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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Turkey*

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. It is a summary of 100 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations² and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies³

2. Several stakeholders recommended ratifying ICPPED.⁴ ICJ and HRAA urged ratifying OP-ICESCR.⁵ HRAA, HRW, ICJ, JS3 and JS48 urged ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.⁶ HRAA recommended ratifying the Elements of Crimes, Rules of Procedure and Evidence, and Privileges and Immunities Documents attached to Rome Statute.⁷

3. JS3 and JS45 recommended ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.⁸ HRW, JS40 and JS45 recommended ratifying the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and other international instruments relating to minority rights.⁹ ICAN recommended Turkey to sign and ratify the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.¹⁰ European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) reiterated its recommendation to the Turkish authorities to ratify Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights.¹¹

4. HRW, ESHID and JS33 recommended withdraw the reservation to Article 27 of the ICCPR.¹² HRAA and ESHID recommended lifting the reservations to ICESCR and remove all the reservations and declarations put in to CRC, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC, while HRAA and JS3 recommended lifting the reservation to OP-CRC-IC.¹³

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.



5. HRW, HRAA and JS48 recommended Turkey to lift its geographical limitation to the 1967 Refugee Protocol to the 1951 Refugees Convention.¹⁴ JS37 recommended acceding to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹⁵

6. KYM recommended inviting the Special Rapporteur for Human Rights Defenders and Freedom of Association to visit Turkey.¹⁶ SERA and JS22 recommended authorizing an official visit by the Special Rapporteurs on the right to privacy, and on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism.¹⁷

B. National human rights framework¹⁸

7. AI noted that Turkey has failed to progress with the implementation of many of the recommendations accepted during its previous UPR with rapid deterioration of the human rights situation during the two-year state of emergency (SoE).¹⁹

8. Many stakeholders observed that following the failed coup attempt of 15 July 2016, a three-month SoE was declared, which the government renewed seven times until 18 July 2018. Under the auspices of the SoE, the government introduced a series of legal amendments through emergency Decree-Laws (approximately 32 OHAL) bypassing ordinary legislative procedure, which resulted in permanent changes to the legal framework and system of government and the model of democratic governance. They recommended repealing all legislation and decrees promulgated under the SoE and other legal provisions which arbitrarily restrict human rights, including Law 7145.²⁰

9. Some stakeholders noted that the Ombudsman and the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey did not satisfy the criteria of the Paris Principles and with ECRI's General Policy Recommendations Nos. 2 and 7 in terms of its statute, structure, function, activities, financial and operational independence, its board members' independence and eligibility and their membership, recommending revising its establishing law.²¹ ECRI raised similar concerns and made similar recommendations.²²

10. Many stakeholders recommended Turkey to implement its obligations under the OP-CAT through the creation of a national preventive mechanism tasked with carrying out regular and ad-hoc unannounced visits to all places of detention.²³

11. ECRI repeated its recommendation to entrust a body that is fully independent of the police, other security forces and the prosecution services with the investigation of alleged cases of misconduct by their members, including ill-treatment, giving the Ombudsperson a clear mandate to deal with this issue.²⁴ JS8 and JS39 recommended providing human rights training to the law enforcement officials, prison staff, judges and prosecutors.²⁵

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

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination²⁶

12. JS30 noted that Kurds still faced various forms of discrimination.²⁷ ECRI recommended that the authorities remove from textbooks any racist material or material that encourages stereotypes, intolerance or prejudice against minority groups. It recommended that officials and political leaders at all levels stop using hate speech.²⁸

13. ESHID and JS2 noted that despite Turkey supported recommendations on adopting a comprehensive anti-discrimination law in 2015 UPR cycle, there has been no development since then.²⁹ HRW and JS8 recommended enacting a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.³⁰ ECRI recommended including in the Penal Code a prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin, colour, language, citizenship, sexual orientation and gender identity aimed at combating racism and homo/transphobia; and abolish the restriction in Article 216.³¹

14. OSCE/ODIHR concluded that Turkey's law enforcement agencies have not recorded the bias motivations of hate crimes.³² JS2 and JS27 noted that gender-based violence, hate speech against disadvantaged groups, hate crime and violations of human rights of LGBTI+ persons were still a matter of serious concern and recommended that the provisions of "public order", "public health", "public moral" are not used against LGBTI+ rights defenders and to condemn violence and discrimination against them.³³

*Development, the environment, and business and human rights*³⁴

15. Some stakeholders stated that the right to property was violated by confiscating assets of almost 942 companies (during the SoE, 1767 foundations, unions and federations were closed by decree-laws and 109 dormitories, 934 private schools, 15 universities, 49 medical institutions, 15 news agencies, 20 TV channels, 25 radios, 70 newspapers, 20 periodicals and 29 publish houses were closed) supposedly involved in the failed coup attempt, which had net worth of 20 billion dollars of equity and assets seized and transferred to Saving Deposit Insurance Fund "trustees" by decree-laws. The government also confiscated the assets of NGO's, universities and higher education institutions, foundations, companies, charities, and unions with the claim of being properties of Gülen Movement, regarded as a terrorist organization. The procedures for investigating and confiscating the assets were with no clear court decision. They recommended returning all the assets and provide compensation.³⁵ JS7 and BTHRC noted the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund has unfairly seized the accounts and assets of the Bank's of Asya, depositors and shareholders, jeopardizing the judiciary independence and violating the right to property and personal data.³⁶

16. KYM said that Turkey violated their rights under the Freedom of Information Act, after they were denied access to their case files after terminating its relief efforts and freezing its bank accounts without judicial approval or legal justification.³⁷

*Human rights and counter-terrorism*³⁸

17. AI noted that Turkey accepted recommendations, including to ensure the Penal Code and the Anti-Terrorism Law are consistent with its international obligations. A total of 44,690 people were in prison on "terrorism" related charges, including journalists, political activists, lawyers, academics (including those who signed a peace appeal in 2016), human rights defenders and others following the coup attempt, vastly exceeding the legitimate purpose of investigating those responsible and bringing them to justice.³⁹

18. Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights (the Commissioner) stated that certain criminal provisions on the security of the state and terrorism are prone to arbitrary application due to their vague formulation and overly broad interpretation of the concepts of terrorist propaganda and support for a terrorist organization, including to statements and persons that clearly do not incite violence.⁴⁰ Various stakeholders noted that several provisions of Law no. 3713 concerning membership in and propaganda supporting terrorist organizations, does not define acts that would constitute terrorism, and other key terms are left undefined. Law No. 7145 introduced amendments to several laws for a period of three years, including Anti-Terror Law 3713. They recommended reforming Article 220 (8) of the Penal Code, and reforming Articles 314 and 220 (7)) to prevent violating the legitimate exercise of rights to freedom of expression.⁴¹ Several stakeholders also recommended aligning counter-terrorism laws with international and European human rights standards, to ensure "terrorist acts" are narrowly defined, by amending the definition of "terrorism" in Article 1 and "terrorist" offender, and repealing or amending Articles 6/2 and 7/2 of the Anti-Terrorism Act.⁴² IBAHRC reported that those charged with crimes under the Law 3713 had their visiting rights restricted; and denied health services and access to common space in prisons.⁴³

19. The Commissioner considered that the anti-terror operations in South-Eastern Turkey did not rest on a sufficient legal basis and were characterized by excessive use of force. The Commissioner urged executing the numerous ECTHR judgments.⁴⁴

2. Civil and political rights

*Right to life, liberty and security of person*⁴⁵

20. JS29 was concerned by statements to reinstate the death penalty under the pretext of counter-terrorism efforts. It recommended Turkey to respect its obligations under OP2-ICCPR.⁴⁶

21. AHD/IHD, JS30 and HRFT reported that between Augusts 2015-2016, at least 321 civilians were killed during the curfews and conflicts. The vast majority of the investigations resulted in non-prosecution. They recommended conducting effective investigations into serious allegations of violations of right to life.⁴⁷

22. The Commissioner considered that numerous human rights of a large population in South-Eastern Turkey have been violated in the context of the anti-terrorism operations conducted since August 2015.⁴⁸ ECRI recommended that the Turkish authorities ensure the safety of civilians and that the wounded receive medical treatment when carrying out operations against the PKK.⁴⁹ JS32 and JS42 recommended ending kidnappings and forced disappearances and bringing perpetrators of these crimes accountable and allowing those forcibly taken back to return to where they were kidnapped.⁵⁰

23. AFD, JS12 and JS47 recommended Turkey to condemn torture and ill-treatment, and make those engaging in torture accountable.⁵¹ HRFT recommended conducting investigations in accordance with the Istanbul Protocol and establish an independent unit to investigate complaints against those suspected of torture.⁵²

24. Many stakeholders noted members of the “Gülenist Movement” have faced intense surveillance and harassment by the security forces and more than 50,000 persons were detained and some detainees were subjected to torture.⁵³ SM noted that they were detained for their alleged use of ByLock, an encrypted communications app.⁵⁴ AHR, JS4, JS12 and JS39 recommended revising Articles 23, 25 and 115 of the Law no. 5275 to limit the use of solitary confinement to the conditions outlined in the Nelson Mandela Rules and adopt legal regulations which would safeguard the basic needs of women prisoners in compliance with the UN Beijing Rules.⁵⁵ Stakeholders observed over-crowding in prisons.⁵⁶

