposure to cold temperatures would not be expected to leave any physical signs.
6. [redacted] still presents several symptoms, which unable his healthy functioning on the psychological and social levels. The crying episode of [redacted] during the 2nd clinical interview, to be interpreted as a result of re-experiencing the incident, is undeniable evidence that he still suffers from the psychological sequelae of ill-treatments and abuses.
7. In order for [redacted] to overcome those sequelae and to improve his mental health status, it is recommended to refer him to a psychotherapist and a psychiatrist. However, [redacted] totally refuses to undergo psychotherapy or to consult a psychiatrist, because he believes that doing so will label him.

XII. CLINICIANS' SIGNATURE AND DATE

EXPERT PSYCHIATRIST

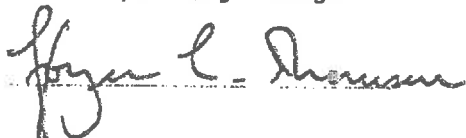
Psychiatrist,
Signature:

EXPERT PSYCHOTHERAPIST

Psychotherapist,
Signature:

FORENSIC DOCTOR

Professor, Dr. Jørgen Lange Thomsen

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jørgen L. Thomsen', written over a horizontal line.

Report Amman-5-2011,
Thomsen

Prof. Jørgen Lange

MEDICAL REPORT

I. CASE INFORMATION

Place and date of exam:
December 2011

Amman, Jordan, 7-8

Exam requested by, reason for exam: International Rehabilitation Council for
Torture Victims (IRCT), alleged torture victim

Case or report No: Amman-5-2011

Duration of evaluation:

Psychological evaluation: 90 minutes

Physical examination: 90 minutes

Subject's given name, birth date, birth place:

Subject's family name, gender, ID: Family name: /

Interpreter's (yes/no), name:

Informed consent (yes/no): Yes

Subject accompanied by: -

Persons present during the exam (name and position): -

II. CLINICIANS' QUALIFICATIONS

Psychological evaluation:

Report Amman-5-2011,
Thomsen

.., Prof. Jørgen Lange

Physical examination:

Prof. Jørgen Lange Thomsen, Physician, Doctor of Medical Science, Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Southern Denmark. Many years of experience in the evaluation of alleged torture victims. Publications on medico-legal issues, including human rights and torture.

III. STATEMENT REGARDING VERACITY OF TESTIMONY

I, , Expert psychotherapist personally examined this individual, and the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

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I, Jørgen Lange Thomsen, personally examined this individual and the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

General information

is a married old male. He has no children. He is a moderately religious Sunni Muslim, somehow conservative.

He grew up under ordinary conditions as

He is not well educated; he did not finish his high school years. He has been working in his family's business since he was young. He is not interested in politics and has never previously been arrested.

Past medical history

He was born with an eye defect, and is cross-eyed in the left eye.

Past psychiatric history

has no psychiatric history. He emphasized that he has always appreciated his job and it has always helped him overcome normal life stressing situations.

V. ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

1. Narrative account of ill-treatment and torture

On the 25th of November, 2004, around 5 a.m., [redacted] went to the mosque as he used to do everyday for the Fajr prayer (Dawn-time prayer). On his way out of the mosque with other believers who were praying, they found the whole place besieged by military tanks, gun armed men and there were helicopters circling over them. He recognized that the military forces were Danish and they had an Iraqi interpreter and gun armed Iraqi militia. Only a few soldiers entered into the mosque.

[redacted], as well as the other Sunni believers who came out of the mosque, was attacked, kicked, threatened and obliged to sit in a painful humiliating position by a wall just nearby the mosque. They were accused of being Wahabi Sunni terrorists and extremists. The message of abhorrence, revenge and threat was clear enough to indicate that the Iraqi militia, in addition to the interpreter, were Shia. Most of the houses in the district were attacked and forcefully inspected; some residents were pulled in sleeping clothes out of their houses to the extremely cold dark yards. Moreover, the armed forces photographed the arrested citizens after putting guns and weapons in front of them, while they were sitting, by the mosque's wall. They pictured them as if they were armed, although none of them was.

[redacted] and 10 other men were altogether forced to climb the back of an olive coloured pick-up truck. They were handcuffed with strips and blindfolded. They were first taken to the Akka-base, nearby the mosque. They were kept there for about an hour and then transferred to Shalbah. They were separately taken into a tent. When he came in, there were two Danish soldiers and an interpreter. There was another man with a dog. He believed that this person was a Dane. He was body searched and he saw that some of those present exchanged grins. Shortly afterwards one of the men put a finger into his rectum. He wasn't sure of the nationality of this person. The Iraqis were wearing masks, but he also believes that he saw other persons with masks. A Danish soldier handed over prisoners to the Iraqis and they were taken to cars. They got blindfolded and had strips around their wrists, and in the cars the Iraqis were swearing and humiliating them and beating them with rifle butts, fists and other objects. He was himself beaten with, among other things, a soft stick.

They then were moved on a pick-up truck to Al-Shu'oon "The Prison for Highly Dangerous Crimes". They were kept waiting for hours with their faces towards the wall. At about 10 p.m., [redacted] was taken to the interrogation room and was subjected to ill-treatment for an hour. He was beaten with a thick electric cable and other tools he failed to identify or recognize as he was blindfolded. They tried to place a bar under his knees, but had to give up as he was too overweight. They tied his hands with strips on the back and kicked him. He was not hung from the ceiling. They tied him to a chair with his hands in strips on the back and shook him forcefully. At one point they stopped and removed his strips, but said they were not finished with him.

During the ill-treatment, he was being interrogated and asked about specific persons; whether he knew them or had any types of relationships with them or not. They also threatened to kill him and leave him in the trash.

He was kept there for about 7 days, and he was kept in an overcrowded hall which contained many other detainees. The soldiers used to enter that hall, and accuse them of being Wahabi Sunni terrorists. The door of the hall was frequently opened so that the soldiers could take someone to be questioned. Afterwards he was presented blindfolded in front of a court trial session, which he described as a fake meaningless court. Then he was transferred to another detention place called "Al-Tasferat" where he was detained for another 12 days, before he was finally released. In Al-Tasferat he stayed in a detention hall with criminals. All through the detention period, he was subjected to many types of ill treatment and humiliation but never to beatings on the sole of the feet or electrical torture. On his release, he asked for his ID papers, which were taken from him, but they did not give them back to him.

2. Summary of detention and abuse

was detained for about 3 weeks in total. He was interrogated for almost an hour, and was accused of being a Sunni terrorist who hated Shia. He was subjected to different forms of ill-treatment including:

Physical forms

Beating with electric cables and thick wooden sticks, Sexual Harassment, Whipping and Exposure to cold, Forced to sit in humiliating positions.

Psychological

Verbal abuse, Threats to his life, Blindfolding, Overcrowding, Deprivation of food, water and toilet, and Lack of medical attention

VI. PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS AND DISABILITIES

- The examinee suffers from anxiety and sleeping difficulties. He often wakes up early or during the night. He feels tired and has difficulty coping with full-time work. He has generally become more cautious and anxious.
- He has frontal headaches several times a week.
- Heart and lungs work fine, though he quickly becomes breathless.
- The gastro-intestinal system is working fine.
- The examinee has a normal sex-life, but poor sperm quality with a reduced number of sperm cells (he showed the results of two laboratory studies, from 24 Sept. 2011).

VII. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

The examinee participated willingly in the examinations. He was very overweight.

Pupils, oral cavity and teeth were normal.

Auscultation of heart and lungs showed normal conditions.

- Blood pressure was 136/78 and pulse 113/minut.
- Abdominal wall was very obese, but soft and not sore.
- The plantar reflex was normal.
- There was a small pigmented scar on right forearm (allegedly resulting from a combustion unrelated to the abuse).
- Upwards on the right lower leg and the knee was an irregular scar said to originate from a motorcycle accident.

VIII. PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORY/EXAMINATION

1. Methods of assessment

Two sessions with clinical interviews , each session for 45 minutes; the first interview was done by 7th Dec., 2011. The second session was carried out the next day for another 45 minutes where or a second opinion.

2. Current psychological complaints

In s words: "I have been experiencing intense fear and anxiety. I do not have anger outbursts although I have become more prone to losing control. I have become much more sensitive to noise; minimal sound can make me shiver. I prefer being alone. Sleeping was uneasy, uncomfortable, and interrupted by nightmares, but it improved by time. I have been experiencing frequent irritating flashbacks about the events; they caused me severe distress and annoyance. When I am busy working, it improves my overall condition. I have been suffering aches all over my body, and serious numbness as well. I fear talking and am afraid that I will put myself into any kind of troubles."

3. Mental status examination

General appearance and behaviour: was appropriately dressed. He was both shy and gloomy. He talked minimally, only answered questions and gave few details.

Speech: His speech was coherent, relevant and straight to the point, but very limited.

Affect: Anxious and distressed.

Thinking:

- Stream: Slow- Form: No formal thought disorder was detected.
- Content: He has no delusions but is preoccupied by the trauma.
- Thought control: No abnormality detected

Perception: He has no illusions, nor hallucinations.

Insight: He has insight of being psychologically affected but he does not seek help.

Sensorium and cognitive: Fully conscious and he has no memory deficits.

4. Assessment of social functioning

His pre-detention social functioning was on a higher level than his post-detention functioning in his social relationships. Although he seems to be an introvert, inert personality, the sense of fear and shame had a serious impact on him, as it has constructed more conservation and restrictions on his daily life activities.

IV. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

Physical evidence

- The physical examination did not reveal any scars or marks related to the story of abuse. There is however no part of the described abuse that will necessarily leave marks, also taking into account the seven years time interval before the examination.
- There is no inconsistency between the symptoms and the alleged physical maltreatment.

Psychological evidence

- He has undergone significant physical and psychological trauma.
- His claims of ill treatment are fully consistent with his psychological signs and symptoms
- He is in need of psychiatric management and psychotherapy.
- Diagnosis: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in partial remission.

X. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into consideration our assessment following the testimony detailed above, and our psychological and physical evaluations conducted at

Amman, Jordan on 7-8 December 2011 respectively, in brief we conclude that:

1. There is full consistency between the psychological findings and alleged report of ill-treatment and abuse.
2. There is consistency between the alleged type of abuse, the immediate physical symptoms and the present state of health
3. The physical and psychological abuse of the examinee amount to torture.
4. The absence of physical sequelae in the examination conducted some seven years after his detention and the alleged ill-treatment, does not contradict his story since the alleged traumas would not be expected to leave persistent marks or scars.
5. Additional forms of alleged ill-treatment such as threats and prolonged exposure to cold temperatures would not be expected to leave any physical signs.
6. [redacted] is in need of psychiatric management and psychotherapy

XI. CLINICIAN'S SIGNATURE, DATE

Dr EXPERT PSYCHIATRIST

EXPERT PSYCHOLOGIST

FORENSIC DOCTOR

Report Amman-3-2011,
Thomsen

, Prof. Jørgen Lange

MEDICAL REPORT

I. CASE INFORMATION

Date of exam: 7-8 December 2011 at
Jordan

Amman,

Exam requested by, reason for exam: International Rehabilitation Council for
Torture Victims (IRCT), alleged torture victim

Case or report No: Amman-3-2011

Duration of evaluation:

Psychological evaluation: 90 minutes

Physical examination: 150 minutes

Subject's given name, birth date, birth place:

Subject's family name, gender, ID:

Interpreter's (yes/no), name:

Informed consent (yes/no): Yes

Subject accompanied by: -

Persons present during the exam (name and position):

II. CLINICIAN'S QUALIFICATIONS

Psychological evaluation:

Report Amman-3-2011,
Thomsen

Prof. Jørgen Lange

Physical examination:

Prof. Jørgen Lange Thomsen, Physician, Doctor of Medical Science, Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Southern Denmark. Many years of experience in the evaluation of alleged torture victims. Publications on medico-legal issues, including human rights and torture.

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I, _____, Expert Psychiatrist, personally examined this Individual, and examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, _____, personally examined this individual and examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

General information

_____ was born in _____ and grew up in a family of 5 boys and 4 girls, of which he was the middle (No. 5). His mother was a housewife and his father was a policeman. His parents both died when he was 12 years old. The family had thereafter lived on his father's pension. The family was Sunni Muslims. There was no political interest or engagement in the home.

_____ went to school at the age of 6 and continued until 8th grade. He has not received any additional training and now makes a living by buying and selling sheep. He is married with five children aged 1 to 10 years, living with his family in _____

_____ considers himself a Sunni religious keen on praying the five Islamic prayers (Salah) each day in the district mosque. Previously he sometimes functioned as the Imam (the one who leads the prayer in the mosque). This role is highly respected in his society, and it gave him more social credits with people in his neighborhood. He was known and respected by some of the prisoners in jail for being the Imam. Before 2004, he preferred to keep long beard and short galabia (i.e. Islamic look or outfit). At that time, he was respected and beloved by his local society.

Past medical history

family suffers from hereditary kidney disease with "stone, sand and gravel in the kidneys." His five brothers and one sister had the disease, and a sister had had a kidney transplant. had had several severe kidney stone attacks, most recently during the latest Ramadan. He had never noticed blood in the urine, nor in connection with the below described abuse.

Past psychiatric history

has no psychiatric history. He emphasized that he had been a sociable, energetic, active, cheerful and helpful person. Those were his most remarkably significant psychological characteristics and personality traits before the detention. He was a well-known, respected person in his society mainly because of his role as an Imam of a mosque there.

V. ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

1. Narrative account of torture and ill-treatment

On the 25th of November, 2004, around 5 a.m., went to the mosque as he used to do everyday for the Fajr prayer (Dawn-time prayer). On his way out of the mosque with other believers who were praying, they found the whole place besieged by military tanks, gun armed men and there were helicopters circling over them. He recognized (on the flags on their sleeves) that the military forces were Danish and they had an Iraqi Interpreter and armed Iraqi militia, who were masked.

believed that Iraqi militia would not have dared to attack them without the aid and control of the coalition forces, as at that time the Iraqi police and Iraqi army were incapable of doing so. They lacked the needed weapons to attack. They did not own enough, if any, ordnance to attack a well-established Iraqi district. The Iraqis went into the mosque under the pretext of searching for explosives.

as well as the other Sunni believers who came out of the mosque, were attacked, kicked, threatened and forced to sit in a painful humiliating position by a wall just nearby the mosque. They were accused of being Wahabi Sunni terrorists and extremists. The message of abhorrence, revenge and threat was clear enough to indicate that the Iraqi militia, in addition to the interpreter, were Shia. Most of the houses in the district were attacked and cruelly inspected; some residents were pulled out of their houses in sleeping clothes to the extremely cold dark yards. Moreover, the armed forces photographed the arrested citizens after putting guns and weapons in front of them, while they were sitting by the mosque's wall. They pictured them as if they were armed, although none of them were. and 10 other men were all forced to climb the back of a pick-up truck while being threatened by the soldiers. They were handcuffed with strips on their wrists and blindfolded. In the pick up there were two armed guards who shouted at them and

accused them of being terrorists.

They were first taken to the Akka-base, nearby the mosque. After a few hours they were moved to Shaibah Camp in a Danish military truck. In the camp there were Danish and British soldiers along with Iraqi who wore a mask.

They were all lined up outside and in turn taken into a tent. In the tent were three foreign soldiers, including a Danish and a Shilte interpreter. They asked first if he was Sunni. The interpreter intervened in the hearing. The Danish soldier was wearing gloves and body searched investigated. Below, he made "the deep" study (finger in the rectum), which found very humiliating. The Danish soldier did not explain anything about the purpose, and he found nothing in the investigation.

was during this process threatened with guns, and he was convinced that he would die. The progress in this tent lasted approx. 10 minutes, then he - still with strips on the wrists - were led into another tent, where eventually all the captured men ended. They then were moved on a pick-up truck to Al-Shu'oon, "The Prison for Highly Dangerous Crimes". On the truck, - like the other prisoners - was kicked and beaten with rifle butts. He was hit on the body, arms and legs. He was bleeding but didn't faint and didn't have any broken bones. The trip lasted longer than normal because of traffic jam.

At Al-Shu'oon they were kept waiting for hours with their faces towards the wall. After some time he was - around the time of evening prayer - taken into the "torture room" [' expression]. He had previously been able to hear horrible screams from inside. Now he had a bar placed behind both knees, he was curled up and had the bar placed behind the elbows. His wrists were tied together in front, and in this position, he was hung up at the height of approx. 1 meter. As he hung there, he was beaten with electrical cables and kicked. At one time he was kicked vigorously on his right eye with a boot, so he was bleeding. He was also beaten on the soles of the feet (phalanga).

He was only wearing his dish dash. He was now given strong electric shocks with a narrow and sharp metal instrument. He heard a crackle and felt a sharp pain and jerks in the body as from convulsions. Shocks were especially given to the front of his chest. They also tried to lift up the dish dash and give shocks to the genitals, but he squirmed so much that they failed. They said that he would never have children. He felt that the electric shock affected his tongue and the heart would stop. During the assaults, he was threatened with a pistol against his temple and was told that he should confess to be a Sunni terrorist. He believed that those who abused him were Iraqis, and that there were foreign soldiers among them. He believes that he stayed in the "torture room" for approx. 2 hours, but is not sure when he fainted.

He was kept in Al-Shu'oon for about 7 days together with murderers and other criminals. He was swollen around the right eye and had pain in hands and feet. The strength in his hands was gone. He was lying on a carpet on the floor for four days, not being able to move. There was an Arab toilet (a hole in the floor) in the cell.

After a week he was presented blindfolded in front of a court trial session, which he described as a fake meaningless court. The judge ruled that he was innocent of the charge, but still justifiably imprisoned because of Sunnis' past.

Then he was transferred to another detention place called "Al-Tasfrat" where he was detained for another 11 days, before he was finally released. There he was dragged to a detention hall with criminals. The police guards cursed and the accused men with him, and mentioned that they were terrorists and anti-Shia. Although what the guards had mentioned would have put and Sunni believers in trouble, and the criminals would have beaten them all, one of the prisoners knew that was the Imam of the mosque he used to pray in. This changed their attitude towards and made them treat him in a pleasant way. Moreover, the criminals offered him food and water, although he should have been deprived of this. All through the detention period, he was subjected to many types of ill treatment and humiliation. On his release, he asked for his ID papers, which had been taken from him, and he believed it was risky to move around without his ID. His request was not put into consideration and was denied. After returning home, he has experienced a total of three raids on his home by Iraqis.

2. Summary of detention and abuse

was detained for about 3 weeks. He was interrogated for about 3 hours, and was accused of being a Sunni terrorist who hated Shia. He was subjected to different forms of ill-treatment including:

Physical forms

Electric Shocks, Beating, Suspension, Phalanga, Sexual Harassment, Whipping and Exposure to cold

Psychological forms

Verbal abuse, threats to kill him, mock execution,

Blindfolding, Overcrowding, Deprivation of food, water and toilet, and Lack of medical attention

VI. PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS AND DISABILITIES

- The examinee suffers from sinus headache, against which he takes medication (Panodil). He sleeps well, except when he has a headache.
- He feels that he has limited strength in his hands.
- He has changed mentally, as he has become irritable and less tolerant.

- He doesn't feel tired and can carry out his job.
He feels a sting in the heart when the weather is cold.
Breathing and digestive functions are without complaints.

VII. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

The examinee participated in the examination, however hesitantly. He gave a sad impression and had sparse facial expressions and a low voice, which however became more loud and indignant in the description of the ill-treatment.

- Normal nutritional status and normal body built.
- The pupils were equal and reacted to light.
- Tongue and oral cavity were normal.
- Auscultation of heart and lungs showed normal conditions.
- Blood pressure 184/116. The pulse 88/minut.
- Abdominal wall was soft. There were no tumors.
- The plantar reflex was normal
- There was no scarring on the soles of the feet.
- The backside of the right wrist showed a slight thickening around a tendon sheath.-The examinee believed that it came from the ill-treatment).
- There was no visible scar by the right eye, but the examinee had a number of facial scars from acne.
- The examinees eyesight was not examined.
- Higher up on the right wrist was a very narrow longitudinal 3 cm long, old scar (the examinee stated that it was unrelated to the abuse).
- There was a small additional scar on the back of the right ankle joint. It was said to derive from childhood.

VIII. PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORY/EXAMINATION

1. Methods of assessment:

Clinical interviews through two sessions, each session for 45 minutes; the first interview was done by _____ on 7th Dec., 2011. The second session was undergone next day for another 45 minutes where _____ for a second opinion.

2. Current psychological complaints

In _____ words: "Soon after I was released, my family asked me to cut off my beard and to make my galabia long enough to change my religious look. They begged me not to go out, as they were scared. I have changed my look and have

restricted my outing. They were worried about me, and I am guilty towards them.

When I went out, I used to call my wife every now and then to ask her to look after the kids, and to lock the door. In the street, I kept looking behind myself because I felt I would have been followed or would get arrested, shot, and killed. Usually, I used to choose the sideways, whereas no much side alleys without too many people or traffics. Now, I cannot go to the same places where I was tortured, although the coalition forces destructed that shameful building. I feel fearful whenever an ambulance or a car with masked men is passing near by. I frequently remember what had happened to me. What comes to my mind are dogs, weapons and I recall how petrified and scared I was. When I remember all those horrifying events, I get a distressing feeling of being breathless, extremely sad and fearful. When I start crying, I quickly hide myself.

