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Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
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Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Türkiye*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 129 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations³ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. The Human Rights Agenda Association (HRAA) recommended that Türkiye accede to ICPPED, and withdraw reservations and declarations to ICCPR, ICESCR, ICERD, CRC and its Optional Protocols, and ICRMW.⁴

3. HRAA recommended that Türkiye ratify Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention (1930) (P029) and the Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention (1969) (C129) of the International Labour Organisation.⁵

4. HRAA recommended that Türkiye urgently accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.⁶

5. Amnesty International (AI) recommended that Türkiye rejoin the Istanbul Convention.⁷

6. JS41 recommended that Türkiye ratify UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.⁸

7. AI stated that Türkiye continued to fail to fully implement the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights.⁹

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



8. JS55 recommended that Türkiye sign and ratify the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.¹⁰

9. JS58 recommended that Türkiye urgently ratify the Arms Trade Treaty.¹¹

10. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) recommended that Türkiye ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.¹²

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

11. Solidarity with OTHERS (OTHERS) stated that Türkiye had yet to revoke the decrees and laws from the state of emergency which had ended.¹³

12. JS27 recommended that Türkiye develop and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination laws that protected against all forms of discrimination, including ethnicity, religion, gender identity, and sexual orientation.¹⁴

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

13. Denizli Autism Association (DOD) recommended that Türkiye amend the Law on the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (HREIT) to create an independent mechanism in line with the Paris Principles, considering the views of civil society.¹⁵

14. JS1 recommended that Türkiye amend the Law on the HREIT to provide it with necessary institutional and structural autonomy and independence to effectively fulfil its role as national preventive mechanism.¹⁶

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

15. JS51 stated that LGBTI+ persons, migrants, asylum seekers, and ethnic and religious minorities were increasingly confronted with hate speech.¹⁷

16. The Norwegian Helsinki Committee (NHC) recommended that Türkiye adopt hate crime legislation and policy based on international human rights standards and monitor, record and publish disaggregated hate crime data.¹⁸

17. JS51 recommended that Türkiye enact legislation and establish a monitoring mechanism to prevent the use of racist and discriminatory discourse and hate speech by political parties, candidates and media organs during election campaigns.¹⁹

18. HREIT stated that efforts to improve the housing rights of Roma citizens, combat discrimination in employment and social security system, and ensure the inclusion of Roma children in education should be continued and intensified.²⁰

19. Eşit Haklar İçin İzleme Derneği (ESHID) stated that persons with disabilities did not have equal opportunities in accessing education and employment and were subject to discrimination.²¹

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

20. The Journalists and Writers Foundation (JWF) stated that enforced and involuntary disappearances by agents acting on behalf of the Government had continued during the reporting period, both in country and abroad.²²

21. Stichting Justice Square (SJS) recommended that Türkiye investigate forced abductions, disappearances, and illegal renditions, and prosecute those responsible.²³
22. JS8 stated that since the last review, torture and other forms of ill-treatment in prisons had increased. It stated that strip searches were becoming increasingly widespread in prisons as a torture method.²⁴
23. JS1 stated that there was a systematic failure to apply guarantees against torture and ill-treatment in places of detention, including ensuring access to a lawyer. Provision of health care for detained persons was severely inadequate and medical examination lacked the requisite independence. Torture allegations were often investigated as “excessive use of force” or “misuse of public office”, involving lesser sentences and subject to prescription, and rarely resulted in prosecution.²⁵
24. AI recommended that Türkiye eradicate all forms of torture, and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and conduct full, prompt, independent and impartial investigations into all allegations of death in custody, torture and other ill-treatment perpetrated by police, gendarmerie, and military personnel.²⁶
25. Voice of Freedom (VOL) recommended that solitary confinement be used only as a last resort and for short periods.²⁷
26. The Diyarbakır Bar Association (DBA) recommended that Türkiye establish child-friendly application mechanisms to prevent, effectively investigate and punish torture and ill-treatment in institutions where detained and convicted children were being held.²⁸
27. AI recommended that Türkiye ensure that any allegations of unlawful use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officials, including gender-based violence and torture and other ill-treatment inflicted on protesters, were subject to an effective, impartial and timely investigation.²⁹
28. JS9 recommended that Türkiye bring legislation on the use of force by security forces in line with international standards.³⁰
29. FAIR stated that there was little transparency regarding the number of people detained without due process, with the government often labelling such cases as matters of national security, further obscuring the statistics.³¹
30. Magistrats Européens pour la Démocratie et les Libertés (MEDEL) stated that prison authorities could arbitrarily extend the imprisonment of individuals based on subjective judgments about their political beliefs or associations, rather than on evidence of criminal behaviour.³²
31. AI recommended that Türkiye end the arbitrary detention and prosecution of politicians, human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists and activists solely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly.³³
32. Pusula Güvenlik Araştırmaları Topluluğu (Pugat) recommended that Türkiye immediately release all military cadets detained in connection with the coup attempt, who had been convicted without a fair trial.³⁴
33. The Cross Border Jurists Association (CBJ) recommended that Türkiye cease the excessive use of pretrial detention.³⁵
34. VOL stated that overcrowding in prisons, inadequate hygiene, the shortage of medical staff, and delays in accessing healthcare had worsened health conditions, as timely interventions were often impossible.³⁶
35. JS45 noted the systemic discrimination and denial of medical treatment to prisoners, especially those accused of ties to the Gülen Movement.³⁷
36. De Facto Justice (DFJ) recommended that Türkiye address prison overcrowding by implementing non-custodial sentences and reforming the criminal justice system.³⁸
37. JS8 recommended that Türkiye ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty received timely and appropriate medical care without being subjected to ill-treatment or humiliating or degrading treatment.³⁹

38. DFJ recommended that Türkiye release all pregnant women, children and their mothers from prison where alternative measures can be used.⁴⁰

39. End Corporal Punishment (ECP) recommended that Türkiye intensify its efforts to enact a legislation to explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, however light, in every setting of their lives, as a matter of urgency.⁴¹

40. The Rights Initiative Association (RIA) recommended that Türkiye establish an inquiry commission into the missing persons following the 2023 earthquake.⁴²

International humanitarian law

41. JS31 recommended that Türkiye ensure the prompt, thorough, independent and effective investigation of all reported cases of human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law committed against civilians since the Euphrates Shield operation.⁴³

Human rights and counter-terrorism

42. JS59 stated that although the state of emergency had officially ended in July 2018, its restrictive legal regime had continued under Law No. 7145, which had rendered emergency powers permanent. It had extended the duration for which individuals could be detained without charge, allowed authorities to continue dismissing public servants, enabled governors to restrict the movement of individuals and ban public gatherings, allowed for the cancellation of passports of individuals dismissed from public service and their families, and broadened the scope for security forces to use force in dealing with threats.⁴⁴

43. JS28 stated that vague definitions of terrorism had led to arbitrary arrests, detentions, and property seizures, violating basic rights such as the freedom of expression and fair trial.⁴⁵

44. Time To Help (TTH) stated that Türkiye had placed dissidents living abroad on its public "Wanted for Terrorism" lists, which represented a form of transnational repression aimed at intimidating and silencing Government critics.⁴⁶