25. AFD, ALI and JS12 reported that since the failed coup, approximately 1546 lawyers were prosecuted, 599 arrested and detained arbitrarily, including their lawyers have been arrested themselves or faced intimidation. Bar Associations and Law Societies have been closed, and 14 of the lawyers arrested were presidents (or former presidents) of their respective provincial bar associations, with 311 lawyers convicted and sentenced.⁵⁷

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*⁵⁸

26. Several stakeholders observed an escalation of torture and violence towards detainees while at the same time security personnel who may have committed crimes on behalf of the government, enjoyed immunity from prosecution during and after the attempted coup. They recommended abrogating any provision that grants retroactive immunity from any legal, administrative, financial and criminal liability with respect to the perpetration of acts of torture or other ill-treatment, particularly Emergency Decree-Laws Nos. (667, art. 9(1), 2016), (668 art. 37) and (696 art. 121), and related Articles of the Law No. 4483.⁵⁹ The Commissioner urged Turkey to tackle the numerous root causes of impunity in Turkey.⁶⁰

27. Several stakeholders noted that in May 2017, the government established the “Inquiry Commission on State of Emergency Measures” (the Commission) with Decree-Law no. 685 in order to assess the applications concerning administrative acts which were carried out by the Decree-Laws during the SoE, with appeals of over 130,000 dismissals of civil servants and public officials that followed the attempted coup. The ineffectiveness of this Commission has resulted in dozens of thousands of people not being able to access justice and repair effectively as only 7,600 had their claims accepted.⁶¹ The Venice Commission expressed concern about the basic rights of administrative due process of the public servants dismissed by the decree laws.⁶² JS25 recommended changing the Criminal Judgeships of Peace framework.⁶³

28. AFD, PPJ, JS17 and JS49 observed that even before the coup attempt and subsequent SoE, there were growing concerns about the impartiality of the judiciary in Turkey. Since the coup attempt, there has been an aggressive action towards changing the laws and the legislative structure.⁶⁴

29. Many stakeholders observed an extension of executive control over the judiciary. The justice system lacked any meaningful independence or impartiality. They noted that legal amendments through emergency Decree-Laws came into effect in 2019, which empowered the President to directly appoint members of the judiciary and was implemented immediately. The judiciary has been purged of any perceived government opponents, and replaced with pro-government appointees. As of 20 March 2018, 4239 Judges and Prosecutors, 165 members of Supreme Court and Supreme Court of Public Accounts, 6 members of High Council of Judges and Prosecutors and 2 members of Constitutional Court were summarily dismissed, 3500 of them were arrested, and at least 600 judges and prosecutors have been kept in solitary confinement, leading to fear of reprisals by those still in post. They recommended refraining from actions contrary to the separation of powers and ensuring the independence of the judiciary; and prohibit the executive branch interference with or attempts to exert influence over the judiciary; amending legislation so that the appointment of the judiciary respects the principles of independence and impartiality; and authorizing individual complaints to the Constitutional Court against the decisions of the Council of Judges and Prosecutors.⁶⁵ ICJ and PPJ recommended abolishing Article 26 of Law no. 7145, which extended the emergency powers over judges and prosecutors for a further three years.⁶⁶

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life⁶⁷

30. JS4, JS12 and JS33 noted that the attempted coup has had lasting consequences for religious freedom. Turkey has blamed and named all followers of Fetullah Gülen as part of a terrorist organization. Among over 260,000 inmates, around one-fifth of prison population has been charged with or convicted of terrorism offences today.⁶⁸

31. JS31 and JS41 observed removing person's religious affiliation from the national identity cards, however this information would continue to be present on a chip making people vulnerable to discrimination.⁶⁹ JS40 urged considering that minority status also includes Assyrians, Chaldeans, Protestants and other Non-Muslim.⁷⁰ Several stakeholders noted that restrictions on religious freedom and persecution on the basis of religion have increased since the 2016 coup. Alevis, Protestants, Syriacs, Jehovah's Witnesses, Baha'is and new religions are not considered religious minorities in the laws. State media discriminate against minority religions, who have been deemed agents of the West, which the government suggests was involved in the coup.⁷¹

32. ECRI recommended that the authorities strictly respect their duty of neutrality and impartiality in regulating matters of religion, abolish discriminatory regulations and practices in this regard and expedite the implementation of the related decisions of the ECtHR.⁷²

33. Several stakeholders noted that there was no provision for conscientious objection to the compulsory military service. They commended the ECtHR judgments and recommended repealing Article 318 of the Turkish Criminal Code (TCC) 5237; and recognizing conscientious objection.⁷³

34. Several Stakeholders noted that freedom of expression has deteriorated severely. A crackdown on civic space, media freedom, and a purge of dissenting voices, which escalated in the aftermath of the failed attempted coup, was ongoing and especially in regards to NGO's and media organizations. Counter-terrorism framework was used to restrict free expression, and has facilitated the arbitrary targeting of journalists, activists, and opposition voices, particularly in the Southeast. The government has dismantled free and independent media.⁷⁴ The Venice Commission considered that mass liquidation of media outlets by emergency decree laws was incompatible with Article 10 of the ECHR.⁷⁵

35. Several stakeholders emphasized the need for a complete overhaul of the TCC, and noted that Art. 299 was currently one of the main obstacles against freedom of expression. They recommended that existing legislation is revised, particularly Articles 125 (defamation), 215 (Praising a crime or a criminal), 216 (incitement to hatred), 220 §6 (committing an offence on behalf of a criminal organization) and 220 §7 (aiding and abetting

a criminal organization), 285 and 288 (confidentiality of investigations and attempts to influence the judiciary), 299 (insulting the President), Article 301 (insulting the Turkish nation, institutions of the state), 314 (membership of an armed organization), 318 (discouraging persons from military service). This should take full account of the ECtHR case-law and the Venice Commission relevant opinion. Similarly revising Article 7 §2 the Anti-Terrorism Law (propaganda on behalf of a terrorist organization), and ensure the policy exigencies of the War on Terror do not overshadow the need to protect civil and political rights and civil society.⁷⁶

36. Several stakeholders noted that journalists' imprisonment not only silenced them, but also deprived Turkish citizens of their right to access pluralistic views on issues that could affect their lives. On 29 April 2017, the Turkish government banned access to all language versions of the Wikipedia website after refusing to take down an Article alleging Turkish government support for terrorist groups, according to Turkish authorities.⁷⁷

37. Several stakeholders noted that 18 unions accused of affiliation with the pro-Fethullahist [Gülenist] Terrorist Organization (FETÖ) were closed and all their assets were confiscated violating ILO Convention no. 87 and 98. They recommended repealing legislation and decrees implemented under the SoE and abolish Law 2911.⁷⁸ JS44 noted that union activity, including the right to strike, was limited by law and in practice.⁷⁹

38. KYM recommended taking all necessary measures and adopt legal measures to prevent the punishment of civil society members and immediately prevent and combat hostile attitudes against civil society organizations' members that were linked to Gülen movement, Kurdish and Alevites, and non-Muslim minorities.⁸⁰

39. The Commissioner highlighted that criminal proceedings were conducive to a climate of fear for the very large number of persons who peacefully participated in demonstrations and discouraged the exercise of the right to peaceful assembly.⁸¹

40. SDuB noted that the assemblies of all the oppositions (such as Kurdish political groups, LGBTs, Leftists and Gülenists) were strictly restricted or banned.⁸² ORF recommended regulating the use of force in accordance with international human rights standards in all situations, including in places of detention and during public gatherings.⁸³

41. ESHID observed that Turkey's electoral legislation was not fully harmonized with international standards yet, impeding fair representation and foundation of a pluralistic political environment.⁸⁴ OSCE/ODIHR recommended amending existing legislation to address key shortcomings, and harmonizing all election-related laws to provide a cohesive framework.⁸⁵

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery*⁸⁶

42. JS34 noted that trafficking for sexual purposes was the main form of trafficking in Turkey, which is a destination and a transit country for child victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation. It reported that no progress was made to implement the supported UPR recommendations in combating trafficking against children, as well as protecting the victims. It recommended adopting legal provisions to criminalize all forms of sexual exploitation of children in compliance with international legal standards, specifically sexual exploitation in prostitution, in travel and tourism and online.⁸⁷

*Right to privacy and family life*⁸⁸

43. JS7 and BTHRC reported that all personal data of Bank Asya depositors were seized without a court decision, violating customers' privacy right, protected by Law.⁸⁹ LAG and JS26 recommended reforming the National Intelligence Agency Law (No. 6532), and ensure adequate judicial and political oversight for the security services.⁹⁰ SM noted that despite having the right to privacy protected by the Constitution subsequent articles limited it, allowing for interception of communications. This allowed the government surveillance following the coup attempt. It recommended amending Law No. 5651 to protect the right to privacy online.⁹¹