My neighbors, who used to respect and love me, have become afraid to be seen with me. All my life has been changed, I am not as sociable as I used to be, I do not have tolerance to anyone, and sometimes I rudely hit my kids, kicking them exactly as I was kicked, then I feel pity for them and for myself. As a result, I prefer being alone.

I cannot even go for shopping, as I am incapable of carrying the same amount of things as I used to. Now, I am aching all over my body, cannot run like before when they used to describe me as being as fast as the deer. I have some whitish skin spots, the doctor told me it is a skin disease called vitiligo and that it is related to psychological disturbance. He gave me some ointments for it. I feel shameful and worried; I have to hide my body and the medication as if it is disgusting to others, especially my wife. Every now and then I go to the bathroom to check if it is increasing. I know I have many body complaints related to psyche, and that I have become extremely preoccupied by my body. I know it is not logical. I am suffering body aches, headache, and I think my vision is diminishing because I was kicked violently on my face near my eye. My sleep is always interrupted, either by bad dream, or by terrifying thoughts. I frequently go out of my bed to check the door's lock, and to have a look on my kids."

3. Mental status examination

General appearance and behaviour: was appropriately dressed. He easily gained rapport because of his honest, sensitive, respectful attitude. He reacted with a polite smile and a gaze of avoidance whenever he felt tensed or tearful.

Speech: His speech was coherent, relevant and straight to the point.

Affect: Anxious and sad.

Thinking:

- Stream: Average
- Form: No formal thought disorder was detected.

- Content: He has no delusions but preoccupied by psychosomatic complaints and deterioration of his physical fitness. He suffers a lot of worries about himself and his family.
- Thought control: No abnormality detected

Perception: He has no illusions, nor hallucinations.

Insight: He has insight of being psychologically affected but he does not seek help.

Sensorium and cognition: Fully conscious, attentive and alert. He has no memory deficits.

4. Assessment of social functioning

His pre-detention social functioning was on a higher level than his post-detention functioning in his social relationships. Sometimes he cannot cope with his mistrust and the feeling of being followed. Sometimes he feels alienated and shows signs of avoidance behavior.

The trauma caused disturbance to the survivor himself, as he became less self confident, less energetic, and less tolerant to others. He became preoccupied by the past traumatic events, and its effects on his psyche and body. In consequence, he is incapable of doing what he used to do, and he lacked the interests he had before the detention, such as sports, shopping. The worst is being avoidant and avoided by his family, neighbours and friends. Yet, his work was not markedly affected because of the help of his extended family. Thanks to his strong faith, he has been able to pray in the mosque.

IX. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

Physical evidence

- A slight thickening of a tendon sheath was found, but this is probably not a result of ill-treatment.
- There is no inconsistency between the immediate symptoms and the alleged physical maltreatment.
- The examinee had a high blood pressure, possibly due to the situation, but should be examined, checked and if necessary, treated

Psychological evidence

- has undergone significant physical and significant psychological

- trauma.
- is in a need of psychiatric management.
- claims of ill treatment are consistent with his psychological signs and symptoms.
- Diagnosis: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

X. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into consideration our assessment following the testimony detailed above, and our psychological and physical evaluations conducted at Amman, Jordan on 7-8 December 2011 respectively, in brief we conclude that:

1. There is a full consistency between the psychological findings and alleged report of ill-treatment and abuse.
2. There is a consistency between the alleged type of abuse, the immediate physical symptoms and the present state of health
3. The physical and psychological abuse of the examinee amount to torture.
4. The absence of physical sequelae in the examination conducted some seven years after his detention and the alleged ill-treatment, does not contradict his story since the alleged traumas would not be expected to leave persistent marks or scars.
5. Additional forms of alleged ill-treatment such as threats and prolonged exposure to cold temperatures would not be expected to leave any physical signs.
6. Is in a need of psychiatric management.

XI. CLINICIAN'S SIGNATURE, DATE

Dr. EXPERT PSYCHIATRIST

Report Amman-3-2011,
Thomsen

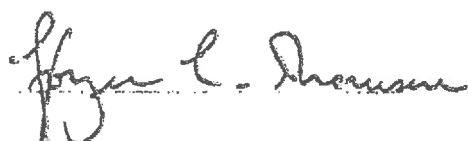
Prof. Jørgen Lange

EXPERT PSYCHOLOGIST

FORENSIC DOCTOR

Professor, Dr. Jørgen Lange Thomsen

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jørgen L. Thomsen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial 'J'.

BILAG	34.
CHRISTIAN HARLANG	

Report Amman-4-2011,
Thomsen

, Prof. Jørgen Lange

MEDICAL REPORT

I. CASE INFORMATION

Date of exam: 7-8 December 2011

Exam requested by, reason for exam: International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), alleged torture victim

Case or report No: Amman-4-2011

Duration of evaluation:

Psychological evaluation: 90 minutes

Physical examination: 135 minutes

Subject's given name, birth date, birth place:

Subject's family name, gender, ID:

Interpreter's (yes/no), name: -

Informed consent (yes/no): Yes

Subject accompanied by: -

Persons present during the exam (name and position): -

II. CLINICIANS' QUALIFICATIONS

Psychological evaluation:

Report Amman-4-2011, .
Thomsen

, Prof. Jørgen Lange

Physical examination:

Prof. Jørgen Lange Thomsen, Physician, Doctor of Medical Science, Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Southern Denmark. Many years of experience in the evaluation of alleged torture victims. Publications on medico-legal issues, including human rights and torture.

III. STATEMENT REGARDING VERACITY OF TESTIMONY

I, _____, Expert psychotherapist personally examined this individual, and the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, _____ Expert Psychiatrist, personally examined this individual, and the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, Jørgen Lange Thomsen, personally examined this individual and the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

_____ is a 32 years old Iraqi man. He had a good secure childhood
_____. He started school at
the age of 6 and was every year nominated for the best student. He is well educated
and he graduated from college of literature, translation department. He is married
_____. He is a
governmental employee, in _____.
_____. He is not politically engaged. He has told his boss,
who is Shia Muslim, why he was travelling to Amman, and the boss has seemingly
accepted this.

Past medical history

As a child he suffered from asthma, but this has now disappeared. When he was around 20 years of age he had rheumatic fever and received prolonged treatment with penicillin (rheumatic fever is a disease which many years later can cause severe heart disease).

Past psychiatric history

_____ has been experiencing panic attacks since 2003. It has been controlled by medication, after consulting a psychiatrist in 2005.

V. ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

The First Incident:

On the 25th of November, 2004, around 5 a.m., and his family were attacked by the Iraqi militia and Danish armed soldiers. They threatened the whole household and shouted at them and accused them of being Wahabi and terrorists. There were many Danish soldiers. He was unmarried at the time and was afraid that he would die. Fear and distress became widely spread among the family members. The Danes shouted very loudly (he could recognise them on the flags on their uniforms). They asked if he had weapons. They found a Russian pistol in his possession.

He and his two brothers were taken in their sleeping clothes into the dark cold street. The weather was unbearable and they did not understand what was going on. While they were out in the street, the Iraqi militia, and maybe also the Danes, robbed their house and took everything from there, jewellery, and gold. He asked why he was taken but there was not a clear, satisfying response.

and his siblings were forced to sit by a wall, putting their hands behind their necks, and looking into the ground. They were not alone there; many people were forced to sit in the same humiliating position and they were all threatened to be killed. They were all shaking from the harsh cold. Finally after three hours, they were offered some blankets. Before being released, they were photographed after putting guns and weapons in front of them, as if they were armed, although they were not. A Danish soldier was filming the entire event. At one moment his 16 year old mentally retarded cousin was taken. They were pushing him and asked the soldiers to let his cousin go. They made fun and were suggesting tying bombs to his body. saw 3 Danish tanks and 3 helicopters.

He was kicked on the legs and hit on the shoulders but were not detained at this occasion. They were all released at 9 p.m. was later told that his cousin was arrested and detained and imprisoned as one among a group of eleven.

The Second incident:

On December 28th, 2005, was arrested by a group of Iraqi armed men, who were not dressed in military costumes. They attacked a minibus which was taking home from college and they asked for him by name. A small stout man told him that they had been watching him for 3 days. They took him in a normal car and a police car was following them. It took them about thirty minutes to reach "The Prison of Highly Dangerous Crimes". They did not want him to know where they were taking him, so they covered his eyes with his own jacket in order that he couldn't see the name of the place, but he later on recognized where he was. On the way there, he thought that it was the last time he would go to college, and they made him believe that he was going to be killed. They informed him that his family had to pay 10,000\$ in order to set him free; then they mocked him because he believed them

because of course he would be killed anyway.

After reaching the "Prison of Highly Dangerous Crimes", he was placed on a chair in a room and they started slapping him harshly on his face. They kicked him off the chair and they continued kicking and beating him violently on his back, abdomen and legs for around 45 minutes. He was still blindfolded but estimated that around 5-6 persons took part in the ill-treatment. He was told to confess and when he asked what he should confess, they replied: That you are a terrorist and make bombs (at this time, they had found AK47 rifles at his family). They were hitting him with electric cables and wooden sticks. Then he was taken to a solitary confinement where he was forced to stay on the cold ground on a small piece of carton and no blankets or anything to keep him warm. It was a small room and closed from all directions, the only small opening was where they offered him a disgusting bowl of cream and bread. They sometimes came to see to him during the night and were blinding him with the light from a torch.

He was kept there for nine days. For the first three simultaneous days, he was taken at night to another room where he was subjected to different kinds of ill-treatment while being interrogated. He was asked to name some people and to accuse them of being terrorists, to accuse them of anything and to narrate even false stories about them. He was beaten with a wooden bar and plastic weapon on the soles of the feet (phalanga), and with thick electric cables on his legs on the same specific place every day. Another person, who arrived two days later than him, was imprisoned with him in the same room. This person helped him by rubbing and massaging his legs after the violent beating, in order not to cause gangrene. After a while, he was offered a blanket and cigarettes, so he knew that his family visited and paid some money. After the nine days were over, he was moved to another confinement where there were thirty other people with him. The place was too small. It could not accommodate thirty people, and they slept on their sides in order to fit into the small room. He spent six days in this overcrowded, extremely psychologically distressing situation.

His family, who had got to know where he was detained, then paid 6000\$ for his release. Before releasing him, there was a virtual fake trial where the judge ordered him to be released. They did not allow him to leave directly after the trial; they took him to a room. They did not physically beat him, but they threatened him brutally. He was forced to sit blindfolded on a chair, and they made him hear scary noises and horrifying threats. They said that they would video film him and "have him for dinner" and "make him ready for the electrical machine". They tried to recruit him, and make change from Sunni to Shia, but they didn't manage. He finally was released.