45. JS59 stated that victims of arbitrary administrative measures during the state of emergency had had no remedy, as the state of emergency inquiry commission had failed to prove to be effective in providing redress.⁴⁷

46. CBJ recommended that Türkiye implement transparent and effective measures to align its counter-terrorism efforts with international human rights standards. That included complying with the rulings of international human rights bodies, such as the ECtHR, the UN Human Rights Committee, and UN Special procedures including the WGAD.⁴⁸

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

47. JS59 stated that corruption in Türkiye had long been a significant problem, deeply entrenched in various sectors, including the judiciary, law enforcement, the political elite, and public procurement processes. A key driver was the concentration of power in the executive branch.⁴⁹

48. JS1 stated that nearly all the recommendations of the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption to prevent corruption in the judiciary had remained ignored or only partially implemented since 2015.⁵⁰

49. JS44 stated that since the 2016 coup attempt, judicial independence had undergone serious degradation following the mass dismissal of judges and prosecutors and the structural "reforms" and consequent deficiencies in the judicial system as a result of executive overreach in contravention of the separation of powers. The judicial crisis was evident in the executive's non-compliance with critical Constitutional Court rulings.⁵¹

50. ASSEDEL (European Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms) stated that many judges had become reluctant to issue rulings that might be perceived as contrary to government interests, fearing dismissal or prosecution.⁵²

51. JS25 stated that Türkiye suppressed those who expressed concerns about judicial corruption. Whistleblowers and journalists faced legal harassment and gag orders.⁵³

52. JS53 recommended that Türkiye ensure the independence and impartiality of the judiciary in law and practice.⁵⁴

53. JS25 recommended that Türkiye urgently reinforce the independence of the Council of Judges and Prosecutors, ensuring that appointments, promotions, and disciplinary actions were free from political influence.⁵⁵

54. JS19 stated that lawyers, especially those defending individuals accused of terrorism or political crimes, faced harassment, intimidation, and even violence, which significantly hampered their ability to offer independent legal representation.⁵⁶

55. JS35 recommended that Türkiye restore the independence of bar associations by ceasing government interference and reinstating the 34 associations arbitrarily shut down after the 2016 coup attempt.⁵⁷

56. JS44 recommended that Türkiye take immediate action to guarantee due process and fair trial rights, including by providing lawyers with full access to case files without undue delay or restrictions, both in law and practice.⁵⁸

57. JS18 recommended that Türkiye establish an independent body to train, biannually examine and maintain a register of qualified interpreters in Kurdish-Turkish legal interpreting.⁵⁹

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

58. Media and Law Studies Association (MLSA) stated that Türkiye had leveraged an array of legal frameworks, such as the newly enabled Disinformation (Censorship) Law, the Anti-Terror Law (Law no. 3713), and the Internet Law (Law no. 5651), to criminalise dissent and silence opposition voices.⁶⁰

59. JFW stated that Türkiye continued to use a variety of means to intimidate journalists, including lawsuits, threats, and increasingly verbal and physical attacks. Under immense pressure and threats, journalists and media professionals had increasingly resorted to self-censorship, in addition to the Government's increased direct censorship of news media, online media, and books.⁶¹

60. JS11 noted judicial harassment against journalists, including through international travel bans, house arrests and travel restrictions within residential areas.⁶²

61. JS27 recommended that Türkiye guarantee the safety and freedom of journalists to conduct their work without fear of intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrest, or violence, and investigate attacks on journalists promptly and hold perpetrators accountable.⁶³

62. The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE/ODIHR) recommended that Türkiye align legislation with international standards on freedom of expression, including the decriminalizing defamation and libel, the abolishing special protection for the honour of public officials, including the president, eliminate criminal prosecution for spreading false information, and liberalize anti-terrorism laws and their application.⁶⁴

63. İfade Özgürlüğü Derneği (İFÖD) recommended that Türkiye cease the use of broad, generic bans on entire platforms, websites, or services and ensure that any restrictions on content were based on clearly defined legal grounds and did not disproportionately affect freedom of expression.⁶⁵

64. JS1 stated that since the last UPR, criminal proceedings targeting human rights defenders had reached unprecedented levels. They often faced coordinated smear campaigns by senior government figures and pro-government media labelling them as "foreign agents" or "spies".⁶⁶

65. The Council of Europe (CoE) noted that the CoE Commissioner for Human Rights had noted that the right to freedom of peaceful assembly had been undermined by arbitrary bans, excessive use of force, and criminal charges against demonstrators, particularly affecting LGBTI people, women, and environmental activists.⁶⁷

66. FAIR recommended that Türkiye remove all barriers to the right to peaceful assembly and drop existing charges against peaceful protesters.⁶⁸
67. JS27 recommended that Türkiye ensure that law enforcement officials adhere strictly to the principles of necessity and proportionality when managing protests, ban the use of excessive force during peaceful gatherings and hold officers accountable for abuses.⁶⁹
68. The Youth Organizations Forum (GoFor) noted backlashes against the freedom of association at campuses, including the shutting down of students' societies, banning their activities, intervention by the police and private security forces, disciplinary proceedings, and penal sanctions.⁷⁰
69. JFW stated that the Law on Preventing Financing of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction significantly increased the powers of the Government to limit civil society organisations and arbitrarily curtailed their legitimate activities.⁷¹
70. JS26 recommended that Türkiye amend the Law on Associations within one year and align it with the ICCPR and ECHR.⁷²
71. JS60 recommended that Türkiye expand the Constitution's provisions on freedom of association in line with the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of association and assembly, the Council of Europe and the OSCE. It also recommended that Türkiye simplify the conditions in the Civil Code and the Law on Associations for the establishment of associations.⁷³
72. Wisdom Islamic Studies and Education Institute (WISE) stated that under the current Government there had been politicization of religious institutions, suppression of dissent, targeting of religious minorities, and undermining of religious education.⁷⁴
73. JS55 recommended that Türkiye address the difficulties faced by Protestants and other Christian groups in establishing places of worship and training clergy and remove the obstacles to employ foreign religious leaders.⁷⁵
74. JS23 recommended that Türkiye respect the Jehovah Witnesses' right to peacefully manifest their religious beliefs.⁷⁶
75. Conscientious Objection Watch (COW) stated that conscientious objectors to military service faced administrative and judicial fines and imprisonment. It recommended that Türkiye make legislative changes to recognize the right to conscientious objection.⁷⁷
76. ESHID stated that homeless persons, women in shelters, and Roma citizens living in tents were not registered as voters, preventing them from exercising their right to vote.⁷⁸
77. The Arrested Lawyers Initiative (TALI) recommended that Türkiye annul all travel bans and passport cancellations that were imposed without judicial authorisation and restore the freedom of movement to all affected individuals.⁷⁹
78. JS49 recommended that Türkiye end the arbitrary expulsion of foreign nationals, including Christian workers, who were legally resident in the country.⁸⁰

