



人权理事会
普遍定期审议工作组
第三十五届会议
2020年1月20日至31日

利益攸关方就土耳其所提交材料的概述*

联合国人权事务高级专员办事处的报告

一. 背景

1. 本报告根据人权理事会第 5/1 号和第 16/21 号决议编写，同时考虑到普遍定期审议的周期。报告概述了 100 个利益攸关方为普遍定期审议提交的材料。¹ 因受字数限制，仅摘录相关内容。

二. 利益攸关方提交的材料

A. 国际义务的范围² 以及与国际人权机制和机构的合作³

2. 若干利益攸关方建议批准《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》。⁴ 国际法学家委员会和人权议程协会敦促批准《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约任择议定书》。⁵ 人权议程协会、人权观察、国际法学家委员会、联署材料 3 和联署材料 48 敦促批准《国际刑事法院罗马规约》。⁶ 人权议程协会建议批准《罗马规约》所附的犯罪要件、程序和证据规则以及特权与豁免文件。⁷

3. 联署材料 3 和联署材料 45 建议批准教科文组织《取缔教育歧视公约》。⁸ 人权观察、联署材料 40 和联署材料 45 建议批准《欧洲委员会保护少数民族框架公约》和其他有关少数群体权利的国际文书。⁹ 国际废除核武器运动建议土耳其签署并批准联合国《禁止核武器条约》。¹⁰ 欧洲反对种族主义和不容忍委员会再次建议土耳其当局批准《欧洲人权公约》第 12 号议定书。¹¹

* 本文件在送交联合国翻译部门前未经编辑。



4. 人权观察、监测平等权利协会和联署材料 33 建议撤销对《公民和政治权利国际公约》第二十七条的保留。¹² 人权议程协会和监测平等权利协会建议取消对《经济社会文化权利国际公约》的保留，并取消对《儿童权利公约》、《儿童权利公约关于儿童卷入武装冲突问题的任择议定书》和《儿童权利公约关于买卖儿童、儿童卖淫和儿童色情制品问题的任择议定书》的所有保留和声明，而人权议程协会和联署材料 3 建议取消对《儿童权利公约关于设定来文程序的任择议定书》的保留。¹³

5. 人权观察、人权议程协会和联署材料 48 建议土耳其取消对《1951 年难民公约》的《1967 年难民议定书》的地理限制。¹⁴ 联署材料 37 建议加入《减少无国籍状态公约》。¹⁵

6. KYM 建议邀请人权维护者和结社自由问题特别报告员访问土耳其。¹⁶ SERA 基金会和联署材料 22 建议准许隐私权特别报告员和反恐中注意促进和保护人权和基本自由特别报告员对该国进行正式访问。¹⁷

B. 国家人权框架¹⁸

7. 大赦国际指出，土耳其在落实上一轮普遍定期审议期间接受的许多建议方面未取得进展；两年紧急状态期间，人权状况迅速恶化。¹⁹

8. 许多利益攸关方注意到，2016 年 7 月 15 日发生未遂政变后，土耳其宣布了为期 3 个月的紧急状态，随后政府又延长了 7 次，直至 2018 年 7 月 18 日。在紧急状态之下，政府通过紧急法令(约 32 个地区)绕过普通立法程序，制定了一系列法律修正案，导致法律框架、政府制度以及民主治理模式发生永久性改变。它们建议废除在紧急状态下颁布的所有立法和法令，以及其他任意限制人权的法律规定，包括第 7145 号法。²⁰

9. 一些利益攸关方指出，土耳其监察员和人权与平等机构在章程、结构、职能、活动、财务和业务独立性、董事会成员的独立性和资格标准及其成员资格等方面不符合《巴黎原则》的标准以及欧洲反对种族主义和不容忍委员会的第 2 号和第 7 号一般性政策建议，建议修改设立该机构的法律。²¹ 欧洲反对种族主义和不容忍委员会表达了类似关切，并提出了类似建议。²²

10. 许多利益攸关方建议土耳其通过设立国家防范机制，负责对所有拘留地点进行定期和临时突击访问，履行《禁止酷刑公约任择议定书》为其规定的义务。²³

11. 欧洲反对种族主义和不容忍委员会再次建议委托一个完全独立于警察、其他安全部队和检察部门的机构调查上述机构成员据称犯下的不当行为，包括虐待案件，赋予监察员处理这一问题的明确授权。²⁴ 联署材料 8 和联署材料 39 建议向执法官员、监狱工作人员、法官和检察官提供人权培训。²⁵