Summary of detention and abuse

In the first incident, he was subjected to ill-treatment for several hours and everything was stolen from his family's home. He was forced to sit in a humiliating position in the extreme cold for many hours before being released. He was

photographed being armed, although he was not, then he was released.

In the second incident, was interrogated while being subjected to ill treatment. He was put into a solitary confinement for 9 days and subjected to ill-treatment for three simultaneous days. Then he was detained with thirty people for another six days. He was subjected to different forms of ill-treatment including:

Physical forms

Beating on his foot soles (phalanga), with electric wires and wooden sticks on a daily basis, Being forced to sit in humiliating positions, Exposure to severe cold for long periods of time, Slapping on the face, Kicking and beating violently on the abdomen, back and legs.

Psychological forms

Verbal abuse, threats to his life, Threats using "horrifying voices" while being blindfolded, Overcrowding, Deprivation of food, water and toilet facilities, and Lack of medical attention.

VI. PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS AND DISABILITIES

The examinee was psychologically premorbid due to his mental disorder with panic attacks of varying frequency. He felt persecuted.

He sleeps fairly well, but can get panic attacks in his dreams. He sometimes has nightmares about what happened and it is Iraqi soldiers who appear in the nightmares.

He has received treatment for his panic attacks, e.g. Valium (benzodiazepine preparation) and beta-blocker. He is still receiving treatment with these drugs, as he still gets panic attacks and they have become more frequent after the ill-treatment. He also takes Anafranil, Tofranil, Zoloft, and Librium. He has gone for treatment at a rehabilitation center in Basra.

He treats himself by means of a book he has received from the U.S. His attacks are triggered mainly by many people and new challenges such as having to go to Jordan for the present examination. At times, he has attacks on a daily basis. He suffers from heartburn, against which he takes Gaviscon.

He has no specific symptoms from the heart, lungs, stomach or urinary system. He has never noticed blood in the urine. He has no sexual problems.

VII. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

A slightly overweight, anxious, talkative man with a beard and a mustache. He was well dressed.

Pupils and oral cavity and teeth were normal.

- No murmurs at heart stethoscope, nor at lung stethoscopy. Cardiac rhythm was slightly irregular with a number of ectopic beats
- Blood pressure was: 150/96, pulse 68/minute.
- There were no detectable signs of previous trauma to the soles of the feet.
- There was no scarring of the skin.

VIII. PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORY/EXAMINATION

1. Methods of assessment

Two sessions with clinical interviews, each session for 45 minutes; the first interview was done by _____ on 7th Dec., 2011. The second session was carried out the next day for another 45 minutes where _____ for a second opinion.

2. Current psychological complaints

In _____ words: "After the war on Iraq began, I started experiencing panic attacks, and they intensified after the Iraqi militia and Danish soldiers' attack in 2004. Moreover, the feelings of unease augmented." I, _____ when I asked him of details about his panic attacks and the specific feelings he experienced, he replied, "The panic attacks involved feelings of severe dizziness, in addition to intense fear of fainting and getting no help. I also felt that I would suffer a heart attack and as if people were only paying attention and interacting with me in an annoyingly irritating way. I suffered accelerated heartbeats and short uneasy breath. Those feelings increased when being among people or outside my home, that's why I did not want to leave the house. I began to avoid crowded places and social events, although I used to be an extremely sociable person. Open areas have caused me intense anxiety. Furthermore, I started having petrifying nightmares of being arrested or killed. I was fearful of experiencing another attack on my house and of being forced to sit in such cold and humiliation. My fear of experiencing panic attacks also intensified. I lost interest in everything that used to be crucial in my life as I felt it lacked quality. I ignored my looks and stopped paying attention to my clothes and beard. Going to college became something uncomfortable for me but I tried hard to push myself to go and to study.

When we heard about attacks or arrests, we went to sleep over at some of our family members' homes, but not from the _____ family. I also frequently have flashbacks about everything. I lost appetite and had no interest in eating except minimal amounts to help me survive.

One month and a half after the first attack in 2004, I asked and tried to seek help. I went to a psychiatrist and complained about having panic attacks and horrifying nightmares, and by the end of the year, they were controlled by medication and became better.

After the second incident in 2005, I became psychologically damaged. I lost interest in life in general; I used to be energetic, and had a sense of humor. I loved having relationships with girls and forming strong friendships with people; I was a "people's person", but it is no longer like this at all. I used to take care of my looks and chose my clothes carefully, but I also lost interest in that. I was in the fourth grade by then, and when I graduated I felt tremendous victory, but the last year was the hardest. I did not enter college from the main gates for fear of getting arrested. I only used the back gates and as soon as I finished, I headed home. I became overcautious and overprotective. I feel shocked and shaken the moment I hear that someone is arrested even if I do not know him personally. The feeling of unease and discomfort has become a normal feeling to me in addition to fear, distress and disinterest."

3. Mental status examination

General appearance and behaviour: was appropriately dressed. Although he was severely tense and distressed while narrating his experience, he was cooperative and appreciating the role of psychiatry regardless of his culture's view of it.

Speech: His speech was coherent and he fluently narrated the story.

Affect: Anxious and distressed.

Thinking:

- Stream: Average
- Form: No formal thought disorder was detected.
- Content: He has no delusions but preoccupied by the effect of the traumatic event and the deterioration of his normal life performance.
- Thought control: No abnormality detected

Perception: He has no illusions, nor hallucinations, but he experiences flashbacks.

Insight: He has insight of being psychologically affected and he is seeking help.

Sensorium and cognitive: Fully conscious, attentive and alert. He has no memory deficits.

4. Assessment of social functioning

The level of function has deteriorated significantly. He managed to continue his last college year, and he graduated. He also got married and had a son, but he lived on a minimal basis. His personal character changed to be overcautious and overprotective. He is no longer sociable and he avoids social events of any kind, unlike in the past.

IX. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

Physical evidence

- The physical examination did not reveal any scars or marks related to the story of abuse. There is however no part of the described abuse that will necessarily leave marks, also taking into account the seven years time interval before the examination.
- There is no inconsistency between the immediate symptoms and the alleged physical maltreatment.
- The story of the examinee was consistent and without exaggeration or tendency to symptom confirmation.

Psychological evidence

- has undergone significant physical and significant psychological trauma.
- Although is receiving medication, he is in a need of psychiatric management in the form of intensive psychotherapy in addition to the medication.
- claims of ill-treatment are fully consistent with his psychological signs and symptoms.
- Diagnosis: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Panic Attacks with agoraphobia.

X. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into consideration our assessment following the testimony detailed above, and our psychological and physical evaluations conducted at Amman, Jordan on 7-8 December 2011 respectively, in brief we conclude that:

1. There is full consistency between the psychological findings and alleged report of ill-treatment and abuse.
2. There is a consistency between the alleged type of abuse, the immediate physical symptoms and the present state of health
3. The physical and psychological abuse of the examinee amount to torture.
4. It can not be concluded with certainty which of the two incidents of capture has been more important.
5. The absence of physical sequelae in the examination conducted some seven years after his detention and the alleged ill-treatment, does not contradict his story since the alleged traumas would not be expected to leave persistent marks or scars.

6. Additional forms of alleged ill-treatment such as threats and prolonged exposure to cold temperatures would not be expected to leave any physical signs.
7. He is in a need of psychiatric management in the form of intensive psychotherapy in addition to the medication.
8. It must be emphasized that he suffered from panic attacks even before his arrest. These attacks have worsened, which may be due to arrest and torture.

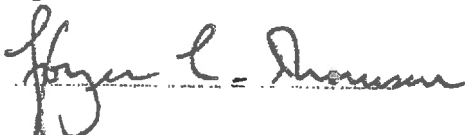
XI. CLINICIAN'S SIGNATURE, DATE

Dr EXPERT PSYCHIATRIST

EXPERT PSYCHOLOGIST

FORENSIC DOCTOR

Professor, Dr. Jørgen Lange Thomsen
Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jørgen L. Thomsen', written over a horizontal dotted line.

Report Beirut-1-2012,

MEDICAL REPORT

I. CASE INFORMATION

Date of exam:

Psychological evaluation: 28 February and 29 February 2012
Physical examination: 1 March 2012

Exam requested by, reason for exam: International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), alleged torture victim

Case or report No: Beirut-1-2012

Duration of evaluation:

Psychological evaluation: 8 hours
Physical examination: 2 hours 10 min

Subject's given name, birth date, birth place:

Subject's family name, gender, ID:

Interpreter's (yes/no), name:

Informed consent (yes/no): Yes

Subject accompanied by: -

Persons present during the exam (name and position):

II. CLINICIANS' QUALIFICATIONS

Psychological evaluation:

BILAG	35.	
CHRISTIAN HARLANG		

Physical examination:

Prof. Jørgen Lange Thomsen, Physician, Doctor of Medical Science, Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Southern Denmark. Many years of experience in the evaluation of alleged torture victims. Publications on medico-legal issues, including human rights and torture.

III. STATEMENT REGARDING VERACITY OF TESTIMONY

I, _____ have personally examined this individual and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, _____, have personally examined this individual and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, Jørgen Lange Thomsen, have personally examined this individual and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

General information

is a 43-years old Iraqi man, born in , Iraq. He is married and has children. He currently works as a in Bahrain. used to live in Iraq. In 2005, he had to flee Iraq after allegedly being arrested and subjected to ill-treatment.

Past medical history

There was no information of previous diseases.

Past psychiatric history

has no past psychiatric history.

V. ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

1. Summary of detention and abuse

was arrested on November 25th 2004 in Al-Zubayr region by the Danish, English and Iraqi forces. His brother and 9 of his friends were also arrested with him. During his arrest, he was subjected to different forms of ill-treatment. His arrest was not based on a particular charge but rather on a religious background. He remained detained for about 3 months. After being released, he had to flee Iraq because he was subject to indirect threats.