Right to privacy

79. GoFor recommended that Türkiye abolish the requirement for associations to report their members and ensure the protection of personal data.⁸¹
80. JS4 recommended that Türkiye strengthen its data protection laws to align with international standards, ensuring that individuals had control over their personal data and that it was processed fairly and lawfully.⁸²
81. TALI stated that the mass cancellation of passports without judicial backing constituted a severe interference with the right to respect for private life. Affected individuals faced substantial disruptions to their personal and family lives, as they were unjustly prevented from reuniting with family members abroad, from pursuing professional opportunities or from accessing educational resources.⁸³

Right to marriage and family life

82. JS6 stated that according to the Civil Code, marriage was only possible between men and women of the assigned gender. It was not legal for two single people of the same assigned gender to adopt a child together.⁸⁴

83. JS10 recommended that Türkiye, instead of building new institutions or increasing the financial resources allocated to institutions, invest in family-based care models, such as foster care and strengthening the biological family.⁸⁵

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

84. HREIT stated that a dedicated law should be enacted to enhance the effectiveness of the combat against human trafficking and provide legal protection for victims.⁸⁶

85. The Association for Monitoring and Preventing Child Labor (CIM) stated that children were still employed in hazardous conditions, especially in sectors such as agriculture, construction and industry. Lack of access to education was one of the main factors leading to an increase in child labor.⁸⁷

86. Maat for Peace, Development, and Human Rights (Maat) recommended that Türkiye consider implementing further policies aimed at eliminating the worst forms of child labour.⁸⁸

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

87. The CoE European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) stated that accidents at work and occupational diseases were not monitored effectively and that the labour inspection system did not have sufficient human resources to adequately monitor compliance with occupational health and safety legislation.⁸⁹

88. CIM recommended that Türkiye strengthen labor inspection to detect and prosecute work accidents, especially among children.⁹⁰

89. JS7 deplored the continuing acts of violence against workers, the arrest and detention of trade unionists in connection with their activities, including participation in the peaceful protests, as well as the lack of effective and timely investigations in relation to those incidents.⁹¹

90. JS7 stated that trade union laws did not comply with the minimum international standards.⁹²

91. JS7 recommended that Türkiye take all necessary measures to ensure that the dissolution of trade unions pursuant to Decree-Law No. 667 was reviewed through the normal judicial procedures, with a view to having the trade unions re-registered, their assets restored and access to compensation provided.⁹³

92. JS7 noted with concern that despite the expiration of the state of emergency, governors and ministries continued to use exceptional legal provisions to dismiss public servants.⁹⁴

93. JS1 recommended that Türkiye ensure that administrative and judicial bodies which reviewed cases of dismissed public sector workers were independent, impartial, and effective. It recommended that it ensure full reparation for all dismissed public sector workers who had obtained a decision of violation and/or reinstatement, including restitution, appropriate compensation, and guarantees of non-repetition.⁹⁵

94. JS7 recommended that Türkiye adopt measures to stop extending prohibition of strikes to non-essential services.⁹⁶

Right to social security

95. CBJ stated that women whose spouses had been detained for alleged links with the Hizmet movement found themselves deprived of economic support and social benefits. Türkiye had exacerbated the situation by cutting off social welfare benefits, including disability support for children of those detained.⁹⁷

96. ECSR stated that there was no general system of family benefits and that vulnerable families did not receive appropriate economic protection.⁹⁸

97. JS20 recommended that Türkiye introduce a scaled financial assistance program for low-income families with children receiving special education.⁹⁹

Right to an adequate standard of living

98. Aktion für Flüchtlingshilfe e.V (Aktion-Fh) stated that during the state of emergency, approximately 130,000 public sector workers had been dismissed, devastating the livelihoods of those affected and their families, cutting them off from their professions and essential benefits. It recommended that all those dismissed be restored to their previous jobs and have access to full reparation, including restitution and compensation.¹⁰⁰

99. Stichting Platform INS (INS) stated that dismissed teachers faced a precarious financial situation, having been stripped of accrued pension and healthcare benefits, and professional marginalisation. It recommended that their licenses be reinstated.¹⁰¹

100. ECSR stated that measures taken to improve the substandard housing conditions of Roma and internally displaced persons were insufficient.¹⁰²

101. ECSR stated that measures to reduce and prevent homelessness were insufficient.¹⁰³

102. ECSR stated that the legal protection for persons threatened by eviction was insufficient.¹⁰⁴

103. The Foundation for Women's Solidarity (FWS) recommended that Türkiye set by law a minimum amount of alimony and regularly update it in line with inflation.¹⁰⁵

Right to health

104. SRL Swiss stated that persons dismissed from their professions by emergency decree and their families were deprived of general health insurance and disability rights.¹⁰⁶

105. JS57 recommended that Türkiye take measures to ensure that children with disabilities had free or reasonably priced access to the medical equipment and supplies they needed to use on an ongoing basis.¹⁰⁷

106. HREIT stated that a specific mental health law should be put into force in Türkiye.¹⁰⁸

107. We Need to Talk Association (KGD) recommended that Türkiye incorporate evidence-based, age-appropriate, and comprehensive sexuality education in the national curriculum, including information on menstrual health, and initiate national-scale statistical research on menstrual care access.¹⁰⁹

Right to education

108. Broken Chalk (BC) stated that the education system had improved, but regional disparities and inadequate support for disadvantaged groups persisted.¹¹⁰

109. JFW stated that Türkiye had arbitrarily closed thousands of private schools and confiscated their assets. It was failing to protect the accessibility of education by girls and to take positive measures to ensure that education was culturally appropriate for minorities and of good quality for all.¹¹¹

110. Maat noted the high dropout rate of Syrian refugee children, due to poverty, early marriage, and child labour. They also faced challenges in registering for schools due to a lack of legal documentation, language barriers, and difficulties accessing schools due to geographical distance or financial issues.¹¹²

111. The Alevi Philosophy Center Association (ADO) stated that surveys into religious education in Turkish schools had revealed significant discrimination against Alevi students. Alevi students were often forced to disclose their religious identity in religion classes, which exposed them to further discrimination.¹¹³

112. ADO recommended that Türkiye ensure that students have the option for exemption from religious education.¹¹⁴

113. European Professionals Network (EPN) stated that nearly 3,000 children were detained in prisons in Türkiye and faced human rights violations, including their access to education.¹¹⁵

114. Feel Humanity called on Türkiye to develop comprehensive multicultural education programs within education faculties.¹¹⁶

Cultural rights

115. JS13 stated that Kurdish cultural activities had often been banned. Kurds could not freely live their culture and could not speak their language due to their identity.¹¹⁷

116. BC noted that Kurds had been prevented from accessing education in their mother tongue in the public school system and had faced restrictions on their right to broadcast in their languages.¹¹⁸

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

117. JS55 recommended that Türkiye end the harassment and intimidation of environmental rights defenders through legal actions.¹¹⁹

118. JS55 recommended that Türkiye align the Turkey Disaster Response Plan and province-based Disaster Risk Reduction Plans with the human rights approach outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, identifying risks and include measures specifically addressing vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children, persons with disabilities, refugees, and women, in addition to general measures.¹²⁰

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

119. Human Rights Foundation (HRF) stated that femicide and violence against women remained pervasive, with insufficient protection and support for victims.¹²¹