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work⁹²

44. Several stakeholders stated that at least 152,000 civil servants were expelled, including 107,944 civil servants were part of these export lists attached to “Kanun Hükmünde Kararname”, KHK of the Decree-Law on the SoE, and were arrested for alleged involvement at the coup attempt. With the closure of private institutions such as foundations, trade unions and media companies, 22,474 people were also dismissed.⁹³ ASOCSOLNAC, AI, EPN, JS3 and JS40 noted that 120,000 have not been able to overturn their dismissal they were also publicly labelled as having links to “terrorist” organizations, in lists attached to executive decrees, without any individualized reasoning and their passports have been cancelled. Many are facing destitution and tremendous social stigma. Some of them have been entirely cut off from access to their professions. They recommended abolishing Law No 7145 and reinstating public sector workers; and dismissal be made only following disciplinary process with full procedural safeguards.⁹⁴ Several stakeholders noted that after the coup attempt serious restrictions imposed on freedom of travel, including the cancellation of more than 230 thousand passport by administrative decisions, have been expanded as such which causes systematic arbitrary treatments.⁹⁵

45. DİSK (United Metalworkers' Union) recommended amending trade union legislation in the way that every union can itself freely choose which sectors they want to organize in, and workers be able to join any union they wish without any sectoral restriction.⁹⁶

Right to social security⁹⁷

46. JS38 noted a number of instances where individuals had not been treated according to law in relation to social security retirement among others since 15 July 2016. Many people who served in the public office positions of academician, soldier, police, and teacher over a number of years were dismissed without any concrete justification and without pension, allowing non-payment of severance pay and depriving them of retirement gratuities. It recommended eliminating deprivations of victims granting everyone the right to social security and particularly rights related to retirement and refrain from such unlawful and arbitrary practices.⁹⁸

Right to an adequate standard of living⁹⁹

47. JS3, JS21 and JS46 noted that the arbitrary dismissal of civil servants infringed their right to work and has seriously threatened their right to an adequate standard of living. Across Turkey, large banners displayed in public offices, other public facilities, restaurants and different shops state that “Parallels and sympathizers of parallels [Hizmet Movement] are not allowed inside.” Anyone listed in the decree-laws faces discrimination in the community, loss of prospective employment and social participation. Dismissed public sector workers are barred by decree from employment in private security companies, effectively prohibiting dismissed police and military officials from being employed in similar work or industries in the private sector. Along with their families, dismissed officials have also lost housing and health care benefits connected to their jobs. Unable to earn a living, prevented from seeking employment abroad, as the decrees also cancelled their passports, which seriously threatened the survival of their families.¹⁰⁰

Right to health¹⁰¹

48. JS21 stated that the dismissed public servants, were blocked from accessing their health rights.¹⁰²

49. JS3 stated that the measures undertaken against the alleged members of the Hizmet Movement have had an adverse effect on their health and their family members, and in particular on women and children. The government has cut off disability and social benefits to spouses or children of parents detained/arrested over alleged links to the Movement. Children of individuals perceived close to the Movement are routinely denied health care in hospitals and other health centers.¹⁰³

50. JS35 recommended developing a comprehensive education curriculum and amend Article 6 of the Family Planning Law to remove the “permission” clause for abortion from husbands and guardians.¹⁰⁴

*Right to education*¹⁰⁵

51. Witboek noted that the most detrimental effect of presidential decrees were visible in the field of education. These Decree-Laws have fundamentally damaged educational facilities and in the aftermath of the coup attempt, many teachers and students have been affected profoundly.¹⁰⁶ SAR and JS43 called on other States to extend protections to refugee scholars from Turkey.¹⁰⁷

52. Many stakeholders stated that in aftermath of the coup attempt, private educational institutions known to be close to the Gulen movement were closed, all of their movable properties, buildings and facilities, and assets were confiscated and their properties were transferred to the Maarif Foundation. A total of 54,350 teachers and 10864 assistant personnel and 5342 academic personnel, who worked in private education sector, were dismissed from their duties, violating ILO Convention no. 158. They urged to end the assault on education, both in the country and abroad, and reverse all legal and practical measures.¹⁰⁸

53. Many stakeholders reported that more than 138,000 students and parents were blacklisted, exposing them to allegations of membership in a terrorist organization. Emergency Decree Law no. 672, forcibly shut down, universities and higher education institutions, 15 universities, 934 kindergarten, high schools, 109 student dormitories, 104 foundations and 1125 associations, and 19 unions, without any court orders or investigations, confiscating their assets claiming of being the properties of Gülen Movement which was regarded as a terrorist organization.¹⁰⁹

54. JS24 urged Turkey to close the gender gap in secondary education, prioritize girl's education in the rural areas, and reform education materials and free school books with non-discriminatory discourses in line with the CRC and UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.¹¹⁰

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Women*¹¹¹

55. Several stakeholders reported that there were more than 10,000 women in Turkish prisons, mostly accused with links to Gülen Movement or ethnically Kurdish. They recommended ensuring that no person is detained without probable cause such as family members. They reported on arrests of pregnant and post-partum women and that death and violence against them has increased. They urged releasing them, end the practice of arresting them just before or immediately after giving birth, and improve their detention conditions, such as healthcare and hygiene.¹¹²

56. The Venice Commission welcomed measures taken in the recognition of prevention of violence against women as a priority in the political agenda.¹¹³ GREVIO urged Turkey to ensure the swift and impartial response to cases of domestic and other forms of violence against women.¹¹⁴

57. KAGIDER, HRW and JS40 noted that violence against women remained a serious concern, by failing to fulfill its obligations on gender equality under international conventions and mechanisms. The discourse of social and national values has prevailed against the commitment to equality and human rights. They reported on violence, including deaths due to domestic violence and so-called “honor” killings. They recommended reforming the Penal Code and ending violence against women and forbidding mediation between women and perpetrators.¹¹⁵

58. KAGIDER noted that although women's participation in economic, political and social life has not improved sufficiently to ensure comprehensively women's empowerment. Most of these goals of the National Action Plan on Gender Equality 2015–2020 are still underway to be realized. It observed low participation in political and economic decision-making processes with unfriendly local environment for women. Women's participation to

labor force is 34 percent, the lowest in OECD countries; and women are not economically empowered.¹¹⁶

*Children*¹¹⁷

59. JS47 reported that there were 743 children between 0-6 years and 343 children between 0-3 years in prisons.¹¹⁸ JS24 and JS48 recommended raising the age of criminal responsibility to at least 15 years.¹¹⁹

60. JS24, JS34 and JS48 noted that despite ratifying numerous international conventions protecting children's rights, and supporting 33 recommendations in the Second UPR Cycle concerning children, child rights have not been fully integrated into the national legislation.¹²⁰ JS48 recommended harmonizing national legislation with the CRC and its protocols.¹²¹

61. JS24 and JS34 noted that Turkey had one of the highest rates of child marriage in Europe despite the Turkish Civil Code setting the legal age of marriage at 18 years for both men and women. They recommended amending legal provision to ensure no legal gaps such as those in Article 128, and prohibiting forced and child marriage.¹²² JS34 noted that Syrian child refugees were vulnerable to unofficial religious marriage.¹²³

62. GIEACPC and JS48 recommended banning corporal punishment in all settings. They urged enacting legislation to explicitly prohibit this practice.¹²⁴

*Persons with disabilities*¹²⁵

63. ESHID reported that Turkey failed to fulfil many obligations arising from the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The policies on disability are formed on the axis of medical and charity approach.¹²⁶ ESHID and JS40 recommended harmonizing domestic law with the CRPD and repealing the discriminatory provisions contained in Article 74 (e) of the Law No. 5174 and Article 8 (g) of the Law No. 2802, and other laws.¹²⁷

64. JS40 recommended opening all closed institutions hosting persons with disabilities for independent monitoring.¹²⁸

65. JS24 recommended adopting, implementing and monitoring a new integrated and participatory strategy at the national and provincial levels to support for independent living of children with disabilities.¹²⁹

*Minorities*¹³⁰

66. JAI, JS30, IAPD and MAAT noted that the issue of oppression of minorities in Turkey was still ongoing, especially with the exposure of many ethnic Kurdish minorities to violations. Turkish authorities exercised a number of policies against minorities, including the imposition of the state language, preventing them from speaking in their Kurdish language, and discriminating them in employment opportunities and universities. In addition to the marginalization of the Kurdish areas in the absence of development and rehabilitation processes; control taken over 94 Kurdish municipalities; suspension of local democracy; preventing them from free political expression; absence of a constitution guaranteeing their basic rights; and absence of a culture of coexistence. They recommended Turkey to stop discriminatory practices in Diyarbakir.¹³¹

67. JS30 noted that Kurds were also prevented from accessing education in their mother tongue in the public-school system, and faced restrictions on their right to broadcast in their own languages.¹³²

*Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers*¹³³

68. DİSK noted a growing number of refugees and migrant workers both because of the conflict in Syria and because many workers migrate to work in Turkey. It recommended Turkey to create a mechanism whereby migrant workers can complain about violations of their most basic rights or crimes committed against them without fear of deportation and ensure that, regardless of their work status, can join unions or form associations.¹³⁴