C. 参照适用的国际人道主义法履行国际人权义务的情况

1. 贯穿各领域的问题

平等和不歧视²⁶

12. 联署材料 30 指出，库尔德人仍面临各种形式的歧视。²⁷ 欧洲反对种族主义和不容忍委员会建议当局从教科书中删除任何种族主义材料或助长针对少数群体的陈规定型观念、不容忍或偏见的材料。它建议各级官员和政治领导人停止使用仇恨言论。²⁸

13. 监测平等权利协会和联署材料 2 指出，尽管土耳其支持 2015 年普遍定期审议周期提出的通过一项全面的反歧视法的建议，但自那以来没有任何进展。²⁹ 人权观察和联署材料 8 建议通过全面的反歧视立法。³⁰ 欧洲反对种族主义和不容忍委员会建议在《刑法》中列入一项禁止基于民族血统、肤色、语言、公民身份、性取向和性别认同的歧视，以打击种族主义和仇视同性恋者/跨性别者的现象；并废除第 216 条中的限制。³¹

14. 欧安组织民主人权办认为，土耳其执法机构没有记录仇恨犯罪的偏见动因。³² 联署材料 2 和联署材料 27 指出，性别暴力、针对弱势群体的仇恨言论、仇恨犯罪和侵犯 LGBTI+ 人士人权的行為仍然是一个令人严重关切的问题，并建议勿用“公共秩序”、“公共卫生”和“公共道德”的有关规定打击 LGBTI+ 权利维护者，并谴责针对他们的暴力和歧视。³³

发展、环境及工商业与人权³⁴

15. 一些利益攸关方称，政府没收了据称参与未遂政变的近 942 家公司的资产（在紧急状态期间，通过法令查封了 1767 家基金会、工会和联合会，还关闭了 109 所宿舍、934 所私立学校、15 所大学、49 家医疗机构、15 家通讯社、20 个电视频道、25 家电台、70 家报纸、20 家期刊和 29 家出版社），净值达 200 亿美元的资产通过法令被没收并被转移至储蓄存款保险基金“受托人”。政府还没收了非政府组织、大学和高等教育机构、基金会、公司、慈善机构和工会的资产，声称这些资产是居伦运动的财产，而居伦运动被视为恐怖组织。调查和没收资产的程序是在没有明确的法院判决的情况下执行的。它们建议归还所有资产并提供赔偿。³⁵ 联署材料 7 和蓝色郁金香人权中心指出，储蓄存款保险基金不公平地获取了 Asya 银行存款人和股东的账户和资产，损害了司法独立，侵犯了财产权和个人数据权。³⁶

16. KYM 称，土耳其侵犯了它们根据《信息自由法》所享有的权利，因为在没有司法机关批准或合法理由的情况下，政府终止了其救济工作并冻结其银行账户，但却不允许其查阅案件卷宗。³⁷

人权与反恐³⁸

17. 大赦国际指出，土耳其接受了多项建议，包括确保《刑法》和《反恐法》符合其国际义务。未遂政变后，共有 44,690 人因“恐怖主义”相关指控入狱，其中包括记者、政治活动人士、律师、学者(包括 2016 年签署和平呼吁的人)、人权维护者和其他人，大大超出了调查责任人并将他们绳之以法的正当目的。³⁹

18. 欧洲委员会人权事务专员(下称“专员”)指出,关于国家安全和恐怖主义的某些刑法条款容易被滥用,因为这些条款的表述模糊,对“恐怖主义宣传”和“支持恐怖组织”等概念的解释过于宽泛,包括对明显不煽动暴力的言论和人员适用此类条款。⁴⁰多个利益攸关方指出,第 3713 号法中关于加入恐怖组织和支持恐怖组织的宣传的若干条款没有界定构成恐怖主义的各种行为,其他关键术语也未予界定。第 7145 号法对若干法律(包括第 3713 号《反恐法》)引入了修正案,为期三年。它们建议改革《刑法》第 220(8)条,并改革第 314 条和第 220(7)条,以防侵犯合法行使言论自由权的行为。⁴¹若干利益攸关方还建议土耳其使其反恐法符合国际和欧洲人权标准,通过修订《反恐法》第 1 条中的“恐怖主义”和“恐怖分子”的定义,并废除或修订第 6/2 条和第 7/2 条,确保对“恐怖主义行为”做狭义定义。⁴²伊斯坦布尔律师协会人权中心报告说,根据第 3713 号法被控犯罪者的探视权受到限制,且不被允许获得医疗保健服务和进入监狱的公共空间。⁴³