2. Initial and subsequent places of detention

Akka camp: a common camp for British, Danish and Iraqi forces

Al-Shaibah camp: a camp for Allied forces (British, Danish and others)

Al-Shu'oon, "The Serious Crimes Unit or Al-Jamlat Police Station

Al-Tasferat: Public jail

3. Narrative account of ill-treatment and torture

The story as it was told by

"November 25th 2004. We finished praying the dawn prayer. We heard sounds of tanks and armoured vehicles. The sounds were very strong and there were abnormal noises. We opened the windows and we saw armoured vehicles located between the 2 streets in front of my house between the mosque and my house (He drew the streets and the locations on a note – Annex I). There was a Danish soldier lying prone on the ground between the 2 streets and he was pointing a weapon at whoever came out from the mosque. We saw that soldier when we later stood between the 2 streets. The Iraqi forces made us stand near the mosque in front of my house and I saw my house's doors open (These were hard times, we were suffering. I was so scared and worried about my wife and my kids. At the time I had 4 children). They then moved us near the house in front of the mosque and photographed us. Meanwhile 2 helicopters were flying above us. Then, they took us in a pick-up to **Akka camp** (It's a common camp for Danish, Iraqi and British

forces). It's about 600 meters away from the mosque. All the Iraqi forces were covering their faces with their eyes only being non-covered. They placed the 11 of us in the same room in Akka camp. While we were there, someone came and asked from behind the door: Is with you? is me. I told him "yes". He replied "Welcome" in the Iraqi dialect, it was meant as a threat.

When I was released I was informed that they also arrested my father and brought him to Akka camp. They didn't release him until they made sure that I was among the arrested group. They insulted him. They also arrested my brother who has autism. My mother came and she told them that he was sick. She begged them to release him and they did. I also knew that they entered my house and insulted my family and scared them. It was more as if they came to liberate and not only some houses. My mother lost her temper. She entered my house and started insulting them. They insulted her back. They searched the house in the presence of my family. They broke my library and sabotaged the house. They were Iraqi and Danish forces. They photographed the house and searched for weapons. They took my personal things, like my computer and other things.

In Akka camp, they didn't torture us. They only insulted us. They called us "wahhabyine" which is an insult for the Sunnite people.

Afterward, they took us to **Al-Shaibah camp**. It's a camp for the Allied forces (Danish, British and others). They made us sit in a row surrounded by dogs and with weapons pointed at our heads. They kept us sitting this way for hours, but I don't remember for how long exactly. I asked to go to the toilet. A Danish soldier accompanied me to the toilet. He wasn't pulling a sulky face so I asked him: why did you get us here? He replied: Militias. He replied very honestly.

What bothered me most was when they took us to the tent. There were inside it Danish officials with an Iraqi translator. They asked each of us about our work. I told him in English: If you speak slowly I can understand you.

There was another search. He wore nylon gloves, asked us to raise our dress and entered his fingers so strongly in between our buttocks. For us as tribes, this act leads to murder. They abused us. This was the peak of insulting as if they were telling us "You are homosexuals."

Inside Al-Shaibah, they handed us over to the Iraqi forces. The Iraqi forces handcuffed us with plastic handcuffs. The more we tried to open our hands the more those handcuffs would pull on our hands. This happened in the presence of the Danish forces. Al-Shouaiba airport is the biggest military airport in Basra. My brother asked the Danish forces not to hand us over to the Iraqis because Danes are more merciful than Iraqis. This is known among all Iraqi people.

They handcuffed us and blindfolded us. They took us to Al-Shu'oon "The Serious Crime Unit" or Al-Jamiat Police Station. It's about 30 kilometres away from Al-Shaibah. On the way, they kept insulting us, and beating us on our heads and feet. It was a chance for them. This place was a prison for the intelligence force with a majority of Sunnite. The proof that this place is not legal is that the British pulled it down because it was illegal due to the torture practices that used to take place inside it. They placed us in a corridor (based on what we could hear because we were blindfolded). Afterward, each one of us was taken separately for investigation. With me personally, they talked about religious topics that has nothing to do with any accusation or revenge, topics that were based on their internal resentment. They asked from where do you get money and weapons, although they didn't find weapons with us. I remained there for almost an hour and then I went back to the corridor (I felt that it was a corridor because there were people coming and going all the time). I thought that the investigation was over. But later, they took me for investigation again. As soon as I entered, they started beating me with their hands and insulting me. Then they made me sit and lifted my feet with a lever. My head was down and my feet up. They began beating me on my feet. The pain kept increasing. I had the impression that

my feet were open and that my clothes were full of blood. It was a very painful torture. They told me that I should admit. I told them that my father exploded a train. - I did so only to rest and breathe. I told them that my father was an elderly. Then, they gave me electric shocks on my ears and nipples. One of them told me, if you don't admit right away, we will place the electricity on your penis. I felt unable to breathe. The official told that man: "No, no. Leave him". That day, I was fasting. We remained with no food or water after the time of fasting. I began yelling. It was about 03:00 a.m. They gave me a sandwich to eat. They were scared that something happened to me due to the torture and food and water deprivation. When they took me to the jail, they covered my eyes. They placed me with criminals. We were me and my 10 friends in the same cell.

During the second or third day, at around midnight, we were sleeping and they came and called me. They blindfolded and handcuffed me and they took me to a room where there were 3 or 4 persons. They started torturing me using a stick and a bar behind my knees to lift me up (He showed us the position). My feet were hurting me so badly that I was going to admit and say whatever he wanted even if he beat me with his hand only. And then, and in order to scare him, I told him that the Iranian doctor (who was an inmate with me in the cell) examined my foot and said that I had gangrene and that my foot should be amputated. Then he started torturing me using electricity. Then he let me off and started talking to me about religion-related issues.

They then turned me back to the cell. We remained there for 7 days and they took us to the court blindfolded and handcuffed. They took us to the forensic investigator and the judge with our hands and eyes being cuffed and blindfolded respectively.

Then, they took us to **Al-Tasferat**, which is a public jail for murder crimes, drug crimes. It's like a warehouse for non-convicted prisoners in which they stay until they are convicted. It is not related to the intelligence. While we were there, they were beating us. They placed each one of us in a cell. When they took me to my cell, they told the inmates "this man insulted Imam Ali" because they wanted me to have a fight with the inmates. Before taking us to Al-Tasferat, some of us were released (). Later, they also released () and (). Only I, my brother () remained in jail. Our parents used different means to have us released. We remained there for about 21 days. Then, they took us back to Al-Shu'oon. They investigated us again.

Afterward, they took us back to **Al-Tasferat** and then they released us on January 2005 after the Iraqi elections. They released me after having received 50 000 \$ from my parents. After my release, I remained in Al-Zubayr for 7 days and then I went out of Iraq. I had to flee because after 2 or 3 days of my release, the Danish forces came back to my house accompanied by an Iraqi man. They came with the pretext of wanting me to go with them to get my personal things back. There was with them a tall soldier who was standing outside while trying to watch what's inside the house. They spread around our house. My nephews informed me that the Danish forces were here looking for me. I went out from my house to my parents' house using the backdoor and I ran away with my brother (). I came back at night.

The reason why I ran away is that they were setting up barriers near my father's house in order for us to think that we weren't targeted. According to our experience, they used to set up barriers whenever they had suspicions about a particular person. In addition, my relatives who are members in the Islamic Party informed me that they had information that I am targeted and asked me not to stay in Iraq. During the same week, I got out of my house and found 2 cars belonging to the National Guard and Iraqi soldiers around the mosque. They also arrested a relative of us named (). He was subject to severe torture to provide information about me and my brother (). I went out for a while and then I went back directly. I watched them from my window, and I observed that they were getting close to my house. I ran

away to my uncles' house and came back at night. My parents told me that there was no way I could stay in Iraq and that I would have to leave.

4. Review of abuse and ill-treatment

Physical forms

- Beating
- Electric shocks on nipples and ears
- Phalanga
- Parrots Perch
- Kicking
- Sensory deprivation (blindfolding)
- Deprivation of food and water

Psychological forms

- Insulting
- Deprivation of food and water
- Sensory deprivation (blindfolding)
- Sexual assault during body search

VI. PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS AND DISABILITIES

1. The examinee described that he was given electric shocks to the ears and the nipples and threatened with shocks to the genitalia. He was intermittently beaten on the soles of the feet (phalanga) as they would tie his ankles together and lift up his legs before beating. His feet became very sore, and finally they hung him with a bar placed behind his knees (Parrots Perch) and beat him on his swollen, tender feet. This was extremely painful. He never lost consciousness however.

2. The examinee described heavy symptoms in relation to the physical and mental maltreatment. When he had finger(s) inserted in his rectum he felt a massive shame and a feeling of losing his dignity. He declared that if meeting the Danish soldier, who did this to him, he would have to kill him.

When he was beaten on the soles of his feet, he felt much pain and was for a period of time not able to walk. His feet were swollen and blue. Another prisoner, said to be a physician, said to the wardens that the examinee suffered from gangrene of the feet, and if phalanga did not stop, he would have to have his feet amputated.

When asked about acute symptoms due to electrical torture, was not able to give a description but declared: "Do it again to me now, and I shall tell you how it feels".

3. The examinee denied any lasting and current symptoms that could be related to the described maltreatment. He had, however, a number of symptoms that he saw as a consequence of his expatriation. He "admitted" that he had sleep disturbances but did not willingly go into details. His feet were not hurting anymore, and he could walk and run. He also said that his strong belief helped him getting well without remaining symptoms.

VII. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

was a stout, strong looking man. He was tense, especially when describing the exploration "from behind" by a Danish soldier. He was impatient with the examination and wanted to decide what was important. He put pressure on the examiner by stating that there was a time constraint as he had a flight to catch. At the physical examination he was only partly undressed, and he would only unwillingly expose his body.

- No scars or deformities were revealed at careful examination of his skin. There was a bony swelling under each knee cap, more pronounced on the left side but no indication of previous fractures.
- His face, head and neck were normal.
- The pupil reactions and the oral cavity were normal.
- Chest and abdomen were normal. Stethoscopic examination of lungs and heart did not reveal anything abnormal.
- Blood pressure was 125/81, pulse regular 65/min.
- The feet were examined together with the physiotherapist who was present. There was a slight swelling along the margins of the feet but it could not be related to the described phalanga, and otherwise the feet did not show any tenderness, abnormality or other signs of previous phalanga. The genitalia were not examined.