69. IBAHRC welcomed the Constitutional Court judgment on the recall of the suspensive effect of the annulment actions in deportation cases. It recommended implementing in practice procedural guarantees for the principle of non-refoulment.¹³⁵

70. JS24, HRW and JAI noted that Turkey continued to host the world's largest number of refugees and asylum seekers, around 3.5 million. Since November 2017, ten provinces have suspended registration of Syrian asylum seekers. A migration deal with the EU, which offered aid in exchange for preventing onward migration to the EU, has contributed to Turkey's long-standing policy of closing the Syrian border. They reported high rates of child labor and large numbers of child refugees and asylum seekers not attending school. They recommended adopting policies to end root causes of child labour including poverty reduction strategies and re-open its border with Syria to asylum seekers and swiftly register them.¹³⁶

*Stateless persons*¹³⁷

71. OTHERS and JS37 reported that in around 20 countries, Turkish citizens experienced violations of rights in consulates in violation of the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. OTHERS documented cases of Consulates informing citizens that their passports were canceled and trying convincing them to return on one-way travel documents. Additionally, citizens applying to the Consulates for renewing their expired or out-of-page passports were not extended or renewed. Since passport and identity cards are not issued to newborn children, they might become stateless.¹³⁸

72. JS48 documented cases of Turkish citizens accused of being associated with "Hizmet movement" living abroad, who were not able to transfer their citizenship to their children because of the denial of consular services. It recommended providing citizenship to all babies born to Turkish citizens.¹³⁹

73. JS37 reported that failure to cooperate with a criminal investigation carried deprivation of nationality and children born to Syrian refugees face risk of statelessness. It recommended issuing birth certificates, national identification and passports, and addressing barriers to accessing birth registration.¹⁴⁰

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AFD	Advocates for Dignity, Geneva (Switzerland);
AHR	Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
IAPD	The International Alliance for Peace and Development, Geneva (Switzerland);
Akyazili	Stichting Akyazili Nederland, Akyazili, Rotterdam, (Netherlands);
ASOCSOLNAC	Asociacion Educacion, Social y Cultural Sol Naciente, Lima, (Peru);
AST	Advocate of Silenced Turkey, Wayne NJ. (United States of America);
DİSK	Birleşik Metal İşçileri Sendikası (United Metalworkers' Union), İzmir (Turkey);
BTHRC	Blue Tulip Human Rights Center, Virginia (United States of America);
CSW	Christian Solidarity worldwide, Surrey, New Malden (United Kingdom);
EAJW	The European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses, Kraainem (Belgium);
Embrace Relief	KYM (Kym Yok Mu) Fairfield, NJ, (United States of America);
EPN	European Professionals Network, Brussels (Belgium);
ESHID	Association for Monitoring Equal Rights (AMER)/ (Eşit Haklar İçin İzleme Derneği - ESHİD), Istanbul (Turkey);
Freemuse	Freemuse, Copenhagen (Denmark);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporate Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Global Unions	International Transport Workers' Federation, (ITUC, ITF, IUF & EI) London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HRAA	Human Rights Agenda Association (HRAA/iHGD) İzmir (Turkey);
HRFT	Human Rights Foundation of Turkey , Ankara (Turkey);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
Huddled Masses	Huddled Masses, DES PLAINES, IL (United States of America);
IAHRA	International Association for Human Rights Advocacy (IAHRA GENEVA), Geneva (Switzerland);
IBAHRC	Istanbul Bar Association Human Rights Centre , Istanbul (Turkey);
ICAN	International Campaign to abolish nuclear Weapon, Geneva, (Switzerland);
ICJ	International Commission of Jurists, Geneva, (Switzerland);
IFOR	International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Geneva (Switzerland);
IHD/AHD	Human Rights Association (İnsan Hakları Derneği - İHD), Ankara (Turkey);
ICC	Istanbul Cultural Center GA, Georgia (United States of America);
IAI	Just Atonement Inc. New York (United States of America);
KAGIDER	Women Entrepreneurs Association of Turkey, Istanbul (Turkey);
KYM	KYM, International, Brussels-Haren, (Belgium);
LAG	London Advocacy , London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
MAAT	Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
MLSA	Media and Law Studies Association, Istanbul (Turkey);
ORF	The Omega Research Foundation, Manchester (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
OTHERS	OTHERS AISBL, Solidarity with others, Brussels (Belgium);
PPJ	Platform for Peace and Justice (PPJ), Brussels (Belgium);
ARI	Hak İnisiyatifi (Association of Rights Initiative) RI-Rights Initiative, Ankara (Turkey);
SAR	Scholars at Risk Network, New York (United States of America);
SCF	Stockholm Center for Freedom, Stockholm (Sweden);
SDuB	The Dialogue and Education Foundation (Stiftung Dialog und Bildung), Berlin, (Germany);
SERA	Foundation SERA (Stiftung für Erziehung, Ausbildung und Integration / Foundation for Education, Training and Integration), Zürich (Switzerland);
SM	Small Media, London (United Kingdom);
IPN	IPN-Stichting, Integratie and Participate Nieuwkomers, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
STOP RH	Collectif victims de la repression hizmet, Paris (France);
ALI	The arrested lawyers initiative (THE ALI), Brussel (Belgium);
TUSKON EU	TUSKON EU, Zaventem, (Belgium);
VT	Verzweigen Turkije, Capelle aan den IJssel, Rotterdam (Netherlands);
WITBOEK	Stichting Witboek, Amsterdam (Netherlands).
<i>Joint submissions:</i>	
JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Advocates for Justice and Human Rights & Lawyer Rights Watch Initiative, Simpsonville (United States of America);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: ERA – LGBTI Equal Rights Association for Western Balkans and Turkey; Kaos Gay and Lesbian Cultural Research and Solidarity Association (Kaos GL); Red Umbrella; Social Policies, Gender Identity, and Sexual Orientation Studies Association (SPoD), Belgrade (Serbia);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: The Alliance for Shared Values (AfSV); and The Journalists and Writers Foundation (JWF), New York (United States of America);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Victim Educators Platform; Human Rights Defenders e.V, Cologne (Germany); and Victim Laborers Platform, Warsaw (Poland);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Human Rights Defenders e.V, Cologne (Germany); Victim Educators Platform; and Victim Laborers Platform, Warsaw (Poland);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Victim Laborers Platform,

	Warsaw (Poland); Human Rights Defenders e.V, Cologne (Germany); and Victim Educators Platform;
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Advocates of Silenced Turkey (AST), New Jersey (United States of America); and Betiad, Brussel (Belgium);
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: Advocates of Silenced Turkey (AST), New Jersey (United States of America); World Affairs Council; Wayne (United States of America);
JS9	Joint submission 9 submitted by: ARTICLE 19, P24, PEN International, English PEN, Reporters Sans Frontiers (RSF), International Press Institute (IPI), Freemuse, Copenhagen (Denmark); European Centre for Press and Media Freedom (ECPMF), IFEX and Norsk PEN, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS10	Joint submission 10 submitted by: Interkultureller Dialog e.V. (ikult e.V.); and Academics at Risk, Cologne (Germany);
JS11	Joint submission 11 submitted by: Forum für Interkulturellen Dialog e.V. (FID) Gerbermühlstraße Frankfurt am Main ; Initiative für Menschenrechte und Freiheit (IHRF) , Frankfurt, (Germany);
JS12	Joint submission 12 submitted by: International Coalition of Legal Organisations; The Law Society of England and Wales; International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute; Bar Human Rights Committee of England & Wales; Conseil National des Barreaux; European Association of Lawyers for Democracy and World Human Rights; Lawyers for Lawyers; Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada; Norwegian Bar Association; Human Rights Committee; International Observatory of Endangered Lawyers; Paris Bar, Human Rights Institute; German Bar Association, Human Rights Committee; Geneva Bar Association, Human Rights Commission; Abogacía Española – Consejo General; UIA – International Association of Lawyers, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS13	Joint submission 13 submitted by: The World Evangelical Alliance (WEA),), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Baptist World Alliance (BWA), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); and The <i>Protestan Kiliseler Derneği</i> (Association of Protestant Churches – Turkey), Geneva (Switzerland);
JS14	Joint submission 14 submitted by: EPN (European Professionals Network); Others, Schaerbeek, Brussels (Belgium);
JS15	Joint submission 15 submitted by: Human Rights Defenders (HRD), Cologne (Germany); Lilia Platforma Kobiet, Cologne (Germany);
JS16	Joint submission 16 submitted by: Medical Academy and Care envy, Ludwigshafen am Rhein (Germany); Gesellschaft für Dialog BW, Stuttgart (Germany); Die Initiative Miteinander in Esslingen, Esslingen (Germany);
JS17	Joint submission 17 submitted by: The Dialogue and Education Foundation (Stiftung Dialog und Bildung), Berlin, (Germany); and Human Rights Defenders e.V , Cologne (Germany);
JS18	Joint submission 18 submitted by: Human Rights Defenders (HRD), Cologne (Germany); Lilia Platforma Kobiet Cologne (Germany); Victim Laborors Platform, Cologne (Germany);
JS19	Joint submission 19 submitted by: Advocates of Silenced Turkey, Wayne, NJ. (United States of America), Idizem e.V., Munich (Germany), Mürüvvet , Göttingen (Germany);
JS20	Joint submission 20 submitted by: Advocates of Silenced Turkey, (AST), New Jersey (United States of America) and DIALOGUNAMS, Riga, (Latvia);
JS21	Joint submission 21 submitted by: Victim Laborors