19. 专员认为,土耳其东南部的反恐行动没有充分的法律依据,其特点是过度使用武力。专员敦促执行欧洲人权法院的众多判决。⁴⁴

2. 公民权利和政治权利

生命权、人身自由和安全权⁴⁵

20. 联署材料 29 对以反恐工作为借口恢复死刑的声明表示关切。它建议土耳其遵守《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第二项任意议定书规定的义务。⁴⁶

21. 人权协会、联署材料 30 和土耳其人权基金会报告说,在 2015-2016 年 8 月期间,至少有 321 名平民在宵禁和冲突中丧生。绝大多数调查结果是不起诉。它们建议对严重侵犯生命权的指控进行有效调查。⁴⁷

22. 专员认为,在 2015 年 8 月以来的反恐行动中,土耳其东南部很多人的诸多人权遭到侵犯。⁴⁸欧洲反对种族主义和不容忍委员会建议土耳其当局确保平民的安全,并在对库尔德工人党采取行动时,确保伤员能够得到治疗。⁴⁹联署材料 32 和联署材料 42 建议终止绑架和强迫失踪,追究犯下此类罪行者的责任,并允许被强行带走的人返回他们遭绑架的地方。⁵⁰

23. 尊严倡导者协会、联署材料 12 和联署材料 47 建议土耳其谴责酷刑和虐待,并追究参与酷刑者的责任。⁵¹土耳其人权基金会建议根据《伊斯坦布尔规程》进行调查,并设立一个独立的机构调查针对涉嫌实施酷刑者提起的申诉。⁵²

24. 许多利益攸关方指出,“居伦运动”的成员面临安全部队的密切监视和骚扰,5 万多人被拘留,一些被拘留者遭受酷刑。⁵³小媒体基金会指出,他们因据称使用加密通信应用 ByLock 而被拘留。⁵⁴人权倡导者协会、联署材料 4、联署材料 12 和联署材料 39 建议修订第 5275 号法第 23、25 和 115 条,仅仅在《纳尔逊·曼德拉规则》所述的情况下使用单独监禁,并通过法律法规,按照联合国《北京规则》保障女性囚犯的基本需要。⁵⁵利益攸关方指出,监狱过度拥挤。⁵⁶

25. 尊严倡导者协会、被捕律师倡议和联署材料 12 报告说,自未遂政变以来,约有 1546 名律师被起诉,599 人被任意逮捕和拘留,包括这些人的律师也被逮捕或面临恐吓。政府查封了律师协会和法律协会,被逮捕的律师中有 14 名是各省律师协会的会长(或前任会长),另有 311 名律师被定罪和判刑。⁵⁷

司法(包括有罪不罚问题)和法治⁵⁸

26. 若干利益攸关方指出, 对被拘留者实施的酷刑和暴力升级, 而同时有可能以政府名义犯下罪行的个人在未遂政变期间和之后并未被起诉。它们建议废除所有赋予追溯豁免权的规定, 即对实施酷刑或其他虐待行为追溯豁免任何法律、行政、财政和刑事责任, 特别是“紧急法令”(667, 第 9(1)条, 2016 年)、(668, 第 37 条)和(696, 第 121 条), 以及第 4483 号法的相关条款。⁵⁹ 专员敦促土耳其解决造成土耳其境内有罪不罚的众多根源。⁶⁰

27. 若干利益攸关方注意到, 2017 年 5 月, 政府通过第 685 号法令成立了“紧急状态措施调查委员会”(下称“委员会”), 以评估涉及紧急状态期间通过各种法令实施的行政行为的申诉, 以及未遂政变后遭革职的 13 万多名公务员和公职人员的上诉。该委员会效率低下, 导致数万人无法诉诸司法并得到有效补救, 因为只有 7600 人的申诉被接受。⁶¹ 威尼斯委员会对通过法令被革职的公务员在行政正当程序方面的基本权利表示关切。⁶² 联署材料 25 建议更改刑事治安法官的框架。⁶³