VIII. PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORY/EXAMINATION

1. Methods of assessment and psychological testing

- Clinical Interviews
- Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)
- Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAM-A)
- Harvard Trauma Questionnaire

2. Current psychological complaints

Considering his religious background, his ideology and the culture of his tribes, has a lot of defense mechanisms. He is unable to talk about his psychological state and symptoms. He is even unable to admit them. Most of his symptoms are unconscious or somatoform (nightmares, dry mouth-teeth squeeze...). However, we were able to detect other symptoms through the psychological tests applied with him. In what follows, we will divide the symptoms into 2 categories: the 1st set of symptoms is based on narrations and the 2nd one is identified through testing.

a- Symptoms identified based on speech:

- **Nightmares** ("my wife often wakes me up and tells me to calm down and that I'm home – Sometimes I wince , then I realize it was a nightmare and not reality)
- **Irritability** ("I assault my kids and insult them. I can't help it- My wife tells me : I wish that you are kind in home as much as you are kind outside – I'm unable to hold my daughter. If she asks me anything I get angry and I yell at her")
- **Inappropriate guilt feelings** ("sometimes I feel so guilty and I beat myself")
- **Persecution feelings** (" I feel that they could kill me wherever I am"- They would enjoy killing me just because I have a beard and a scientific background- When I was in Hamra street yesterday (in Lebanon) I heard someone saying "tfou" (spit) and I felt I was the intended - I feel that I'm watched all the time.)
- **Cautiousness** (I'm always alert of Shiite. I feel that they could betray me at any moment – I'm always very cautious when I deal with people that I don't know)
- **Loss of confidence towards others** (I was thinking that maybe you are related to Is it possible that you are doing all this just as a favour?)
- **Psychosomatic complaints** ("At night my heart beats get faster and I tremble but I don't express this. I'm afraid my wife might pay attention to this and I feel ashamed- I have hot flashes- When I sleep I squeeze on my teeth. My dentist discovered this – I often have a dry mouth")
- **Fear** ("I'm always scared of my legal stay getting expelled and having to go back to Iraq. I'm scared of going to the Iraqi embassy. I'm scared of the Iraqis' treachery, of not accepting to renew my passport for example. I'm afraid they might use this as a means to put pressure on me- I feel scared of treachery at night to date").
- **Obsessive ideas** ("To this day I keep asking my wife if they raped her. I'm obsessed about this idea because when they broke into my house, my wife was in her sleepwear – I always have doubts about them having raped my wife – I'm always obsessed of having to be forcibly deported to Iraq.)
- **Anxiety about the future** ("I'm worried about the future, worried of treachery, worried because of my nationality")

b- Symptoms detected through testing:

PTSD symptoms rated as "extremely distressing" by Questionnaire)

(Harvard Trauma

- Recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the event, including images and thoughts
- Detachment from others
- Mood swings
- Irritability and outbursts of anger
- Avoidance thoughts and feelings related to the traumatic event

- Physiological and emotional reactions when recalling the traumatic event
- Feeling that others are hostile towards you
- Feeling that someone you trust betrayed you

Anxiety symptoms rated as "extremely intense" by
Scale)

(Hamilton Anxiety

- Anxious mood
- Tension
- Phobias
- General somatic symptoms

Depression symptoms confirmed by

(Beck Depression Inventory)

- I hate myself
- I feel all the time that I'm sad or have a bad mood but I can't help getting rid of this feeling
- I feel guilty
- I have to do a very big effort to accomplish any work

3. Post-torture history

After his release, _____ suffered from a range of psychological symptoms, including mainly fear and cautiousness. He had insecurity feelings and was alert all the time. For more than a week, he was unable to sleep in his house for fear of being arrested again. He used to sleep in his friends or uncles' homes, however, seeing that he had to flee Iraq shortly after his release, _____ got busy with meeting his basic needs and those of his family and arranging his stay and other legal affairs. Thus, those basic needs and the requirements of providing the basics of a new life in a new country dispersed his attention on his psychological conditions.

4. Assessment of social functioning

_____ lives currently in Bahrain. He works as a _____ describes himself as extremely irritable. His relationships with his wife and children are accordingly affected.

IX: DIAGNOSTIC TEST RESULTS

Based on the above, _____ is diagnosed with Anxiety and PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder).

X. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

Physical evidence

- The physical examination did not reveal any scars or marks related to the story of abuse. There is however no part of the described abuse that will necessarily leave marks, also taking into account the seven years time interval before the examination.

- There is no inconsistency between the immediate symptoms and the alleged physical maltreatment. The examinee was not very outspoken, and seemed to be denying both physical and mental symptoms.

Psychological evidence

- has undergone significant physical and psychological trauma.
- He is in a need of psychotherapy
His claims of ill treatment are fully consistent with his psychological signs and symptoms.
- Diagnosis: PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder) and Anxiety
The fact that had to flee Iraq and live in another country away of his family is contributing to his psychological distress. In fact, the family role in one's life is extremely important in the Arab culture in general, mainly for the tribes.

XI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into consideration our assessment following the testimony detailed above, and our psychological and physical evaluations conducted at Beirut Lebanon on 28 and 29 February and 1 March 2012 respectively, in brief we conclude that:

1. There is full consistency between the psychological findings and , alleged report of ill-treatment because symptoms of PTSD and Anxiety can be detected even today seven years after the ill-treatment.
2. There is a consistency between the alleged type of abuse, the immediate physical symptoms and the present state of health
3. The physical and psychological abuse of the examinee amount to torture.
4. The absence of physical sequelae in the examination conducted some seven years after his detention and the alleged ill-treatment, does not contradict his story since the alleged traumas would not be expected to leave persistent marks or scars.
5. Additional forms of alleged ill-treatment such as threats, including death threats, and prolonged exposure to cold temperatures would not be expected to leave any physical signs.
6. should undergo psychotherapy

XII. CLINICIAN'S SIGNATURE, DATE, PLACE

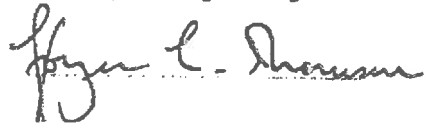
EXPERT PSYCHIATRIST

Report Beirut-1-2012,

EXPERT PSYCHOTHERAPIST

FORENSIC DOCTOR

Professor, Dr. Jørgen Lange Thomsen

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jørgen L. Thomsen". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'J'.

MEDICAL REPORT**I. CASE INFORMATION****Date of exam:**

Psychological evaluation: 28 and 29 February 2012

Physical examination: 2 March 2012

BILAG

36.

CHRISTIAN HARLANG

Exam requested by, reason for exam: Requested by the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), alleged torture victim

Case or report No: Beirut-3-2012

Duration of evaluation:

Psychological evaluation: 6 hours

Physical examination: 2½ hours

Subject's given name, birth date, birth place:

Subject's family name, gender, passport details:

Interpreter's (yes/no), name:

Informed consent (yes/no): Yes

Subject accompanied by: -

Persons present during the exam (name and position):

II. CLINICIANS' QUALIFICATIONS

Psychological evaluation:

Physical examination:

Prof. Jørgen Lange Thomsen, Physician, Doctor of medical Science, Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Southern Denmark. Many years of experience in the evaluation of alleged torture victims. Publications on medico-legal issues, including human rights and torture.

III. STATEMENT REGARDING VERACITY OF TESTIMONY

I, _____ have personally examined this individual and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, _____ have personally examined this individual and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, Jørgen Lange Thomsen, have personally examined this individual and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

General information

is a 42 years old Iraqi man. He had finished his preparatory school and used to work as Muezzin of mosque (i.e. the person who issues the call to prayer). also has been working as a traditional Islamic healer. This job is highly respected in his society, and also gives him great spiritual satisfaction. is married and has kids, living with his family in . Before 2004, he preferred to wear a long beard and short dishdash (i.e. Islamic look or outfit).

Past medical history

has no previous medical history of significance.

Past psychiatric history

has no psychiatric history.

V. ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

1. Summary of detention and abuse

On the 25th of November 2004, around 4:30 a.m., went to the mosque as he used to do every day for the Fajr prayer (dawn-time prayer). On his way out of the mosque with other believers who were praying, they found the whole place besieged by military tanks, gun armed men and there were helicopters circling over them. He recognized that the military forces were Danish and Iraqi. They had an Iraqi interpreter. believed that Iraqi militants would not have dared to attack them without the aid and control of the Danish forces, as at that time the Iraqi police and Iraqi army were incapable of doing so. They did not own enough, if any, ordnance to attack a well-established Iraqi district.

as well as the other Sunni believers who came out of the mosque, was attacked, kicked, threatened and were obliged to sit in a painful humiliating position by a wall just nearby the mosque. They were accused of having been Wahabi Sunni terrorists and extremists. The message of abhorrence, revenge and threat was clear enough to indicate that the Iraqi militants, in addition to the interpreter, were Shia. Most of the houses in the district were attacked and forcefully inspected; some residents were pulled in sleeping clothes out of their houses to the extremely cold dark yards. Moreover, the armed forces photographed the arrested citizens after putting guns and weapons in front of them, while they were sitting, by the mosque's wall. They pictured them as if they were armed, although none of them was.

and 10 other men were altogether forced to climb the back of a pick-up truck. They were handcuffed and blindfolded. They were first taken to Akka-base, nearby the mosque. They were kept there in a room for a few hours. They then were moved on big military cars to Shaibah- base where they were forced to sit in an open place where Danish soldiers with dogs were moving around. considered this was an intended action to insult them as Muslims. Each of the arrested men were interrogated separately in a room. In this room, there were three Danish men, a Danish woman and an Iraqi interpreter. One of the three men with a rubber glove stood nearby and searched his clothes and body. shamefully reported that the fingers of that man penetrated his rectum. The others asked him few questions before he was led to join the other arrested men in a small tent.

They were now under the control of Iraqi masked military men, by whom they were handcuffed, blindfolded and forced to the back of a pick-up truck. They recognized that they were moving to

"The Prison for Highly Dangerous Crimes" which was also called "Al-Shu'oon". They were beaten and verbally insulted all through the way. In Al-Shu'oon, everyone got a sticker on his back, they were kept waiting for hours with their faces towards the wall. The guards were laughing at them, most probably because of what was written on their back. At about 10 p.m., was taken to the interrogation room where severe maltreatment took place. His legs were cuffed together and his hands were cuffed on the back with iron cuffs. He was hung upside down by the wrists from a hook on the ceiling ("Palestinian Hanging"). He was violently beaten all over his body with guns, cables, fists and received multiple electric shocks while being hung. He reported that he received more beatings and more shocks for whatever he said till he felt completely helpless and hopeless and wished to die. The abuse made him almost incapable of walking or even moving for the following seven days which he spent in Al-Shu'oon in a ward full of criminal prisoners. The ward was overcrowded, dirty, with one window and a toilet facility with no privacy. They were not allowed to go out of the ward, were not offered any mattress or blankets or meals. Later on, they were given the blankets and meals provided by their families.

was allowed seeing his 6 years old son carried by one of his relatives; this was a single visit and only through the heavy door of the ward.

The evenings were terrifying because it was the time for interrogation, the sound of soldiers' step and the opening of the ward's door was an alarm that they would be ill treated again.

During the week, they photographed him while carrying a sign with a number and they took his fingerprints.

He was kept there for about 7 days before he was presented blindfolded at a court trial session, which he described as a fake meaningless court.