- Platform, (Germany); Human Rights Defenders (HRD), and Victim Educators Platform, Cologne (Germany);
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** The Open Dialogue Foundation (ODF), Warsaw (Poland); The Arrested Lawyers Initiative (ALI); The Human Rights Defenders (HRD), Cologne (Germany);
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** Federation Etude Plus Paris (France); Advocates of Silenced Turkey (AST), New Jersey (United States of America);
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** Partnership Network for Preventing Violence Against Children: 1. Ali İsmail Korkmaz Foundation 2. Mother Child Education Foundation 3. Ankara Bar Association Child Rights Center 4. Ankara Hitit Youth and Sports Club 5. Ankara University Faculty of Medicine Child Protection Center 6. Mother and Infant Health Foundation 7. Başak Culture and Art Foundation 8. Another School is Possible Association 9. Turkish Association for Infant Mental Health 10. Children of One World 11. Bursa Bar Association Child Rights Center 12. İstanbul Bilgi University Children's Studies Unit 13. Civil Society Association in Penal System 14. Association for Supporting Contemporary Life 15. Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence 16. Child Mental Health and Guidance Association 17. Children Under Same Roof Association 18. Association of Pediatric Nurses 19. Association for Protection of Children, Women and Families Association 20. Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Association 21. Association for the Support of Child Protection Centers 22. Child Foundation 23. Child and Information Safety Association 24. Diyarbakır Bar Association 25. Down Syndrome Association 26. Union of Educators Solidarity 27. Education Reform Initiative 28. Adolescent Health Association 29. The Idea and Arts Workshop Association 30. Below 25 Association 31. Gaziantep Bar Association Child Rights Center 32. Gazi University Child Protection Center 33. Youth for the Future Association 34. Youth Access Association 35. Young Life Foundation 36. Youth Services Center 37. Migration and Humanitarian Aid Fund 38. Turkish Society of Public Health Specialists 39. Humanist Group Association 40. Support to Life Association 41. Life is in Your Hands Youth Academy Association 42. Human Rights Association 43. İstanbul Bar Association Child Rights Center 44. İzmir Bar Association Child Rights Center 45. Development Workshop Cooperative 46. KAMER Foundation 47. Kaos GL Cultural Research Association 48. Black Sea Provinces Women Platform Samsun Association 49. Black Sea Provinces Women Platform Trabzon Association 50. Foster Family, Adoption Association 51. Culture City Foundation 52. Marmara University Child Protection Implementation and Research Center 53. Mor Salkım Women's Solidarity Association 54. Colourful Hopes Association 55. Children First Association 56. Solidarity with Freedom-Deprived Juvenile 57. Sabancı University Gender Forum 58. Sakarya Bar Children's Rights Commission 59. SANAD Organization 60. Turkish Society of Social Workers 61. Sulukule Volunteers Association 62. Tarlabası Community Center 63. Tohum Autism Foundation 64. Social Awareness and Anti-Violence Association 65. Social Rights and Research Association 66. Turkish Foundation of Freedom to Children 67. Turkish Association for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 68. TEGV Educational Volunteers Foundation of Turkey 69. Turkish Education Union 70. Youth Solidarity Association of Turkey 71. Youth Federation of Turkey 72. Children in Need of Protection Foundation of Turkey 73. Turkey Disabled Association 74.

- Tuvana Education Foundation for Children 75. Psychiatric Association of Turkey 76. Turkish Psychological Counseling and Guidance Association 77. Turkish Psychologists Association 78. TurkMSIC Turkish Medical Student's International Committee 79. SS. Life Women Environment and Culture Co-Op 80. Flying Baloon Child and Youth Association 81. Flying Broom Women's Communication and Research Association 82. International Children Center 83. YÖRET-Foundation for Promotion of Guidance and Counselling in Higher Education Network Members: 84. Lawyers Network for Children 85. Network for Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children – CSEC Network Observer Members: 86. Polatlı Duatepe Education, Culture, Art and Youth Association 87. Child Rights Association 88. Youth Idea Association 89. Malatya Association of Persons Leaving Orphanages 90. Creative Excellent Sustainable Innova, Ankara (Turkey);
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** Universal Rights Association (URA), Pretoria (South Africa); International Association for Human Rights Advocacy in Geneva (IAHRA GENEVA) Geneva (Switzerland); Social Justice Advocacy Campaign (SOJAC); Pretoria (South Africa);
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** International Observatory of Human Rights (IOHR); The Press Emblem Campaign (PEC); London Advocacy (LA), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** Front Line Defenders; International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), Geneva (Switzerland); Kaos GL Cultural Research and Solidarity Association ("Kaos GL Kültürel Araştırmalar ve Dayanışma Derneği"); Truth Justice Memory Center ("Hakikat Adalet Hafıza Merkezi"); Netherlands Helsinki Committee; Association for Monitoring Equal Rights ("Eşit Haklar için İzleme Derneği"); Blackrock, county Dublin (Ireland);
- JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by:** Lawyers in Exile Zaventem (Belgium); Universal Rights Association (URA), Pretoria (South Africa);
- JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by:** The Advocates for Human Rights; and the World Coalition against the Death Penalty, Minneapolis, (United States of America);
- JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by:** London legal group; The Turkey Human Rights Litigation Support Project, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by:** European Baptist Federation (EBF), Baptist World Alliance (BWA), Amsterdam (Netherlands); London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by:** Human Rights Institute for Peace and Freedom; La Plataforma Pro Derechos y Libertades, Madrid (Spain);
- JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by:** ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland); Southern Baptist Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission; International Religious Freedom Roundtable; Religious Freedom Institute; Jubilee Campaign; In Defense of Christians; Russian Orthodox Autonomous Church of America; Red Eagle Enterprises; National Youth Council of Nigeria; Plateau State Youth Council; Citizen Power Initiatives for China; Center for Pluralism; International Christian Concern; Law and Liberty International; The Council of The Ethnic Peoples and Religions of Vietnam; Human Rights Without Frontiers (Brussels); International Christian Foundation for Democracy; Faith & Liberty; The Association Against Religious Persecution; The Good Friday National Holiday Campaign; International Committee on Nigeria; Advocates for the Nation, Nepal; Institute on Religion and Democracy; Junior Sacerdotal Council of Caodai Religion; and St. Charles Institute, Geneva (Switzerland);

JS34	Joint submission 34 submitted by: Network Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children/ECPAT Turkey Ankara (Turkey); and ECPAT International, Bangkok (Thailand);
JS35	Joint submission 35 submitted by: Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights, Ottawa (Canada); and Youth Approaches To Health Association (Y-PEER Turkey) Ankara (Turkey);
JS36	Joint submission 36 submitted by: Platform for independent journalism (P24); Istanbul (Turkey); and Freemuse, Copenhagen (Denmark);
JS37	Joint submission 37 submitted by: Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion; and European Network on Statelessness, Eindhoven (Netherlands);
JS38	Joint submission 38 submitted by: Mangfaldhuset, Oslo (Norway); Hand in hand for women; Dialogslussen, Gothenburg (Sweden); Plattformen, Stockholm (Sweden);
JS39	Joint submission 39 submitted by: Foundation for Society and Legal Studies (TOHAV); Lawyers for Freedom Association (LFA) ; Civil Society in the Penal System (CISST); Beyoglu/Istanbul, (Turkey);
JS40	Joint submission 40 submitted by: Human Rights Joint Platform (IHOP), Ankara (Turkey); Association for Monitoring Equal Rights; Rights Initiative Association (ARI); Human Rights Association; Human Rights Agenda Association; Citizens Association; Amnesty International Turkey, Istanbul (Turkey);
JS41	Joint submission 41 submitted by: Norwegian Helsinki Committee; The Freedom of Belief Initiative (İnanç Özgürlüğü Girişimi); Oslo, (Norway); and Forum 18, Oslo (Norway);
JS42	Joint submission 42 submitted by: SERA (Stiftung für Erziehung, Ausbildung und Integration / Foundation for Education, Training and Integration Zürich, (Switzerland); and IAHR Geneva (International Association for Human Rights Advocacy in Geneva) Geneva (Switzerland);
JS43	Joint submission 43 submitted by: SERA (Stiftung für Erziehung, Ausbildung und Integration / Foundation for Education, Training and Integration), Zürich, (Switzerland); and IAHR Geneva, International Association for Human Rights Advocacy, Geneva (Switzerland);
JS44	Joint submission 44 submitted by: EuroMed Rights; Human Rights Association (İnsan Hakları Derneği - İHD) Ankara, (Turkey); Citizens Assembly – Yurttaşlık Derneği, Copenhagen (Denmark);
JS45	Joint submission 45 submitted by: International Association for Human Rights Advocacy (IAHRA GENEVA) Genève (Switzerland); ; London Advocacy (LAG); London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS46	Joint submission 46 submitted by: The Arrested Lawyers Initiative (ALI), Brussel (Belgium); and the London Advocacy(LAG) ; London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS47	Joint submission 47 submitted by: Coalition of NGOs Mozambique, Foundation Marcelino Dos Santos; Peace Islands Association; Association Development of Investments and Businesses, Maputo (Mozambique);
JS48	Joint submission 48 submitted by: Human Rights Defenders (HRD), Cologne (Germany); London Advocacy (LAG), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS49	Joint submission 49 submitted by: La Plataforma Pro Derechos y Libertades; Human Rights Institute for Peace and Freedom, Madrid (Spain).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