28. 尊严倡导者协会、和平与正义平台、联署材料 17 和联署材料 49 指出, 即使在未遂政变和随后的紧急状态之前, 土耳其司法机构的公正性就越来越令人担忧。自未遂政变以来, 政府一直在积极采取行动更改法律和立法机构。⁶⁴

29. 诸多利益攸关方指出, 行政机构的控制正延伸至司法机构。司法系统缺乏真正的独立性或公正性。它们指出, 通过紧急法令制定的法律修正案于 2019 年生效, 授权总统直接任命司法人员, 并立即实施。司法机构遭到清洗, 清除了所有被认为反对政府的人, 并任命亲政府人士取而代之。截至 2018 年 3 月 20 日, 4239 名法官和检察官、最高法院和最高公共帐目法院 165 名成员、法官和检察官高级委员会 6 名成员和宪法法院 2 名成员被立即撤职, 其中 3500 人被逮捕, 至少 600 名法官和检察官遭单独监禁, 这导致人们担心仍在任职的人会进行报复。它们建议不要采取有违三权分立的行动, 并确保司法独立; 禁止行政部门干预或者企图对司法机关施加影响; 修改立法, 确保任命司法人员时尊重独立公正的原则; 并允许个人对法官和检察官委员会的决定向宪法法院提出申诉。⁶⁵ 国际法学家委员会及和平与正义平台建议废除第 7145 号法第 26 条, 该条将法官和检察官的紧急权力再延长三年。⁶⁶

基本自由以及公共和政治生活参与权⁶⁷

30. 联署材料 4、联署材料 12 和联署材料 33 指出, 未遂政变对宗教自由产生了持久的影响。土耳其指责费图拉·居伦的所有追随者, 并将其定性为恐怖组织的一部分。如今, 在超过 26 万名囚犯中, 约五分之一的监狱人口被控或被判犯有恐怖主义罪行。⁶⁸

31. 联署材料 31 和联署材料 41 注意到, 虽然宗教信仰从国民身份证上删除, 然而, 这一信息将继续存在于芯片中, 使人们容易受到歧视。⁶⁹ 联署材料 40 敦促考虑到少数民族身份也包括亚述人、迦勒底人、新教徒和其他非穆斯林。⁷⁰ 若干利益攸关方指出, 自 2016 年政变以来, 对宗教自由的限制和基于宗教的迫害行为有所增加。在法律中, 阿列维派、新教、叙利亚基督教、耶和華见证人、巴哈伊派和新宗教都不被认为属于宗教少数群体。政府媒体歧视少数宗教, 他们被认为是西方的代理人, 政府暗示这些宗教参与了政变。⁷¹

32. 欧洲反对种族主义和不容忍委员会建议当局严格遵守其在规范宗教事务方面的中立和公正义务，废除这方面的歧视性规定和做法，并加快执行欧洲人权法院的相关决定。⁷²

33. 若干利益攸关方指出，没有关于出于良心拒服义务兵役的规定。它们称赞欧洲人权法院的判决，并建议废除土耳其《刑法》5237 第 318 条；并承认可出于良心拒服兵役。⁷³

34. 若干利益攸关方指出，言论自由严重恶化。在未遂政变之后，对公民空间、媒体自由的打压和对异见者的清洗不断升级，目前仍在进行中，特别是在非政府组织和媒体机构方面。反恐框架被用来限制言论自由，并助长了针对记者、积极分子和反对派的任意攻击，特别是在东南部。政府解散了自由和独立的媒体。⁷⁴ 威尼斯委员会认为，通过紧急法令对媒体进行大规模查封不符合《欧洲人权公约》第 10 条。⁷⁵

35. 若干利益攸关方强调，需要对土耳其《刑法》进行彻底改革，并指出第 299 条目前是阻碍言论自由的主要障碍之一。它们建议修订现有立法，特别是第 125 条(诽谤)、第 215 条(赞扬犯罪或罪犯)、216 条(煽动仇恨)、220 条第 6 款(以犯罪组织的名义犯罪)和 220 条第 7 款(协助和教唆犯罪组织)、第 285 条和第 288 条(调查的机密性和企图影响司法机关)、第 299 条(侮辱总统)、第 301 条(侮辱土耳其民族、国家机构)、第 314 条(武装组织的成员)、第 318 条(教唆人们不要参军)。这应该充分考虑到欧洲人权法院的判例法和威尼斯委员会的相关意见。同样，修订《反恐法》第 7 条第 2 款(以恐怖组织的名义进行宣传)，并确保反恐战争的政策紧迫性不会掩盖保护公民权利和政治权利以及民间社会的需要。⁷⁶