Then he was transferred to another detention place called "Al-Tasferat" where he was detained for another 3 weeks. There he was dragged to a detention hall with criminals. The police guards cursed and the accused men with him, and mentioned that they were terrorists and anti-Shias. Although what the guards had mentioned would have put and Sunni believers in trouble, and the criminals would have beaten them all, gave a kind of religious speech. This changed their attitude towards and made them treat the Sunni in a pleasant way. Moreover, the criminals offered them food and water. The wards were relatively large with a bathroom with no door. They were allowed one visit per week but a wired wall would separate the prisoners from the visitors.

Three weeks later, was taken once more to Al-Shu'oon. Again, he was interrogated for about one hour during which he was blindfolded, suspended upside down (i.e. "Parrots Perch" - pole placed over the victim's biceps and behind the knees while tying the victim's both ankles and wrists together), and while he was hanging he was beaten repeatedly on the soles of his feet (Phalanga). Then, he signed papers, which he was not allowed to read. He was kept in Al-Shu'oon for 3 days before he was released after a payment of fifty thousand dollars as bribe.

2. Initial and subsequent places of detention

- Akka base for hours
- Shaibah base for hours
- Al-Shu'oon prison for one week
- Al-Tasferat prison for three weeks
- Al-Shu'oon prison for three days

3. Review of torture methods

Physical forms

Electric Shocks, Beating (incl. Phalanga), Suspension ("Palestinian Hanging" and "Parrots Perch"), Sexual assault, Whipping and Exposure to cold

Psychological

Verbal abuse, threats to kill him.

Blindfolding, Overcrowding, Poor ventilation, Restriction of food, water and toilet facilities, and Lack of medical attention

VI. PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS AND DISABILITIES

1. Acute symptoms and disabilities:

Following "the Palaestinian hanging" the examinee described severe pain in his shoulders. He also had much pain from the beating including phalanga. He had swelling of the feet, and two other prisoners helped him walk. Sometimes he felt numbness after having been hanged by his hands or feet, but did not describe the sites of numbness (more than seven years after the maltreatment). He did not experience much pain from the electrical shocks. He was never bleeding during the mistreatment.

2. Chronic symptoms and disabilities:

The examinee claimed that he had no physical symptoms. However by closer questioning he revealed that he had sleep disturbances especially in periods when he felt insecure such as periods when there were many arrests in the area where he was living. He had gone to Damascus for a while but came back to Iraq. He did not experience nightmares. He had no symptoms from the heart or the lungs. He did not find his sex life normal as - when he was scared - he did not manage sexual activity for up to two months.

VII. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

A strong and healthy looking man whose face during the questioning was reflecting his pain and suffering.

On his skin there were scattered small, old scars, all said to be unrelated to the mistreatment. The eyes and pupil reactions were normal so as the oral cavity. At stethoscope examination the heart and lungs were found normal. Blood pressure: 146/91, pulse 64/min.

The abdomen was soft without any abnormalities. The patella and Achilles reflexes were normal, although weak. Together with the physiotherapist the feet were examined and found to be normal without any detectable signs of phalanga sequelae.

VIII. PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORY/EXAMINATION

1. Methods of assessment

Clinical interviews through two sessions, each session for about 3 hours; the first interview was done by 28 February 2012. The second session was undergone next day for another 3 hours where for a second opinion.

2. Current psychological complaints

In words:

"Soon after I was released, as I was so scared, I went with my family to Syria. I couldn't financially manage our life there and we went back to Al-Zubayr. In Al-Zubayr, I felt that people

believed I was detained for no good reason and they were afraid to be seen with me. I became socially isolated though I do love people and helping others has always been my source of self-satisfaction. I shaved off my beard and by all possible means I have changed my religious look. I have been so scared to be detained once more.

I was not able to attend Fajr pray for about 3 years after my release. Then after, I pushed myself to go to the mosque so early to call for Fajr pray as a part of my job but I fearfully close the door of the mosque till other prayers start to come. This was not my habit before my detention and I feel ashamed and embarrassed to be seen frightened to that extent. Sometimes, when I hear sound of vehicles nearby the mosque I feel panic and hide in the bathroom.

I feel fearful whenever I hear about the detention of someone or a police attack to any district. The most terrifying scene is a masked soldier in reality or even in a movie, my heart would beat and I become breathless. I don't feel safe even at my home and I sleep better during the daytime, as I am not able to sleep well during night. My wife also has been suffering bad dreams; her dreams scare me because I believe it might be a sign.

Though I don't want to remember what happened to me, it comes to my mind and it disturbs my mood and concentration. I think too much and I always expect something bad to happen. I become nervous, sometimes I beat my children and sometimes I fight with my wife who is supporting me. This makes me feel guilty and I cry. Any sound can easily annoy me even the sounds coming from the kitchen while my wife is cooking. I feel so sad, as if all the doors are closed. I am a former detainee, and could be arrested at any time. I don't have any wish except to sleep deeply with no fear".

3. Post-torture history

was so extremely afraid to be rearrested and felt obliged to flee to Syria for sake of his and his family's safety. He lived with his wife and kids in Syria but he could not earn his life there and suffered poor life conditions. A year later, he returned back to his home and to his work. During the early years back in his life was extremely controlled by the fear of detention. Later on he has developed more adaptive ways to live with his continuous expectation of arrest, detention and torture. Yet, he has never felt as secure as before. Many of his previous friends, neighbours and even some of his relatives have been afraid to be seen with him. Though his wife has always supported him, she has been suffering serious distress, fear and also suffered the effect of his bouts of losing temper and his occasional tendency to withdraw.

4. Pre-torture history

He emphasized that he was a sociable and helpful person. He was a well-known and respected man in his society mainly because of his role as a Muezzin of a mosque and a traditional healer. He had a good social supportive network. He was able to earn his life and keep a satisfactory family life.

5. Substance use and abuse history

No history of substance use

6. Mental status examination:

General appearance and behaviour: was appropriately dressed. He was found to be polite, respectful with a kind smiley look. He reacted with a gaze of avoidance whenever he felt tensed or tearful.

Speech: His speech was coherent, relevant and straight to the point.

Affect: Anxious and sad.

Thinking:

Stream: Average

Form: No formal thought disorder was detected.

Content: He has no delusions but preoccupied by bad expectation. He suffers a lot of worries about himself and his family.

Thought control: No abnormality detected.

Perception: He has no illusions, nor hallucinations.

Insight: He has insight of being psychologically affected but he does not seek help.

Sensorium and cognition: Fully conscious, attentive and alert. He has no memory deficits.

8. Assessment of social functioning

Being avoided as an ex- detainee has restricted his social life. Moreover, his psychological symptoms disturb his family life as he easily loses temper, hits his kids and fight with his wife. He is currently able to attend his work regularly and earn his living.

9. Psychological testing

No testing was carried out as the clinicians found the clinical interview to be satisfactory. He was cooperative and spoke openly with minimal resistance.

IX. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

1. Physical evidence

The physical examination did not reveal any scars or marks related to the story of abuse. There is however no part of the described abuse that will necessarily leave marks, also taking into account the seven years time interval before the examination.

2. Psychological evidence

- A. There is consistency between the psychological findings and the report on alleged ill treatment.
- B. The psychological findings are expected or typical reactions to extreme stress within the cultural and social context of .
- C. did not seek psychiatric help, and his mental condition has been fluctuating.
- D. The continued instability of the political and security condition in addition to the unresolved sectarian conflict in Iraq have a specific impact on as an ex-detainee. The realistic objective hazards are perpetuating his psychological and social disturbances.

X. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into consideration our assessment following the testimony detailed above as well as the psychological evaluations and physical examination conducted on 28 – 29 February 2012 and 2 March 2012 respectively, in brief we conclude that:

1. description of the psychological findings and historical information were consistent with the alleged ill-treatment.
2. still suffers fluctuating symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder and deterioration of social functioning in the form of social isolation, impairment of his family role as a result of alleged ill treatment.
3. There is consistency between the alleged type of abuse, the immediate physical symptoms and the present state of health.
4. The physical and psychological abuse of the examinee amount to torture.
5. The absence of physical sequelae in the examination conducted some seven years after detention and alleged ill-treatment, does not contradict his story since the alleged traumas would not be expected to leave persistent marks or scars.
6. Additional forms of alleged ill-treatment such as threats, including death threats, and prolonged exposure to cold temperatures would not be expected to leave any physical signs.
7. is in need of psychotherapy.

XI. CLINICIAN'S SIGNATURE, DATE, PLACE

EXPERT PSYCHIATRIST

EXPERT PSYCHOTHERAPIST

FORENSIC DOCTOR

Professor, Dr. Jørgen Lange Thomsen



(9)

Ref. Beirut-2-2012,

MEDICAL REPORT

BILAG	37.
CHRISTIAN HARLANG	

I. CASE INFORMATION

Date of exam:

Psychological evaluation: 28 and 29 February 2012

Physical examination: 2 March 2012

Exam requested by, reason for exam: Requested by the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), alleged torture victim

Case or report No: Beirut-2-2012

Duration of evaluation:

Psychological evaluation: 6 hours

Physical examination: 2½ hours

Subject's given name, birth date, birth place:

Subject's family name, gender, ID No: Duraye,

Interpreter's (yes/no), name:

Informed consent (yes/no): Yes

Subject accompanied by: -

Persons present during the exam (name and position):

II. CLINICIANS' QUALIFICATIONS

Psychological evaluation:

Physical examination:

Jørgen Lange Thomsen, Physician, Doctor of medical Science, Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Southern Denmark. Many years of experience in the evaluation of alleged torture victims. Publications on medico-legal issues, including human rights and torture.

III. STATEMENT REGARDING VERACITY OF TESTIMONY

I, _____ have personally examined this individual and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, _____ have personally examined this individual and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

I, Jørgen Lange Thomsen, have personally examined this individual and have examined the facts recited in this written report. I believe all statements to be true. I would be prepared to testify to these statements based on my personal knowledge and belief.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

General information

_____ is a 30 years old Iraqi man. He has finished his preparatory school and used to work as a labourer. _____ is married and has _____ children, living with his family in _____

In 2003, during the war in Iraq, his right arm was severely injured and surgically amputated below the elbow. Currently, he uses an artificial limb.

Past medical history

The examinee lost part of his right underarm, about two thirds, and the hand in an explosion. He does not know if it was a bomb, a mine or a gunshot. He was working with the ignition of wood, when it happened in the area of the British military camp.

He suffered from kidney stones that had been treated with laser beams. Otherwise he used to be healthy.

Past psychiatric history

has a history of substance use. He has been dependant on pills, most probably tranquilizers that he used to obtain without medical supervision since his adolescence. However, he managed to stop it for about two years before his detention. After the detention, his dependence was back and he did not seek medical help.

He has a history of psychological disturbance in the form of paranoid overvalued ideas of reference. The disturbance started after the first trauma with almost complete remission two years before the alleged ill treatment in 2004.

V. ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

1. Summary of detention and abuse

On the 25th of November 2004, around 4:30 a.m., went to the mosque as he used to do every day for the Fajr prayer (dawn-time prayer). On his way out of the mosque with other believers who were praying, they found the whole place besieged by military tanks, gun armed men and there were helicopters circling over them. He recognized that the military forces were Danish and Iraqi. They had an Iraqi interpreter. reported that it was noticeable that the house in front of the mosque was attacked by huge military force; it was his friend's house that is why he decided not to try to escape.

as well as the other Sunni believers who came out of the mosque, were attacked, kicked, threatened and were told to sit in a painful humiliating position by a wall just nearby the mosque. They were accused to have been Wahabi Sunni terrorists and extremists. The message of abhorrence, revenge and threat was clear enough to indicate that the Iraqi militants, in addition to the interpreter, were Shia. Most of the houses in the district were attacked and forcefully inspected; some residents were pulled in sleeping clothes out of their houses to the extremely cold dark yards. Moreover, the armed forces photographed the arrested citizens after putting guns and weapons in front of them, while they were sitting, by the mosque's wall. They pictured them as if they were armed, although none of them were.

and 10 other men were altogether forced to climb the back of a pick-up truck. They were first taken to Akka-base, near the mosque. They were kept there in a room for a few hours. They were then moved on big military cars to Shalbah-base where they were forced to sit in an open place with Danish soldiers with dogs moving around. Each of the arrested men were interrogated separately in a room. In this room, there were three Danish men, a Danish woman and an Iraqi interpreter. One of the three men with a rubber glove stood near and searched his clothes and body. shamefully reported that his rectum was penetrated by the fingers of that man. The others asked him a few questions before he was led to join the other arrested men in a small tent. They were then under the control of Iraqi masked military men, by whom they were blindfolded and forced to the back of a pick-up truck. They recognized that they

were moving to "The Prison for Highly Dangerous Crimes" which was also called "Al-Shu'oon". They were beaten and verbally insulted all through the way.

In Al-Shu'oon, everyone got a sticker on his back, they were kept waiting for hours with their faces towards the wall. The guards were laughing at them, most probably because of what was written on their back. At about 10 p.m., [redacted] was taken to the interrogation room where severe maltreatment took place. [redacted] was forced to sit on a rotating office chair and three men surrounded him. Another man who was sitting in front of him kept questioning him and before [redacted] had a chance to answer, he received many beatings. More beats were directed to [redacted] left hand with the threat to destroy it as he was a man with a single hand. Then he was pushed to lie on the floor, his legs were cuffed together and were raised up to receive repeated beatings to the sole of his feet ("phalanga"). [redacted] reported that he received more beatings for whatever he said till he felt completely helpless and hopeless. This made him almost incapable of walking or even moving for the following seven days, which he spent in Al-Shu'oon in a ward full of criminal prisoners. The ward was overcrowded, dirty, with one window and a toilet facility with no privacy. They were not allowed to go out the ward, were not offered any mattress or blankets or meals. Later on, they were given the blankets and meals provided by their families. [redacted] didn't receive any visits. The evenings were terrifying because it was the time for interrogation. The sound of soldiers' steps and the opening of the ward's door was a warning that everyone might be ill treated again. During the week, they photographed him while carrying a sign with a number and they took his fingerprints.

After 7 days in Al-Shu'oon, he was presented in front of the general prosecutor. [redacted] informed the general prosecutor that he was forced to sign a confession. Then he was presented blindfolded in front of the judge. Then he was transferred to another detention place called "Tasferat". Before entering Tasferat, the guards called four names including [redacted] and they were informed that they were proved to be innocent and were released the same day after passing by the Al-Shu'oon for a short while.

2. Initial and subsequent places of detention

- Akka base for hours
- Shaibah base for hours
- Al-Shu'oon prison for one week

3. Review of torture methods

Physical forms

Beating, Phalanga, Sexual assault, and Exposure to cold

Psychological

Verbal abuse, threats to kill him, threats to break his remaining hand.

Blindfolding, Overcrowding, Poor ventilation, Restriction of food, water and toilet facilities, and Lack of medical attention

VI. PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS AND DISABILITIES

1. After phalanga he had pains and found it difficult to walk. He was wearing slippers with heel caps, but due to swelling of the feet he was not able to put the slippers back on. He was never bleeding from any lesion and he never lost consciousness.

2. The examinee did not have any symptoms from his feet anymore at the time of examination. He could walk or run as he pleased. There were no problems with his heart, but he felt that he could sometimes not breathe properly and had to use mouth respiration. When that happened he had a prickly feeling in his left hand (a typical symptom of hyperventilation). In the morning after breakfast he often felt pain in his stomach on the left side immediately underneath the ribs. His sex life was not good as he only felt the desire three times a week and was of the opinion that it should be every day. He falls asleep late in the evening but sometimes he does not sleep at all. He has nightmares both when sleeping and awake. In his nightmares he sees faceless soldiers in uniform. His threshold for anger is very low. He is beating both wife and children, and his five year old daughter has moved to live with his uncle due to this.

VII. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

1. During the examination was only partly undressed as he kept his short pants on. He had a sully, tense, depressed look, but cooperated without any problems. He was slender.
2. He was looking healthy with no skin ulcerations. He had a bandage on the remaining part of the right arm. There were Arabic letters on the back of his left hand close to the thumb, said to spell his wife's name. On the outside of the left upper arm there was a partly erased tattoo.
3. There were several small, uncharacteristic old scars on the legs, feet and on the left shoulder. They were all said to be unrelated to the described physical abuse.
4. Pupils showed normal reactions.
5. The oral cavity was normal.
6. Chest and abdomen appeared normal. Blood pressure: 132/76, Pulse 103/min.
7. The musculoskeletal system showed no signs of disease except for the missing part of the right arm.
8. Reflexes of the legs were weak, but equal on the two sides.
9. Together with the physiotherapist the feet were examined and were found to be normal without detectable signs of phalanga.

VIII. PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORY/EXAMINATION

1. Methods of assessment

Clinical interviews through two sessions, each session for about 3 hours; the first interview was done by on 28 Feb. 2012. The second session was undergone the next day for another 3 hours where a second opinion.

2. Current psychological complaints

In words:

"I am living in continuous state of horror; I am unable to feel at ease, unable to feel comfort. I am full of anger and hatred. I feel terrified when someone knocks on the door. My sleep is always interrupted by bad dreams; it is a repetitive dream of being chased by hostile people. Frequently during the daytime, I am thinking of what happened to me. These thoughts make me extremely nervous to the extent that I may hit my kids; lately my young daughter preferred to live in the house of her relative.

"After I lost my right hand in 2003, I used to have annoying thoughts that people were looking at me and talking about me; those thoughts were disturbing my life but later on as I became more religious my mood and behaviour were much better, I stopped using drugs to calm down. After what happened in 2004 and till now, I don't go to pray anymore in the mosque, I cannot keep a

job for long time, I lost interest in reading and education. Much more frequent than before, I have thoughts that others are talking about me and I should isolate myself before I loose temper and fight with them. I returned back to take a full strip of pills to lose consciousness and to have a deep sleep. I do not do that everyday but from time to time and secretly because it is shameful.

3. Post-torture history

did not go to the college as he hoped before. He has not built up a career or even a permanent job. He has got a wife and three kids but he has felt unable to satisfy their emotional and financial needs. He has been avoidant with no interest in daily life activities. He does not seek psychological help, mainly because of lack of trust in available medical services.

4. Pre-torture history

childhood was miserable; his father died during his early childhood. As his stepfather refused to keep him together with his mother, he was transferred to live with his uncles (father side) whom he described as devils. As an adolescent his behaviour was disorderly but later on he changed into a religious conservative life style especially after he had lost his hand.

5. Substance use and abuse history

He is dependant on tranquilizers. The onset was during his adolescence with complete remission two years prior to the alleged ill treatment in 2004.

6. Mental status examination:

General appearance and behaviour: was appropriately dressed. He was found to be tense, restless, suspicious, and gaze avoidant.

Speech: His speech was hardly induced but coherent and relevant.

Affect: Anxious and Irritable.

Thinking:

Stream: Average

Form: No formal thought disorder was detected.

Content: Preoccupied by overvalued ideas of reference.

Thought control: No abnormality detected.

Perception: He has no illusions, nor hallucinations.

Insight: He has insight of being psychologically affected but he does not seek help.

Sensorium and cognitive: Fully conscious but distractible. He has no memory deficits.

8. Assessment of social functioning

His level of functioning has been deteriorating in social, occupational and family aspects.

IX. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

1. Physical evidence

A. There is consistency between the alleged physical maltreatment, the subsequent symptoms and the present state of health. Nothing of what was explained is in disagreement with available knowledge of the behaviour and methods used in this area of the world.

2. Psychological evidence

- A. There is full consistency between the psychological findings and the report on alleged ill treatment.
- B. The psychological findings are expected or typical reactions to extreme stress within the cultural and social context of the
- C. The psychological condition of has not been improving by time and this could be explained by many interactive factors: severity of the trauma, history of previous trauma in 2003 with psychological sequels, history of drug dependence, unsatisfactory social and family support.
- D. The continued instability of the political and security condition in addition to the unresolved sectarian conflict in Iraq have a specific impact on as an ex-detainee. The realistic objective hazards are perpetuating his psychological and social disturbances.

X. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into consideration our assessment following the testimony detailed above as well as the psychological evaluations and physical examination conducted on 28 – 29 February 2012 and 2 March 2012 respectively, in brief we conclude that:

- 1. His description of the psychological symptoms was fully consistent with the alleged ill-treatment.
- 2. There is consistency between the alleged type of abuse, the immediate physical symptoms and the present state of health.
- 3. The physical and psychological abuse of the examinee amount to torture
- 4. The absence of physical sequelae in the examination conducted some seven years after his detention and alleged ill-treatment does not contradict his story since the alleged traumas would not be expected to leave persistent marks or scars.
- 5. Additional forms of alleged ill-treatment such as threats, including death threats, and prolonged exposure to cold temperatures would not be expected to leave any physical signs.
- 6. He needs integrative psychosocial management and rehabilitation.

XII. CLINICIAN'S SIGNATURE, DATE, PLACE

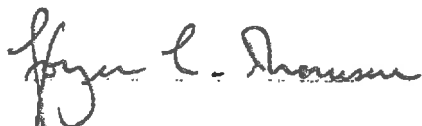
EXPERT PSYCHIATRIST

EXPERT PSYCHOTHERAPIST

FORENSIC DOCTOR

Professor, Dr. Jørgen Lange Thomsen

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jørgen L. Thomsen". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'J'.