CoE

The Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France);

Attachments:

(CoE-Commissioner Commissioner for Human Rights)
Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights,
Memorandum on freedom of expression and media freedom in
Turkey, and Memorandum on the Human Rights Implications
of Anti-Terrorism Operations in South-Eastern Turkey,
following a visit to Turkey from 6 to 14 April 2016.
Memorandum on the human rights implications of the
measures taken under the state of emergency in Turkey,
following a visit to Ankara between 27 and 29 September
2016;

GREVIO's (Baseline) Evaluation Report on legislative and
other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council
of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence
against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)
Turkey, Group of Experts on Action against Violence against
Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO),
GREVIO/Inf(2018)6 and Recommendation on the
implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on
Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and
Domestic Violence by Turkey, The Committee of the Parties
to the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence
against Women and Domestic Violence, IC-CP/Inf(2019)2;
(CoE-GRECO) – Group of States against Corruption, Fourth
Evaluation Round, Corruption prevention in respect of
members of parliament, judges and prosecutors, Adopted by
GRECO at its 77th Plenary Meeting, GrecoRC4(2017)16;
European Committee of Social Rights Conclusions 2018,
Turkey, March 2018; European Commission for Democracy
Through Law (Venice Commission), Opinion on the
Provisions of the Emergency Decree Law N° 674 Of 1
September 2016 Which Concern The Exercise Of Local
Democracy In Turkey, adopted by the Venice Commission at
its 112th Plenary Session, (Venice, 6-7 October 2017), CDL-
AD(2017)021; and Opinion on the amendments to the
Constitution adopted by the Grand National Assembly, On 21
January 2017, and to be submitted to a National Referendum
on 16 April 2017, adopted by the Venice Commission at its
110th Plenary Session, (Venice, 10-11 March 2017) No.
875/2017, CDL-AD(2017)005; and Opinion on Emergency
Decree Laws Nos. 667-676 adopted following the failed coup
of 15 July 2016 Adopted by the Venice Commission at its
109th Plenary Session (Venice, 9-10 December 2016), No.
865 / 2016, CDL-AD(2016)037; Opinion on the suspension of
the second paragraph of Article 83 of the Constitution
(Parliamentary Inviolability) Adopted by the Venice
Commission at its 108th Plenary Session (Venice, 14-15
October 2016), No. 858 / 2016, CDL-AD(2016)027; and
Opinion on the Legal Framework Governing Curfews adopted
by the Venice Commission at its 107th Plenary Session
(Venice, 10-11 June 2016), No. 842 / 2016, CDL-
AD(2016)010; and Opinion on the measures provided in the
recent Emergency Decree Laws with respect to freedom of the
media adopted by the Commission at its 110th Plenary Session
(Venice, 10-11 March 2017), No. 872 / 2016, CDL-
AD(2017)007; and Opinion on Law No. 5651 On regulation
of publications on the internet and combating crimes
committed by means of such publication (“THE INTERNET
LAW”) adopted by the Venice Commission at its 107th
Plenary Session (Venice, 10-11 June 2016), No. 805 / 2015,
CDL-AD(2016)011; and OPINION ON ARTICLES 216, 299,
301 AND 314 of the Penal Code of Turkey, adopted by the

Venice Commission at its 106th Plenary Session (Venice, 11-12 March 2016), No. 831/2015, CDL-AD(2016)002; Opinion on the Duties, Competences and Functioning of the Criminal Peace Judgeships adopted by the Venice Commission at its 110th Plenary Session (Venice, 10-11 March 2017), No. 852 / 2016, CDL-AD(2017)004; and European Commission For Democracy Through Law (Venice Commission) OSCE, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), Turkey Joint Opinion on Amendments to the electoral legislation and related “Harmonisation Laws” adopted in March and April 2018, Adopted by the Council for Democratic Elections at its 64th meeting (Venice, 13 December 2018) and by the Venice Commission at its 117th Plenary Session (Venice, 14-15 December 2018), Venice Commission Opinion No. 926/2018, ODIHR Opinion No. ELE-TUR/340/2018, CDL-AD(2018)031; (CoE-CPT) Report to the Turkish Government on the visit to Turkey carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment from 28 to 29 April 2016, CPT/Inf (2018) 11; and Report to the Turkish Government on the visit to Turkey carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) from 16 to 23 June 2015, CPT/Inf (2017) 32; (CoE-ECRI) European Commission against Racism and Intolerance report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of Turkey subject to interim follow-up adopted on 3 April 2019, CRI(2019)27; ECRI Report on Turkey (fifth monitoring cycle), Adopted on 29 June 2016, CRI(2016)37.

OSCE-ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Warsaw (Poland).

² 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.

³ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.1–5, 148.52–55, 149.1–2, 149.12 and 150.1–10, 151.1–11, 151.21 and 151.26–27.

⁴ ARI, page 4, HRFT, page 3, ICJ, page 4, LAG, page 6, JS3, page 16, JS32, page 11, JS40, page 8 and JS42, page 8.

- ⁵ ICJ, page 4 and HRAA, page 4.
- ⁶ HRAA, page 4, HRW, page 5, ICJ, page 4, JS3, page 16 and JS48, page 2.
- ⁷ HRAA, page 4.
- ⁸ JS3, page 16 and JS45, page 11.
- ⁹ HRW, page 6, JS40, page 10 and JS45, page 11.
- ¹⁰ ICAN, page 1.
- ¹¹ ECRI_2016_37_Turkey.pdf, para 2
- ¹² HRW, page 6, ESHID, page 4 and JS33, page 12.
- ¹³ ESHID, page 4, HRAA, page 4 and JS3 page 16.
- ¹⁴ HRAA, page 4, HRW, page 8 and JS48, page 8.
- ¹⁵ JS37, page 7.
- ¹⁶ KYM, page 9.
- ¹⁷ SERA, page 5 and JS22, page 10.
- ¹⁸ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.6–7, 148.9, 148.18, 148.20–27, 148.29, 148.31–33, 148.37–38, 148.50–51, 148.81, 149.11 and 150.29.
- ¹⁹ AI, page 1.
- ²⁰ AI, page 1, CSW, page 1, ICJ, page 2 and 4, LAG, pages 3 and 7, PPJ, page 8, Witboek, page 1, JS3 pages 1-3 and 17, JS9, page 1, JS12, pages 1-2, JS20, page 11, JS36, pages 3-4 and 20, JS40, page 3, JS46, page 4.
- ²¹ AHD/IHD page 6, HRW, pages 4-5, HRFT, page 2, JS2, page 5 and 14 and JS45, page 3. See also A/HRC/29/15, 13 April 2015, paragraphs 148.20, 148.23–148.26.
- ²² ECRI_2019_27_Turkey.pdf, page. 7.
- ²³ AHD/IHD page 6, HRAA, page 4, HRW, pages 4-5, HRFT, page 2, IAPD, pages 4 and 7-8, MAAT, page 6, JS39, page 10 and JS42, page 8.
- ²⁴ ECRI_2016_37_Turkey.pdf, para. 95.
- ²⁵ JS8, page 7 and JS39, pages 2-3. See also A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.50 and 149.2.
- ²⁶ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.10, 148.16–17, 148.18, 148.56, 148.131, 148.148–149, 150.12, 150.24–28 and 150.30–34.
- ²⁷ JS30, page 4.
- ²⁸ ECRI_2016_37_Turkey.pdf, paras. 38 and 88.
- ²⁹ ESHID, page 3 and JS2, pages 1-2. Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, A/HRC/29/15, 13 April 2015, paragraphs 148.16–148.17, 150.24–150.25, 150.27, 150.30, 150.32, 150.34, 150.46.
- ³⁰ HRW, pages 3-4 and JS8, page 7.
- ³¹ ECRI_2016_37_Turkey.pdf, paras. 11, 27 and 105.
- ³² OSCE/ODIHR, pages 4-5. HRW, pages 3-4 and JS8, page 7.
- ³³ JS2, pages 13-14 and JS27, page 11.
- ³⁴ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.62.
- ³⁵ AFD, page 5-6, BTHRC, page 3, Global Unions (ITF), pages 2, 4-6, JS6, pages 1 and 4, JS7, page 7, JS10, pages 2-5, JS18, pages, 2-6, JS21, pages 8, 10-12, JS44, page 6, JS46, pages 2-3 and IPN, pages 2-7 and 8. As of May 2019, 126,600 applications had been made, of which 70,406 had been reviewed and only 5,250 had led to a reinstatement. 65,156 complaints were rejected and 55,714 applications were pending.
- ³⁶ BTHRC, page 3 and JS7, page 7.
- ³⁷ Embrace Relief, page 4 and KYM, page 9.
- ³⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 149.46, 150.22, 150.52, and 151.24–25.
- ³⁹ AI, page 1-5 and 7.
- ⁴⁰ CommDH_2017_29_Turkey.pdf, para 44 and CommDH_2017_13_Turkey.pdf, para. 42 and CommDH_2017_5_Turkey.pdf, para. 136.
- ⁴¹ AHR, page 6, AHD/IHD pages 3 and 6, STOP RH, pages 1-3, JS4, pages 1 and 2-3, JS9, pages 3-4, JS12, pages 2, 7-8 and 12, JS22, page 11, JS26, pages 10-13, JS29, pages 1,2 and 5, JS33, pages 2-9, JS36, pages 20-21, and JS44 pages 8-10. Article 7(2) of the Anti-Terrorism Law prescribes one to five years' imprisonment for those who make 'propaganda of a terrorist organization by justifying or praising or inciting the terrorist organizations'. The provision also increases the punishment by half for "propaganda" expressed via press and publication. Decree No. 667 (23 July 2016) enabled the confiscation of passports of anyone under investigation of terrorism or posing a threat to national security, and, following the issuance of Decree No. 672 of 24 October 2016, their spouses and partners. It further allowed for communications between detainees and their legal counsel to be monitored at the request of prosecutors, and for legal counsel to be replaced by the authorities. Decrees No. 668 (27 July 2016), extended the period under which individuals could be detained without charge from 48 hours to 30 days (later reduced to 12 days) and restricted detainees' access to legal counsel, including by extending the period before which they must have access to a lawyer to five days. It granted law enforcement extensive powers to search properties, including law firms, without prior judicial authorization, and to confiscate broadly defined suspicious materials.