36. 若干利益攸关方指出，记者被监禁不仅使其噤声，而且剥夺了土耳其公民就可能影响他们生活的问题获得多元观点的权利。土耳其当局称，由于维基百科拒绝删除一篇指控土耳其政府支持恐怖组织的文章，2017 年 4 月 29 日，土耳其政府封锁了维基百科网站的所有语言版本。⁷⁷

37. 若干利益攸关方指出，政府查封了被控与亲费图拉[居伦]恐怖组织(FETÖ)有隶属关系的 18 个工会，并没收其全部资产，违反劳工组织第 87 号和第 98 号公约。它们建议废除在紧急状态下实施的立法和法令，并废除第 2911 号法。⁷⁸ 联署材料 44 指出，工会活动，包括罢工权，在法律上和实践中均受到限制。⁷⁹

38. KYM 建议采取一切必要措施，并采取法律措施，防止惩罚民间社会成员，并立即防止和打击对居伦运动有关民间社会组织成员、库尔德人和阿列夫派以及非穆斯林少数群体的敌对态度。⁸⁰

39. 专员强调，对于大量曾和平参与抗议的人来说，刑事诉讼造成了一种恐惧氛围，抑制了人们行使和平集会权。⁸¹

40. 对话和教育基金会指出，所有反对派(如库尔德政治团体)、男女同性恋、双性恋和跨性别者(LGBT)、左翼人士和居伦派的集会都受到严格限制或禁止。⁸² 欧美加研究基金会建议按照国际人权标准规范在所有情况下、包括在拘留场所和公众集会期间使用武力的问题。⁸³

41. 监测平等权利协会指出，土耳其的选举法尚不完全符合国际标准，阻碍了公平代表权和多元政治环境的建立。⁸⁴ 欧安组织/民主人权办建议修订现有立法，以解决主要缺陷，并统一所有与选举有关的法律，从而提供一个连贯一致的框架。⁸⁵

禁止一切形式的奴役⁸⁶

42. 联署材料 34 指出，为性目的实施人口贩运是土耳其的主要贩运形式，土耳其是为性剥削而实施人口贩运活动的儿童受害者的目的地和过境国。它报告说，在实施已接受的关于打击贩运儿童和保护受害者的普遍定期审议建议方面没有取得任何进展。它建议通过法律规定，按照国际法律标准将对儿童的一切形式性剥削定为刑事犯罪，特别是在卖淫、旅行和旅游过程中以及网上进行的性剥削。⁸⁷

隐私权和家庭生活权⁸⁸

43. 联署材料 7 和蓝色郁金香人权中心报告称，Asya 银行储户的所有个人数据在没有法院判决的情况下被夺走，侵犯了客户受法律保护的隐私权。⁸⁹ 伦敦倡导小组和联署材料 26 建议改革《国家情报机构法》(第 6532 号)，并确保对安全部门进行充分的司法和政治监督。⁹⁰ 小媒体基金会指出，尽管隐私权受到《宪法》保护，但随后的条款对其进行了限制，允许拦截通信。政府因此得以在政变未遂后进行监视。它建议修改第 5651 号法，以保护在线隐私权。⁹¹

3. 经济、社会及文化权利

工作权和公正良好工作条件权⁹²

44. 若干利益攸关方表示，至少有 152,000 名公务员被革职，其中 107,944 名公务员是紧急状态法令“Kanun Hükmünde Kararname”(KHK)后附出口名单的一部分，因涉嫌参与未遂政变而被逮捕。随着基金会、工会和媒体公司等私人机构遭查封，22,474 人亦被革职。⁹³ 朝日社会文化教育协会、大赦国际、欧洲专业人士网络、联署材料 3 和联署材料 40 指出，120,000 人试图推翻革职决定未果，他们还被公开贴上与“恐怖”组织有关联的标签，列入行政法令后附名单中，而没有针对个人的任何推理，他们的护照也被注销。许多人极度贫困，并面临严重的社会成见。其中一些人已经完全被切断了进入他们的专业领域的机会。它们建议废除第 7145 号法，让公共部门工作人员复职；只有在具有充分程序保障的情况下，经过纪检程序之后，才能予以革职。⁹⁴ 若干利益攸关方指出，未遂政变之后，政府严重扩大了对旅行自由的限制，包括通过行政决定注销了 23 万多本护照，造成系统性任意对待。⁹⁵