120. JS21 stated that the Penal Code did not define violence against women as a separate offence.¹²²

121. JS21 recommended that Türkiye increase the number and capacity of shelters, improve shelter conditions, and ensure a 7/24 available hotline service that specifically supported combating violence against women.¹²³

122. HRF stated that discriminatory practices and societal norms hindered gender equality, affecting women's access to education, employment, and political participation.¹²⁴

Children

123. JS50 stated that children in Türkiye were at risk of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse within their families, schools, workplaces, and social environments. Girls and refugee children in particular faced greater risks due to their gender and immigration status.¹²⁵

124. JS56 stated that the legal framework designed to protect children from domestic violence and provide necessary support mechanisms in cases of such violence was not being effectively implemented.¹²⁶

125. ECSR stated that not all forms of sexual exploitation of children were criminalised and that child victims of sexual exploitation could be criminally prosecuted.¹²⁷

126. JS50 recommended that Türkiye take measures to improve access to justice and remedies for child victims of sexual abuse, and intensify efforts to raise awareness about identifying, preventing and reporting sexual abuse.¹²⁸

127. Advocates of Silenced Turkey (AST) highlighted the long-lasting psychological, emotional, and social impacts on children who had been forced to endure the trauma of parental imprisonment and societal rejection following the coup attempt. Stigmatization had severely impacted their education and social relationships.¹²⁹

128. DBA recommended that Türkiye amend article 31 and 21 of the Penal Code to raise the age of criminal responsibility from 12 to 15 and to extend the prohibition of arrest to all children under the age of 15, respectively.¹³⁰

129. JS12 stated that child marriage was an ongoing issue observed in all regions of Türkiye. A comprehensive approach to combat early and forced marriage and its consequences had not been developed. It recommended that Türkiye urgently revise national laws to set the minimum marriage age for girls and boys at 18 without any exceptions.¹³¹

130. JS20 recommended that Türkiye implement a comprehensive strategy to increase education access for children in the justice system, enhance education access for children in adult prisons and children's wards, and establish age-appropriate educational facilities in women's prisons.¹³²

Persons with disabilities

131. RareGen Youth Network (RareGen) stated that persons with disabilities and genetic disease faced systemic barriers in access to and discrimination in employment and education, inadequate healthcare and rehabilitation services, and poor disaster preparedness preventing their economic participation and social inclusion.¹³³

132. The Association of No Discrimination and Equality (AYMED) recommended that Türkiye use integrative approaches regarding access to employment of persons with disabilities.¹³⁴

133. JS20 stated that poverty was a significant barrier to the education of children with disabilities. Earthquakes had exacerbated those challenges faced by children with disabilities in accessing education.¹³⁵

134. JS57 stated that school administrations frequently rejected the enrollment of children with disabilities for various reasons, regardless of the type of disability.¹³⁶

135. DOD stated that autistic persons faced serious problems in accessing education, in particular a lack of inclusive education.¹³⁷

136. JS57 stated that students with disabilities did not receive the necessary support in schools in terms of both equipment and educational materials.¹³⁸

137. JS57 recommended that Türkiye ensure that boarding institutions were open to civilian and independent observers to prevent the occurrence of violence.¹³⁹

138. JS57 stated that post-earthquake housing services, provided in container camps, were not suitable for the needs of adults and children with disabilities. In addition, the temporary educational spaces created after the earthquake had not been designed to meet the needs of students with disabilities.¹⁴⁰

139. JS57 recommended that Türkiye urgently develop a National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the period 2025–2030.¹⁴¹

Minorities

140. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) stated that in Türkiye, a strong sense of religious nationalism, coupled with the government's emphasis on Islamic values, had put immense pressure on religious minorities. Laws, policies, and practices clearly targeted and discriminated against Christians.¹⁴²

141. ADF International stated that there were growing concerns with systematic faith-based discrimination in Türkiye, particularly for religious minorities, including Christians. Christians were being perceived as a negative Western influence.¹⁴³

142. JS49 recommended that Türkiye introduce measures to tackle hate speech and discrimination against religious minorities, including in the media.¹⁴⁴

143. ADO recommended that Türkiye ensure the rights of religious minorities including non-Sunni Muslim communities, withdraw the reservation to article 27 of ICCPR and ratify Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.¹⁴⁵

144. JS61 stated that the Roma community in Türkiye faced discrimination from politicians, media, and public figures, often without consequences.¹⁴⁶

145. JS61 stated that in cases of discrimination or disproportionate use of force by law enforcement, Roma rarely filed complaints. When they did, they often faced retaliatory lawsuits and punitive processes.¹⁴⁷

146. JS61 stated that Roma children often faced discrimination, bullying, and cultural insensitivity in schools.¹⁴⁸

147. JS51 stated that school dropout rates among Roma children were very high.¹⁴⁹

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

148. JS6 stated that the growing influence of far-right populism and anti-gender movements had intensified anti-LGBTI+ rhetoric. The LGBTI+ community was frequently denied access to their rights of freedoms of expression and assembly, and protection from violence.¹⁵⁰

149. JS22 recommended that Türkiye condemn hate speech against LGBTI+ individuals by politicians and public officials; promote equality, pluralism, peace, and tolerance in politics, public administration, and the media.¹⁵¹

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

150. JS15 stated that the open-ended nature of the Temporary Protection Regulation had allowed authorities to introduce more restrictive regulations on Syrians, limiting their movement and residency and putting them at risk of deportation.¹⁵²

151. JS47 recommended that Türkiye introduce legal reforms enabling the full participation of refugees in social life and supporting effective social integration. The removal of the geographical limitation was recommended as a priority.¹⁵³

152. JS15 stated that over the past few years, racist and xenophobic attacks against Syrians had been on the rise.¹⁵⁴

153. JS15 stated that Türkiye had continued to deport Syrian refugees to Syria despite the risks of persecution, torture, arbitrary detention, threats to life, and other human rights violations in Syria. Authorities had used violence, threats, and detention to force Syrian refugees to return.¹⁵⁵

154. JS15 stated that Syrian refugees were held in camps or centres for varying periods before being deported to Syria. They were not allowed to use phones to contact lawyers or even their families. Many had been deported despite possessing residence documents. Within most of the camps, refugees were held under inhuman conditions, with little access to food, water, and even utilities.¹⁵⁶

155. JS15 recommended that Türkiye ensure the consistent application of the principle of non-refoulement to all individuals in need of international protection without discrimination based on nationality, statelessness, or legal status.¹⁵⁷

156. JS49 recommended that Türkiye ensure that all refugees were afforded the full protection of UNHCR, and take steps to end discrimination against refugees, especially non-Muslims, in employment, education and other settings.¹⁵⁸

157. Refugee Rights Türkiye (RRT) stated that unaccompanied minors were often placed in police custody or removal centers during identification procedures, primarily because existing childcare facilities were inadequate. That often resulted in extended stays in such facilities, where they faced substandard conditions and exposure to adult detainees.¹⁵⁹

158. JS47 recommended that Türkiye use deprivation of liberty under migration procedures as a last resort, applied only after each case had been carefully and individually examined and alternatives to administrative detention had been considered.¹⁶⁰