- ⁴² AHR, page 6, AHD/IHD pages 2-3 and 6, AI, page 6, Freemuse, pages 5 and 7, ICJ, page 4, MAAT, page 6, MLSA, pages 3 and 8, STOP RH, pages 1-3, JS3, pages 15 and 17, JS4, pages 2-3, JS8, page 7, JS12, 7-8 and 11, JS22, page 11, JS26, pages 10-13, JS9, pages 3-4, JS27, page 10, JS29, pages 1,2 and 5, JS30, pages 6, 13, JS33, pages 2-9, JS36, pages 12, 20-21 and 17 and JS44, page 8-10 and 12. CommDH_2017_5_Turkey.pdf, para 136
- ⁴³ IBAHRC, page 1.
- ⁴⁴ CommDH_2017_29_Turkey.pdf, paras. 44 and CommDH_2017_13_Turkey.pdf, para. 42 and CommDH_2017_5_Turkey.pdf, para. 136.
- ⁴⁵ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.11–12, 148.15, 148.19, 148.41, 148.83–86, 148.90–94, 148.102, 148.111, 148.152, 149.6, 149.8–9, 149.11, 149.21, 149.27, 149.31 and 150.11.
- ⁴⁶ JS29, pages 1,2 and 5.
- ⁴⁷ HRFT, pages 1-2, IHD, pages 1-2, and JS30, pages 5-7 and 17.
- ⁴⁸ CommDH_2016_39_Turkey.pdf, para 127
- ⁴⁹ ECRI_2016_37_Turkey.pdf, para 50, para. 83.
- ⁵⁰ JS32, pages 5-11 and JS42, pages 5-8.
- ⁵¹ AFD, page 3-4, JS4, page 8 and JS12, pages 11-12 and 6.
- ⁵² HRFT, pages 4-6.
- ⁵³ AHR, pages 2 and 6, AI, page 6 and 8, HRW, pages 4-5, IAHR, pages 1-2 and 6, IAPD, pages 6 and 7, IBAHRC, page 5, STOP RH, pages 1-3 and JS3, pages 5-8 and 16-17. IAHR stated that according to data published by the Ministry of Justice, in Turkey, the so-called FETO / PDY integration and management and related offenses in total, 441195 persons were concerned by the operation, of whom 89718 were women and 351477 men. Moreover, Turkey 5315 prisoners throughout the investigation 203518 persons, 16195 to 83722 persons under arrest for the ongoing proceedings in the courts; a total of 34926 persons were convicted of a crime; Of the 13992 persons who had been acquitted, 12,617 were reported to be still in detention.
- ⁵⁴ SM, page 2.
- ⁵⁵ AHR, page 6, JS4, page 9, JS12, pages 1, 4 and 11, and JS39, page 6-7.
- ⁵⁶ AHR, page 3, AFD, page 5-6, IAPD, pages 6 and 7 and JS4, pages 5 and 7-9.
- ⁵⁷ AFD, page 5-6, ALI, pages 2-4 and 11-12, and JS12, pages 1 and 4.
- ⁵⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.36, 148.104–107, 148.109, 148.130, 149.3, 149.22–32, 150.7–8 and 150.11.
- ⁵⁹ AFD, pages 3-4 and 6, ICJ, page 4, JS3, pages 16-17, JS28, pages 2-5 and 10, JS30, page 17, JS40, pages 4 and 8 and JS42, page 8, LAG, pages 3 and 6, STOP RH, page 4 and OSCE/ODIHR, page 6.
- ⁶⁰ CommDH_2016_39_Turkey.pdf, para 126
- ⁶¹ AFD, page 5-6, IPN, pages 2-8, JS3, pages 10-11, JS7, page 2-6, JS9, page 2, JS10, pages 2-5, JS15, pages 2 and 6, JS18, pages, 2-6, JS21, pages 10-12, JS32, page 1 and JS46, pages 2-5.
- ⁶² CDL-AD_2016_037_Turkey.pdf, para 227
- ⁶³ JS25, page 14.
- ⁶⁴ AFD, pages 4-6, PPJ, page 2, JS17 page 2, and JS49, pages 3-5.
- ⁶⁵ AFD, page 4-6, AHR, pages 3-6, AI, page 1-3 and 6, CSW, page 1, Huddled Masses, pages 8 and 12, IBAHRC, page 5, MLSA, pages 7-8, IAPD, pages 6 and 7, ICJ, pages 1-2 and 4, LAG, pages 3 and 7, PPJ, pages 2-4 and 8, VT, page 6, JS1, page 2-3, JS3, pages 2-3, 7-8, and 17, JS8, page 7, JS9, pages 1-2 and 6-9, JS12, pages 1-3, JS17 page 2, JS25, page 4-7, JS27, pages 10-11, JS30, pages 12-13 and 17, JS36, pages 3-4 and 20, JS40, page 3, JS43, pages 4-5, JS46, page 4, and JS49, pages 2-5. See A/HRC/29/15, paras. 149.22, 149.23, 149.24 149.25, 149.26, 149.28, and 149.29 – supported.
- ⁶⁶ ICJ, page 4 and PPJ, page 8.
- ⁶⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.14, 148.106, 148.114–128, 149.5, 149.10, 149.34–39, 149.40–43, 150.13, 150.15–16, 150.18–19, 150.22–23, 150.35, 150.37–38, 150.41, 150.39–40, 150.43–45, 150.47, 150.52, 151.12–15 and 151.19.
- ⁶⁸ JS4, page 1, JS12, pages 2 and 12, and JS33, pages 2-9. Article 7(2) of the Anti-Terrorism Law prescribes one to five years' imprisonment for those who make 'propaganda of a terrorist organization by justifying or praising or inciting the terrorist organizations'. The provision also increases the punishment by half for "propaganda" expressed via press and publication. Decree No. 667 (23 July 2016) enabled the confiscation of passports of anyone under investigation of terrorism or posing a threat to national security, and, following the issuance of Decree No. 672 of 24 October 2016, their spouses and partners. It further allowed for communications between detainees and their legal counsel to be monitored at the request of prosecutors, and for legal counsel to be replaced by the authorities. Decrees No. 668 (27 July 2016), extended the period under which individuals could be detained without charge from 48 hours to 30 days (later reduced to 12 days) and restricted detainees' access to legal counsel, including by extending the period before which they must have access to a lawyer to five days. It granted law enforcement extensive powers to search properties, including law firms, without prior judicial authorization, and to confiscate broadly defined suspicious materials.
- ⁶⁹ JS31, page 2 and JS41, page 3.