45. DİSK(联合金属工人工会)建议修改工会立法，确保每个工会可自行自由选择他们希望在何种行业结社，确保工人可以加入他们希望加入的任何工会，而不受行业限制。⁹⁶

社会保障权⁹⁷

46. 联署材料 38 指出，自 2016 年 7 月 15 日以来，很多人在社会保障退休等方面未依法得到处理。曾多年担任院士、士兵、警察和教师等公职岗位的很多人，在没有任何具体理由和没有养老金的情况下被解雇，且无需支付遣散费，剥夺了他们的退休酬金。它建议消除剥夺受害者权利的行为，给予所有人社会保障权，特别是与退休有关的权利，并避免这种非法和任意的做法。⁹⁸

适当生活水准权⁹⁹

47. 联署材料 3、联署材料 21 和联署材料 46 指出，任意解雇公务员侵犯了他们的工作权，并严重威胁到他们享有适当生活水准权。在土耳其各地，政府部门、其他公共设施、餐馆和商店都悬挂着大型横幅，上面写着“[志愿服务运动的]同类及其同情者不许入内。”法令中列出的所有人都面临社区中的歧视，丧失潜在就业机会，无法参与社会。法令禁止被革职的公共部门工作人员受雇于私营保安公司，这实际上意味着禁止被解雇的警察和军官从事私营部门的类似工作或行业。被革职的官员和他们的家人也失去了与其工作相关的住房和医疗福利。他们无法谋生，因法令也注销了他们的护照，使其无法前往国外就业，这严重威胁到他们家人的生存。¹⁰⁰

健康权¹⁰¹

48. 联署材料 21 指出，政府阻止被革职的公务员获得他们的健康权。¹⁰²

49. 联署材料 3 指出，对据称属于志愿服务运动的成员采取的措施对他们的健康及其家庭成员，特别是对妇女和儿童产生了不利影响。政府切断了因据称与该运动有关联而被拘留/逮捕的个人的配偶或子女的残疾津贴和社会福利。被认为与该运动关系密切的个人的子女在医院和其他卫生中心经常得不到医疗保健服务。¹⁰³

50. 联署材料 35 建议制定全面的教育课程，并修改《计划生育法》第 6 条，取消堕胎必须获得丈夫和监护人“许可”的有关条款。¹⁰⁴

受教育权¹⁰⁵

51. Witboek 指出，总统法令最有害的影响在教育领域显而易见。这些法令从根本上破坏了教育设施，在未遂政变之后，许多教师和学生受到了深刻的影响。¹⁰⁶ 受难学者援救网络和联署材料 43 呼吁其他国家向来自土耳其的难民学者提供保护。¹⁰⁷

52. 许多利益攸关方表示，在未遂政变之后，已知与居伦运动关系密切的私立教育机构被查封，其所有动产、建筑和设施以及资产全部遭没收，其财产被转移给 Maarif 基金会。在私营教育部门工作的共计 54,350 名教师和 10,864 名助理人员以及 5,342 名学术人员被免职，违反了劳工组织第 158 号公约。它们敦促政府停止对教育的攻击，无论是在国内还是在海外，并撤销所有法律措施和实际措施。¹⁰⁸

53. 许多利益攸关方报告说，超过 138,000 名学生和家长被列入黑名单，他们被指控隶属于恐怖组织。第 672 号紧急法令强行查封大学和高等教育机构，15 所大学、934 所幼儿园、高中、109 个学生宿舍、104 个基金会和 1125 个协会以及 19 个工会在没有任何法院命令或调查的情况下，被没收了资产，政府声称这些资产属于被视为恐怖组织的居伦运动的资产。¹⁰⁹

54. 联署材料 24 敦促土耳其缩小中等教育中的性别差距，优先重视农村地区的女童教育，并根据《儿童权利公约》和教科文组织《取缔教育歧视公约》，改革教材和免费教科书，采用非歧视言论。¹¹⁰