159. JS27 recommended that Türkiye address discrimination against refugees and asylum seekers, ensuring access to healthcare, education, and the labour market.¹⁶¹

Stateless persons

160. OSCE/ODIHR recommended that Türkiye address the persistent issue of statelessness, paying particular attention to removing the substantial barriers faced by Dom refugees in accessing housing, employment, education and registration processes.¹⁶²

161. JS41 recommended that Türkiye reverse the cancellation of passports and renew passports of all dissidents, reverse the arbitrary deprivation of nationality, end travel bans and take immediate steps to end statelessness of children born to Turkish parents.¹⁶³

Notes

¹ A/HRC/44/14, A/HRC/44/14/Add.1, and A/HRC/45/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
ADO	The Alevi Philosophy Center Association, Istanbul (Türkiye);
Aktion-Fh	Aktion für Flüchtlingshilfe e.V., Berlin (Germany);
ASSEDEL	European Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms, Strasbourg (France);
AST	Advocates of Silenced Turkey, Wayne (United States of America);
AYHED	Association for Access to the Right to a Fair Trial, Adana (Türkiye);
AYMED	The Association of No Discrimination and Equality, Ankara (Türkiye);
BC	Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (the Netherlands);
BTF	Baran Tursun Foundation, Izmir (Türkiye);
CBJ	The Cross Border Jurists Association, Köln (Germany);
CIM	The Association for Monitoring and Preventing Child Labor, Seyhan (Türkiye);
Collectif DDH	Collectif pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme, Pantin (France);
Connection e.V.	Connection e.V., Offenbach (Germany);
COW	Conscientious Objection Watch, Sarıyer (Türkiye);
CPTI	Conscience and Peace Tax International, Grand-Lancy (Switzerland);
DBA	The Diyarbakır Bar Association, Diyarbakır (Türkiye);
DFJ	De Facto Justice, Amsterdam (the Netherlands);
DOD	Denizli Autism Association, Denizli (Türkiye);
Echo of Silence	Echo of Silence, Pleidelsheim (Germany);
ECLJ	The European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
ECP	End Corporal Punishment, Geneva (Switzerland);
EPN	European Professionals Network, Brussels (Belgium);
ESHID	Association for Monitoring Equal Rights, Istanbul (Türkiye);
FAIR	FAIR, Ankara (Türkiye);
Feel Humanity	Feel Humanity, Strassen (Luxembourg);
FWS	The Foundation for Women's Solidarity, Ankara (Türkiye);
GoFor	The Youth Organizations Forum, Ankara (Türkiye);
HRAA	The Human Rights Agenda Association, Izmir (Türkiye);
HRD	Human Rights Defenders, Berlin (Germany);
HREIT	Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye, Ankara (Türkiye);
HRF	Human Rights Foundation, New York (United States of America);
ICAN	The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
İFÖD	İfade Özgürlüğü Derneği, Istanbul (Türkiye);

İHD	Human Rights Association, Ankara (Türkiye);
INS	Stichting Platform, Amsterdam (the Netherlands);
instituDE	The Institute for Diplomacy and Economy, Brussels. (Belgium);
JC	Jubilee Campaign, Fairfax (United States of America);
Justice Uphold	Justice Uphold, Oberentfelden (Switzerland);
JWF	The Journalists and Writers Foundation, New York (United States of America);
ODA	Özgür Renkler Association, Bursa (Türkiye);
KGD	We Need to Talk Association (Türkiye);
LA	London Advocacy, London (United Kingdom);
Maat	Maat for Peace, Development, and Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
MEDEL	Magistrats Européens pour la Démocratie et les Libertés, Paris (France);
MLSA	Media and Law Studies Association, Istanbul (Türkiye);
NHC	The Norwegian Helsinki Committee, Oslo (Norway);
OIAD	The International Observatory for Lawyers in Danger, Paris (France);
OTHERS	Solidarity with OTHERS, Zaventem (Belgium);
Proderechos	Platform for Rights and Freedoms, Madrid (Spain);
Pugat	Pusula Güvenlik Araştırmaları Topluluğu, Netphen (Germany);
RareGen	RareGen Youth Network, Oakton (United States of America);
RIA	The Rights Initiative Association, Ankara (Türkiye);
RRT	Refugee Rights Türkiye, Istanbul (Türkiye);
SAR	Scholars at Risk, New York (United States of America);
SRL Swiss	SRL Swiss, Geneva (Switzerland);
SJS	Stichting Justice Square, Amsterdam (the Netherlands);
TALI	The Arrested Lawyers Initiative, Brussels (Belgium);
TTH	Time To Help, Brussels (Belgium);
TR	Trend Rights, Rotterdam (the Netherlands);
URA	Universal Rights Association, Pretoria (South Africa);
VD	Verein Dejure, Bern (Switzerland);
VOL	Voice of Freedom, Lisbon (Portugal);
WEV	Weltanwältin e.V. Köln (Germany);
WISE	Wisdom Islamic Studies and Education Institute, Clifton (United States of America);
YBÖ	Life Memory Freedom Association, Eskişehir (Türkiye).
<i>Joint submissions:</i>	
JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Turkey Human Rights Litigation Support Project; London Legal Group;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Conscience Foundation; Initiative for Rights Association (Hak İnisyatifi); Science Justice Conscience Association (BAVDER);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: The Arrested Lawyers Initiative; The Italian Federation for Human Rights;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Statewatch; The Arrested Lawyers Initiative;
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: The Association of Protestant Churches – Turkey; The World Evangelical Alliance; The Baptist World Alliance;
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Kaos GL Association; Murat Çekiç Human Rights Association; May 17 Association;
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: the International Trade Union Confederation; the Confederation of Public Employees’ Trade Unions (KESK); the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Türkiye (DISK);
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: Association of Lawyers for Freedom (ÖHD); Civil Society in the Penal System Association (CİSST); Human Rights Association (İHD); Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT);

- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Human Rights Foundation of Turkey; Human Rights Association; Truth Justice Memory Center (Hafıza Merkezi);
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Ağrı Yetiştirme Yurdundan Ayrılanlar Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Derneği (Association for Assistance and Solidarity of Ağrı Orphanage Leavers); Bingöl Yetiştirme Yurdundan Ayrılanlar Derneği (Association for Ağrı Orphanage Leavers); Erzurum Yetiştirme Yurtlarından Ayrılanlar Yardımlaşma Derneği (Association for Assistance of Erzurum Orphanage Leavers); Gaziantep Yetiştirme Yurtlarından Ayrılanlar Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği (Association for Culture and Solidarity of Gaziantep Orphanage Leavers); Malatya Yetiştirme Yurtlarından Ayrılanlar Yardımlaşma Derneği (Association for Assistance Malatya Orphanage Leavers); Muş Yetiştirme Yurdu Mezunları Derneği (Muş Orphanage Alumni Association); Hayat Sende Youth Academy Association;
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Media and Law Studies Association; Small Media Foundation;
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Flying Broom Women's Communication and Research Association; Women's Freedom and Equality Association (KÖVED); Katre Women's Counseling and Solidarity Association; Roman Rights Association;
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples; Kurdish Centre for Human Rights;
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Ali İsmail Korkmaz Foundation (ALİKEV); Kaos Gay Lesbian Cultural Research and Solidarity Association (Kaos GL); Nilüfer City Council Youth Assembly (NGM); Roma Youth Association; Social Economic Cultural Development Support Association (SEKDER); Society Support Association (TDD); Toy Youth Association; University Queer Studies and LGBTI+ Solidarity Association (UniKuir); Young Lesbian Gay Bisexual Trans Intersex Youth Studies and Solidarity Association (Genç LGBTI+ Derneği); Youth Organizations Forum (GoFor);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Justice for Life; Syrians for Truth and Justice; PÊL- Civil Waves;
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** International Journalists Association; Human Rights Solidarity;
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** EuroMed Rights; Human Rights Association (İnsan Hakları Derneği); Citizens' Assembly - (h)Yd; İHOP;
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** PEN International; PEN Norway;
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** London Advocacy; Human Rights Solidarity;
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Eğitim Reformu Girişimi (Education Reform Initiative); Türkiye Down Sendromu Derneği (The Turkish Down Syndrome Association); Uçan Süpürge Kadın İletişim ve Araştırma Derneği (The Flying Broom Women's Communication and Research Association); Derin Yoksulluk Ağı (Deep Poverty Network); Ceza İnfaz Sisteminde Sivil Toplum Derneği (Civil Society in the Penal System); Romani Godi Roman Hafıza Çalışmaları Derneği (Romani Memory Studies Association); KAOS GL (Kaos Gay and Lesbian Cultural Research and Solidarity Association); İnanç Özgürlüğü Girişimi (Freedom of Belief Initiative);
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Women's Coalition-Turkey; Women for Women's Human Rights; Mor Çatı Women's Shelter Foundation; Association for Struggle

- Against Sexual Violence;
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** University Queer Research and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Intersex Solidarity Association (ÜniKuir); The Advocates for Human Rights;
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** The Asia-Pacific Association of Jehovah's Witnesses; The European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses;
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** The Alliance for Shared Values; Human Rights Solidarity;
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** The Institute for Diplomacy and Economy (instituDE); The Arrested Lawyers Initiative;
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** Civic Space Research Association (Sivil Alan Araştırmaları Derneği); Civil Rights Defenders;
- JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** Italian Federation for Human Rights; the Arrested Lawyers Initiative; Institute for Diplomacy and Economy; the Human Rights Solidarity;
- JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by:** Weltnwälte e.V.; Lawyers in Exile;
- JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by:** Stichting Justice Square; Cross Border Jurists Association;
- JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by:** PÊL- Civil Waves; Syrians for Truth and Justice; Synergy Association for Victims; DAR Association for Victims of Forced Displacement; Justice for Life; Insight; Rights Defense Initiative;
- JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by:** Synergy Association for Victims; DAR Association for Victims of Forced Displacement;
- JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by:** Lawyers in Exile; Weltnwälte e.V.;
- JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by:** Advocates of Silenced Turkey; Embrace Relief Foundation;
- JS34 **Joint submission 34 submitted by:** Justice for Rule of Law ASBL; Volunteer Jurists;
- JS35 **Joint submission 35 submitted by:** The International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute; The Arrested Lawyers Initiative;
- JS36 **Joint submission 36 submitted by:** Solidarity with OTHERS; Intercultural Dialogue Platform;
- JS37 **Joint submission 37 submitted by:** Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression; Dawlaty; Syrians for Truth and Justice; Caesar Families Association; Synergy Association for Victims;
- JS38 **Joint submission 38 submitted by:** Time To Help; BETIAD;
- JS39 **Joint submission 39 submitted by:** Caesar Families Association; Synergy Association for Victims; Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression; Syrians for Truth and Justice;
- JS40 **Joint submission 40 submitted by:** Human Rights Defenders; Aktion für Fluechlingshilfe e.V.;
- JS41 **Joint submission 41 submitted by:** Journalists and Writers Foundation; Alliance for Shared Values;
- JS42 **Joint submission 42 submitted by:** Aktion für Fluechlingshilfe e.V.; Human Rights Defenders;
- JS43 **Joint submission 43 submitted by:** Platform for Independent Journalism (P24); Freemuse;
- JS44 **Joint submission 44 submitted by:** Lawyers for Lawyers; The Law Society of England and Wales; The International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute; The International

- Commission of Jurists;
- JS45 **Joint submission 45 submitted by:** Verein Dejure; Lawyers in Exile; Justice Uphold;
- JS46 **Joint submission 46 submitted by:** Science Justice Conscience Association (BAVDER); Law, Economics and Politics Research Association (HİSAR DER);
- JS47 **Joint submission 47 submitted by:** Association for Solidarity with Refugees (Mülteci-Der); Association for Migration Research (GAR); Human Rights Association; Human Rights Agenda Association (IHGD); Kaos Gay and Lesbian Cultural Research and Solidarity Association (Kaos-GL); Citizens' Assembly (YD); FISA Children Rights Centre;
- JS48 **Joint submission 48 submitted by:** Syrians for Truth and Justice; Justice for Life; PÊL- Civil Waves; Rights Defence Initiative; Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression;
- JS49 **Joint submission 49 submitted by:** Christian Solidarity Worldwide; CSW-Nigeria;
- JS50 **Joint submission 50 submitted by:** International Children's Center (ICC); Human Rights Association (IHD); Turkish Psychological Association; Başak Culture and Art Foundation; Minus 25 Association; KAOS GL; Social Climate Association; FİSA Child Rights Center; Migration and Humanitarian Relief Foundation (GİYAV); International Child Rights Ambassadors Association (ICHILD);
- JS51 **Joint submission 51 submitted by:** Adana Bar Association Disability Rights Commission; Association for Access to the Right to a Fair Trial (AYHED); Denizli Autism Association (DOD); The Barrier-Free Components Federation; Association for Monitoring Equal Rights (ESHİD); The Freedom of Belief Initiative (İÖG); Federation of Caucasian Associations (KAFFED); Abdal Cultural Association (Antalya Branch); Romani Godi-Roman Memory Studies Association; Studies Association (TOCH);
- JS52 **Joint submission 52 submitted by:** Initiative für Flüchtlinge Augsburg; Weltanwältin e.V.;
- JS53 **Joint submission 53 submitted by:** Justice Uphold; Lawyers in Exile; Verein Dejure;
- JS54 **Joint submission 54 submitted by:** Middle East Concern; Open Doors; Association of Protestant Churches (Protestan Kiliseler Derneği); Brazilian Institute of Law and Religion (Instituto Brasileiro de Direito e Religião);
- JS55 **Joint submission 55 submitted by:** Association for Monitoring Equal Rights (ESHİD); Human Rights Association (IHD); Human Rights Agenda Association (IHGD); The Rights Initiative Association; Citizens' Assembly (YD);
- JS56 **Joint submission 56 submitted by:** The Advocates for Human Rights; Women against Violence Europe Network;
- JS57 **Joint submission 57 submitted by:** Cerebral Palsy Children Association; Turkish Spina Bifida Association; Şanlıurfa Spinal Cord Paralytics Association; Bartın Autistic and Disabled Support Education Solidarity Sports Club; PKU Family Association; Rare Diseases Federation; Bir Damla Kan Thalassaemia Association; GAP Special Individuals Support Association; Barrier-Free Life Association; Van Hearing Impaired and Families Association; Elazığ Special Athletes Sports Club; Bursa Down Brotherhood Association; Cizre Disabled Association; Barrier-Free and Happy Life Association; Bursa Autistic Individuals and Their Mothers Solidarity Association; Association of Women with Disabilities; Social Rights and Research Association; Child Culture Association; Neuromuscular Disorders Association of