- ⁷⁰ JS40, p. 10-11.
- ⁷¹ CSW, pages 1-2 and 4-5. EAJW, pages 3 and 8, JS13, pages 2, 7-8, JS31, pages 2-3 and 5, JS33, pages 2-9 and 12, JS41, pages 4-5, and JS45, pages 3-7 and 11. See also A/HRC/29/15 paras. 148.126 Angola, 149.41 France, 151.12 Croatia, 151.13 Germany, 151.14 Slovenia. See also accepted recommendations 148.56 from Singapore, and recommendation 148.36 from Italy. Turkey rejected Austria (151.22.) and Canada's (151.21). UK (150.47) and Australia (150.35).
- ⁷² ECRI_2016_37_Turkey.pdf, para 91.
- ⁷³ AI, page 1-5 and 7, IFOR, page 1-6, EAJW, pages 3 and 8, JS41, pages 3-4, JS45, page 11 and JS31, pages 2-3 and 5. See also A/HRC/29/15 paras. 148.126 Angola, 149.41 France, 151.12 Croatia, 151.13 Germany, 151.14 Slovenia.
- ⁷⁴ AFD, page 2 and 6, JS40, page 8, IAPD, page 2-3, JS21, page 2, SCF, pages 5-6AI, page 1 JS9, pages 1, 5-6, JS26, pages 1-5, 7 and 13, JS27, page 1, JS29, pages 1,2 and 5, JS44, pages 7-8, SCF, pages 3-6 and 8 and CSW, pages 5-7. Accepted recommendations from Latvia (148.114) Luxembourg (148.116), USA (148.117), Austria (148.118), Norway (149.34), and Republic of Korea (150.16). See also JAI, pages 2-3 and 7.
- ⁷⁵ CDL-AD_2017_007_Turkey.pdf, para. 57.
- ⁷⁶ AHD/IHD pages 2-3 and 6, AHR, page 6, CSW, page 7, Freemuse, pages 5 and 7, MLSA, pages 3 and 8, JS4, pages 2-3, JS9, pages 3-4, JS12, pages 7-8, JS22, page 11, JS26, pages 10-13, JS27, page 10, JS29, pages 1,2 and 5, JS36, pages 20-21, JS44, pages 7-10, CommDH_2017_5_Turkey.pdf, para 124 and AI, page 1-5 and 7 and CDL-AD_2016_002_Turkey.pdf, para. 126.
- ⁷⁷ Freemuse, pages 5-6, IAPD, pages 2-3 and 7, JS9, pages, 9-10, and JS26, pages 10-13.
- ⁷⁸ Global Unions (ITF), pages 2, 4-6, JS5, page 8, JS6, pages 1-2 and 4 and JS21, page 8.
- ⁷⁹ JS44, page 6.
- ⁸⁰ KYM, pages 5-7 and 9.
- ⁸¹ CommDH_2018_30_Turkey.pdf, para. 45.
- ⁸² SDuB, pages 3-4 and 7-8.; See also OSCE/ODIHR, page 7.
- ⁸³ ORF, page 4. (A/HRC/29/15 – 149.38 Norway, 149.41, France; 148.123, Costa Rica; 148.124, Botswana; 149.36, Germany; 149.35, Austria; 149.39, Czech Republic; 150.23, Ireland.
- ⁸⁴ ESHID, pages 9-10.
- ⁸⁵ OSCE/ODIHR, pages 1-3.
- ⁸⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.11–148.15, 148.19, 148.83–94 and 148.152.
- ⁸⁷ JS34, pages 2-4 and 6-10.
- ⁸⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.28, 148.42, 148.98–100, 148.103, 149.19–20, 150.14, 150.16, 150.17, 150.20–21 and 150.42
- ⁸⁹ BTHRC, page 3 and JS7, page 4.
- ⁹⁰ LAG, page 6 and JS26, page 13.
- ⁹¹ SM, pages 5-7.
- ⁹² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.57, 148.80, 148.13–133 and 149.1.
- ⁹³ AFD, page 5-6, AI, pages 4 and 7, ASOCSOLNAC, pages 2-7, EPN, pages 1-3, VT, page 6, JS3, pages 2-3 and 15, and JS40, page 12.
- ⁹⁴ AI, pages 4 and 7, ASOCSOLNAC, pages 2-7, EPN, pages 1-3, ICJ, page 2 and 5, JS3, pages 2-3 and 15, and JS44, page 12.
- ⁹⁵ ASOCSOLNAC, page 11, BTHRC, page 3, ICC, pages 1-3, JS3, pages 2, 11 and 17, JS14, pages 1-5 and 7-8. JS23, page 13.
- ⁹⁶ DISK, pages 3-4.
- ⁹⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, para 148.147.
- ⁹⁸ JS38, pages 1-9.
- ⁹⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.113 and 148.149.
- ¹⁰⁰ JS3, pages 10-11, JS21, page1 and JS46, pages 4-5.
- ¹⁰¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.64 and 148.143.
- ¹⁰² JS21, page1.
- ¹⁰³ JS3 pages 11-12.
- ¹⁰⁴ JS35, pages 4-5 and 8.
- ¹⁰⁵ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.134–146, 149.45 and 151.6–7.
- ¹⁰⁶ Witboek, page 1.
- ¹⁰⁷ SAR, pages 1-3 and JS43, pages 5-7. The petition was initially signed by 1,128 academics from 89 Turkish universities, and more than 300 scholars from outside Turkey. (The total number of signatories eventually reached 2,212.) See A/HRC/29/15 recommendation 148.117 (United States of America) and recommendation 150.52 (Netherlands).
- ¹⁰⁸ Akyazili, pages 1 and 6, AST, pages 2-4 and 8-9, FD, page 5-6, IPN, pages 2-8, and 8, SAR, pages 1-3, VT, page 6, JS3, pages 10-11, JS5 pages 3 and 7, JS7, page 2-6, JS9, page 2, JS10, pages 2-5 and 8, JS11, pages 2 and 8, JS15, pages 2 and 6, JS16, pages 3-6, JS18, pages, 2-6, JS19 pages 7 and 9,

- JS20, pages 4, 8 and 11, JS21, pages 2-4 and 10-12, JS23, pages 7-10, JS32, page 1, and JS46, pages 2-5.
- ¹⁰⁹ AFD, page 5-6, IPN, pages 2-7 and 8, JS10, pages 2-5, JS16, pages 3-6, JS18, pages, 2-6, JS20, page 2-3, JS23, pages 7-10, JS21, pages 10-12 and JS46, pages 2-3.
- ¹¹⁰ JS24 page 12.
- ¹¹¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.13, 148.29, 148.40, 148.46–47, 148.57–69, 148.71–74, 148.79–80, 148.95–98, 148.101–112, 148.129, 148.133, 149.6–7, 149.13–14, 149.18, 149.44, 150.26 and 151.16–17.
- ¹¹² AFD, page 5-6, AHD/IHD, pages 4-6, STOP RH, page 2, JS3, page 17, JS8, page 2 and 6-7, JS4, pages 7-8, JS47, pages 5 and 8 and JS48, pages 4-6 and 8.
- ¹¹³ IC-CP_inf_2019_2_Turkey.pdf, page 2.
- ¹¹⁴ GREVIO_Inf_2018_3_Turkey.pdf, para 282a GREVIO_Eval_rep_Turkey.pdf, para. 42a.
- ¹¹⁵ HRW, p. 7, KAGIDER, pages 1-5 and 8-10 and JS40, pages 6 and 9.
- ¹¹⁶ KAGIDER, pages 1-5 and 8-10.
- ¹¹⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.1–4, 148.28, 148.34–35, 148.39, 148.42–44, 148.48–49, 148.82, 148.86–89, 148.99–102, 148.103, 148.108, 148.110–111, 148.113, 148.134, 148.137, 149.16–17 and 149.19–20.
- ¹¹⁸ JS47, page 7.
- ¹¹⁹ JS24, page 9 and JS48, page 8.
- ¹²⁰ JS24, pages 2 and 4, JS34, pages 8-9 and JS48, page 1 and 8.
- ¹²¹ JS48, page 1 and 8.
- ¹²² JS24, pages 6-7 and JS34, pages 2-4 and 6-10.
- ¹²³ JS34, page 5.
- ¹²⁴ GIEACPC, page 1 and JS48, pages 3 and 8. See also A/HRC/29/15, paras. 149.16 (Poland); and 149.17 (Slovenia).
- ¹²⁵ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.1, 148.4, 148.140–149 and 150.26.
- ¹²⁶ ESHID, pages 6-7.
- ¹²⁷ ESHID, pages 6-7 and JS40, p. 10.
- ¹²⁸ JS40, p. 10.
- ¹²⁹ JS24, page 9-10.
- ¹³⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.78, 148.148–156, 149.4–5, 149.15, 149.33, 149.40, 150.26, 150.35–37, 150.46–49, 151.8 and 151.20–23.
- ¹³¹ IAPD, pages 5 and 7, JAI, pages 6 and 8, MAAT, pages 5-6 and JS30, pages 5-7 and 17.
- ¹³² JS30, page 4.
- ¹³³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.85, 148.152–153, 149.1, 149.12, 149.45, 150.26, 150.47 and 150.50–51.
- ¹³⁴ DİSK, pages 5-6.
- ¹³⁵ IBAHRC, page 5.
- ¹³⁶ HRW, p. 7-8, JAI, pages 6-8 and JS24, pages 7-8.
- ¹³⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.35, 148.39, 148.44, 148.49, 148.89, 148.92 and 148.110.
- ¹³⁸ OTHERS, pages 3-4-9 and JS37 pages 3-7.
- ¹³⁹ JS48, page 7-8.
- ¹⁴⁰ JS37 pages 3-7.