	Turkey; Sivas All Disabled People Association; Mentally Disabled People Federation; Şanlıurfa Phenylketonuria (PKU) Family Association; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Association; Bionic Ear Children Association; Dyslexia Learning Disability Association; Adıyaman Down Syndrome Association; Samsun Autistic Children Association; Global Entrepreneur Disabled People Association; Tohum Autism Foundation; Barrier-Free Components Federation; Turkish Down Syndrome Association;
JS58	Joint submission 58 submitted by: T.M.C. Asser Instituut; Global Rights Compliance Foundation;
JS59	Joint submission 59 submitted by: International Association for Human Rights Advocacy Geneva; Initiative Genève;
JS60	Joint submission 60 submitted by: Civil Society Development Center Association (STGM); Association for Monitoring Equal Rights (ESHİD);
JS61	Joint submission 61 submitted by: Romani Godi; Roman Hafıza Çalışmaları Derneği (Romani Memory Studies Association).
<i>Regional intergovernmental organization(s):</i>	
CoE	The Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France); Attachments: CPT – The Council of Europe (CoE) European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Report to the Turkish Government on the visit to Turkey carried out by the CPT from 6 to 17 May 2019 (CPT/Inf (2020) 24); ECSR – The CoE European Committee of Social Rights, Conclusions 2020, 2021, 2023 on Türkiye.
OSCE/ODIHR	The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Warsaw (Poland).

³ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

⁴ HRAA, p. 5. See also Maat, p. 8; JS9, para. 7; JS29, para. 36; JS37, p. 13; JS41, p. 10; JS55, p. 10.

⁵ HRAA, p. 5.

- ⁶ Ibid, p. 5. See also JS13, p. 18; JS41, p. 11.
- ⁷ AI, para. 51. See also FWS, para. 16; HRF, para. 40 (d); HRAA, p. 5; Maat, p. 8; JS14, para. 61; JS21, p. 3; JS27, p. 13; JS41, p. 12.
- ⁸ JS41, p. 11.
- ⁹ AI, para. 3. See also ASSEDEL, p. 8; MEDEL, p. 8; JS34, para. 46; JS52, pp. 1 and 6.
- ¹⁰ JS55, p. 12.
- ¹¹ JS58, p. 2.
- ¹² ICAN, p. 1.
- ¹³ OTHERS, para. 6. See also JS2, para. 40 (a); JS46, para. 36 (a); JS53, p. 9.
- ¹⁴ JS27, p. 15. See also AI, para. 50; IHD, para. 34; JS6, para. 4; JS20, p. 8; JS21, p. 8; JS51, para. 10; JS61, para. 42.
- ¹⁵ DOD, p. 6. See also ESHID, paras. 5 and 15; JFW, para. 7. Maat, p. 8; JS14, para. 85; JS51, para. 24.
- ¹⁶ JS1, p. 11. See also URA, para. 33; JS8, p. 11 and para. 34; JS9, p. 12 ; JS17, paras. 42 and 43.
- ¹⁷ JS51, para. 4. See also HREIT, para. 5; JS54, paras. 22–28.
- ¹⁸ NHC, para. 8. See also ODA, para. 20; OSCE/ODIHR, para. 12; JS5, para. 23.
- ¹⁹ JS51, para. 34. See also HREIT, para. 6; JS5, para. 23; JS27, p. 15; JS55, p. 12.
- ²⁰ HREIT, para. 8.
- ²¹ ESHID, para. 48.
- ²² JWF, para. 13. See also JS29, para. 36.
- ²³ SJS, para. 28. See also JS29, para. 36; JS41, p. 10.
- ²⁴ JS8, paras. 5 and 12. See also URA, para. 9.
- ²⁵ JS1, para. 24. See also SRL Swiss, para. 19; URA, para. 4; JS19, para. 6; JS40, para. 21.
- ²⁶ AI, para. 52. See also CPT, p. 3; institUDE, para. 20; SJS, para. 26; JS1, para. 11, JS9, p. 11, JS19, para. 28.
- ²⁷ VOL, para. 29. See also DFJ, para. 25; JS8, p. 10.
- ²⁸ DBA, para. 25 (a).
- ²⁹ AI, para. 40. See also BTF, p. 1.
- ³⁰ JS9, p. 6.
- ³¹ FAIR, para. 6.
- ³² MEDEL, p. 7. See also AYHED, para. 17; Proderechos, para. 6.
- ³³ AI, para. 45. See also MEDEL, p. 8; JS27, p. 13; JS41, p. 10.
- ³⁴ Pugat, p. 6.
- ³⁵ CBJ, p. 5.
- ³⁶ VOL, para. 3. See also CPT, p. 4; DFJ, paras. 4, 8 and 19; EPN, para. 25; JS1, para. 23; JS3, para. 26; JS28, p. 1; JS46, para. 8.
- ³⁷ JS45, p. 1. See also JS53, p. 4.
- ³⁸ DFJ, para. 25. See also JS19, para. 28.
- ³⁹ JS8, para. 16 and p. 10. See also Echo of Silence, p. 4; SRL Swiss, paras. 52 and 53; JS19, para. 28; JS41, p. 11.
- ⁴⁰ DFJ, para. 25. See also TR, para. 27.
- ⁴¹ ECP, para. 1.3.
- ⁴² RIA, p. 6.
- ⁴³ JS31, para. 29. See also JS30, para. 1 and p. 13; JS39, paras. 1-7 and pp. 12-13; JS48, paras. 1-8 and pp. 14 and 15.
- ⁴⁴ JS59, para. 16. See also CBJ, paras. 1 and 2; Collectif DDH, para. 26 ; JS32, p. 10; JS33, p. 2; JS38, para. 11.
- ⁴⁵ JS28, p. 1. See also JS36, para. 28-31; JS42, para. 22.
- ⁴⁶ TTH, para. 10.
- ⁴⁷ JS59, para. 30.
- ⁴⁸ CBJ, p. 5. See also LA, para. 19 (e); MEDEL, p. 8; SJS, para. 32; JS16, p. 25; JS43, para. 40.
- ⁴⁹ JS59, paras. 33, 36 and 38.
- ⁵⁰ JS1, para. 3.
- ⁵¹ JS44, paras. 4 and 5. See also MEDEL, para. 2; JS17, para. 22.
- ⁵² ASSEDEL, p. 4. See also JS1, para. 7.
- ⁵³ JS25, para. 8. See also AI, paras. 4 and 31; ASSEDEL, pp. 4, 5 and 8; Justice Uphold, p. 7; JWF, para. 18; VD, p. 4; JS1, p. 10.
- ⁵⁴ JS53, p. 9.
- ⁵⁵ JS25, para. 24. See also JS17, para. 23; JS27, p. 12; JS35, p. 12; JS55, para. 4.
- ⁵⁶ JS19, para. 7. See also OIAD, para. 7 and p. 9; JS1, para. 13; JS27, p. 13; JS35, p. 12; JS44, paras. 13, 35 and 41 (d).
- ⁵⁷ JS35, p. 12.
- ⁵⁸ JS44, paras. 17, 18 and 41 (h). See also WEV, p. 2; JS27, p. 11.

- ⁵⁹ JS18, p. 6.
- ⁶⁰ MLSA, p. 2.
- ⁶¹ JFW, para. 21. See also AI, para. 6; CoE, p. 2; JS59, para. 45.
- ⁶² JS11, para. 27.
- ⁶³ JS27, p. 16. See also JS16, p. 26.
- ⁶⁴ OSCE/ODIHR, para. 6. See also JS27, p. 15.
- ⁶⁵ İFÖD, p. 6.
- ⁶⁶ JS1, paras. 15 and 16. See also JS26, para. 76.
- ⁶⁷ CoE, p. 3. See also JS21, para. 12.
- ⁶⁸ FAIR, p. 8.
- ⁶⁹ JS27, p. 16. See also JS51, para. 41.
- ⁷⁰ GoFor, para. 7. See also BC, para. 31; SAR, paras. 4, 19 and 46 (a).
- ⁷¹ JFW, para. 25. See also HRD, para. 8.
- ⁷² JS26, para. 78 (a).
- ⁷³ JS60, p. 11. See also JS27, p. 16.
- ⁷⁴ WISE, p. 1.
- ⁷⁵ JS55, p. 13. See also JS5, para. 12; JS54, p. 8.
- ⁷⁶ JS25, p. 4.
- ⁷⁷ COW, para. 24. See also Connection e.V., para. 17; CPTI, para. 1-5; NHC, para. 12; JS14, para. 61; JS25, p. 4.
- ⁷⁸ ESHID, para. 29. See also JS51, para. 33; JS55, para. 40.
- ⁷⁹ TALI, p. 6.
- ⁸⁰ JS49, para. 55.
- ⁸¹ GoFor, para. 17.
- ⁸² JS4, para. 33 (e). See also JS11, para. 74.
- ⁸³ TALI, p. 4.
- ⁸⁴ JS6, para. 40.
- ⁸⁵ JS10, para. 17.
- ⁸⁶ HREIT, para. 19.
- ⁸⁷ CIM, paras. 9 and 12.
- ⁸⁸ Maat, p. 8.
- ⁸⁹ ECSR, p. 3.
- ⁹⁰ CIM, para. 15 (6).
- ⁹¹ JS7, p. 2.
- ⁹² Ibid., p. 4.
- ⁹³ Ibid., p. 6. See also JS14, para. 19.
- ⁹⁴ Ibid., p. 5.
- ⁹⁵ JS1, p. 11.
- ⁹⁶ JS7, p. 8.
- ⁹⁷ CBJ, para. 12.
- ⁹⁸ ECSR, p. 6.
- ⁹⁹ JS20, p. 2.
- ¹⁰⁰ Aktion-Fh, para. 2 and p. 7. See also CBJ, para. 14; JS2, para. 37; JS36, para. 39; JS59, para. 23.
- ¹⁰¹ INS, paras. 19, 29 and 33.
- ¹⁰² ECSR, p. 7. See also JS61, para. 1.
- ¹⁰³ ECSR, p. 7.
- ¹⁰⁴ Ibid., p. 7.
- ¹⁰⁵ FWS, para. 16.
- ¹⁰⁶ SRL Swiss, para. 32.
- ¹⁰⁷ JS57, p. 6.
- ¹⁰⁸ HREIT, para. 34.
- ¹⁰⁹ KGD, para. 14.1. See also JS56, p. 11.
- ¹¹⁰ BC, para. 3.
- ¹¹¹ JFW, para. 32.
- ¹¹² Maat, p. 5.
- ¹¹³ ADO, paras. 24 and 25.
- ¹¹⁴ Ibid., para. 27. See also JS51, para. 71.
- ¹¹⁵ EPN, para. 7.
- ¹¹⁶ FH, para. 37.
- ¹¹⁷ JS13, paras. 23 and 24. See also İHD, para. 30; NHC, para. 3; JS18, para. 13.
- ¹¹⁸ BC, paras. 22 and 37. See also FH, para. 39; JS18, p. 6.
- ¹¹⁹ JS55, p. 10.

- ¹²⁰ Ibid., p. 11.
¹²¹ HRF, para. 30.
¹²² JS21, para. 32. See also JS56, para. 4.
¹²³ JS21, p. 10.
¹²⁴ HRF, para. 30.
¹²⁵ JS50, para. 2.
¹²⁶ JS56, para. 17.
¹²⁷ ECSR, p. 5.
¹²⁸ JS50, p. 2.
¹²⁹ AST, paras. 3 and 9. See also JFW, paras. 29 and 30; VOL, para. 21; YBÖ, para. 11.
¹³⁰ DBA, para. 10 (a) and (b).
¹³¹ JS12, paras. 1 and 2. See also JFW, para. 19; JS12, p. 5; JS20, para. 13; JS27, p. 14.
¹³² JS20, p. 6.
¹³³ RareGen, pp. 1, 5 and 6. See also HREIT, para. 5; JS57, para. 41.
¹³⁴ AYMED, para. 23.
¹³⁵ JS20, paras. 6 and 7.
¹³⁶ JS57, para. 7.
¹³⁷ DOD, p. 2. See also JS51, para. 49.
¹³⁸ JS57, para. 40.
¹³⁹ Ibid., p. 8.
¹⁴⁰ Ibid., paras. 28 and 29.
¹⁴¹ Ibid., p. 2.
¹⁴² ECLJ, paras. 9 and 23.
¹⁴³ ADF International, paras. 23, 25 and 46 (b). See also JS5, para. 7; JS24, p. 12.
¹⁴⁴ JS49, para. 47.
¹⁴⁵ ADO, para. 3. See also JC, para. 21; JS54, p. 8.
¹⁴⁶ JS61, para. 4.
¹⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 8.
¹⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 19.
¹⁴⁹ JS51, para. 9. See also JS61, para. 18.
¹⁵⁰ JS6, para. 2. See also HRF, para. 31; JS22, para. 19.
¹⁵¹ JS22, p. 13. JS60, p. 11.
¹⁵² JS15, para. 5. See also JS47, paras. 35–42.
¹⁵³ JS47, p. 10.
¹⁵⁴ JS15, para. 15. See also JS37, para. 8.
¹⁵⁵ JS15, paras. 19 and 25. See also JS37, para. 14.
¹⁵⁶ JS15, para. 27.
¹⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 14. See also JS37, p. 13.
¹⁵⁸ JS49, para. 51.
¹⁵⁹ RRT, para. 18.
¹⁶⁰ JS47, p. 3.
¹⁶¹ JS27, p. 14.
¹⁶² OSCE/ODIHR, para. 21.
¹⁶³ JS41, p. 12.
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