4. 特定个人或群体的权利

妇女¹¹¹

55. 若干利益攸关方报告说，土耳其监狱中有 10,000 多名妇女，大多数被指控与居伦运动或库尔德人有关联。它们建议确保如果没有极为可能的原因(如家庭成员)，则不得拘留任何人。它们报告了逮捕孕妇和产后妇女的情况，她们的死亡事件及对其实施暴力的现象不断增加。它们敦促释放她们，停止在分娩前或分娩后立即逮捕她们的做法，并改善她们的拘留条件，如医疗保健和卫生情况。¹¹²

56. 威尼斯委员会欢迎土耳其采取措施，承认预防暴力侵害妇女行为是政治议程中的优先事项。¹¹³ 打击暴力侵害妇女行为及家庭暴力行动专家组敦促土耳其确保迅速公正地处理针对妇女的家庭暴力和其他形式暴力案件。¹¹⁴

57. 土耳其女企业家协会、人权观察和联署材料 40 指出，土耳其未履行该国在国际公约和机制之下承担的性别平等义务，因此暴力侵害妇女行为仍然是一个令人严重关切的问题。政府大谈社会和国民价值观，而不是对平等和人权的承诺。它们报告了暴力行为，包括家庭暴力和所谓的“荣誉”杀害造成的死亡。它们建议改革《刑法》，终止对妇女的暴力行为，禁止妇女与罪犯之间的调解。¹¹⁵

58. 土耳其女企业家协会指出，妇女对经济、政治和社会生活的参与没有得到足够的改善，无法确保妇女的全面赋权。“2015 年至 2020 年性别平等国家行动计划”中的大部分目标仍未实现。它注意到妇女对政治和经济决策进程的参与度很低，地方环境对妇女很不友好。妇女劳动参与率为 34%，是经合组织国家中最低的；女性在经济方面未被赋权。¹¹⁶

儿童¹¹⁷

59. 联署材料 47 报告说，监狱中有 743 名 0-6 岁儿童和 343 名 0-3 岁儿童。¹¹⁸ 联署材料 24 和联署材料 48 建议将刑事责任年龄至少提高到 15 岁。¹¹⁹

60. 联署材料 24、联署材料 34 和联署材料 48 指出，尽管批准了许多保护儿童权利的国际公约，并接受了第二轮普遍定期审议期间提出的与儿童有关的 33 项建议，但儿童权利尚未充分纳入国家立法。¹²⁰ 联署材料 48 建议使国家立法与《儿童权利公约》及其各项议定书保持一致。¹²¹

61. 联署材料 24 和联署材料 34 指出，土耳其是欧洲童婚率最高的国家之一，尽管土耳其《民法》规定男女法定结婚年龄均为 18 岁。它们建议修改法律条款，确保没有像第 128 条中那样的法律空白，并禁止强迫婚姻和童婚。¹²² 联署材料 34 指出，叙利亚难民儿童容易受到非正式宗教婚姻的影响。¹²³

62. 终止一切体罚儿童行为全球倡议和联署材料 48 建议禁止一切场所的体罚。它们敦促颁布立法明确禁止这种做法。¹²⁴

残疾人¹²⁵

63. 监测平等权利协会报告说，土耳其未能履行《残疾人权利公约》规定的许多义务。残疾人政策的制定仍基于医疗和慈善模式。¹²⁶ 监测平等权利协会和联署材料 40 建议使国内法与《残疾人权利公约》相一致，并废除第 5174 号法第 74 条(e)项和第 2802 号法第 8 条(g)项以及其他法律中所载的歧视性规定。¹²⁷

64. 联署材料 40 建议开放所有封闭式残疾人收容机构，以便进行独立监测。¹²⁸

65. 联署材料 24 建议在国家和省一级通过、执行和监测一项新的综合性参与式战略，以支持残疾儿童独立生活。¹²⁹

少数群体¹³⁰

66. 公正赎罪协会、联署材料 30、和平与发展国际联盟和 MAAT 指出，土耳其对少数民族的压迫问题仍然存在，特别是许多库尔德少数民族的权利受到侵犯。土耳其当局实行了一系列对少数民族不利的政策，包括强制使用国家语言，禁止他们使用库尔德语，以及在就业和大学方面歧视他们。库尔德地区没有开发和恢复项目，日益被边缘化；政府控制了 94 个库尔德城市；暂停地方民主；防止他们自由表达政见；缺乏对其基本权利的宪法保障；没有共存文化。它们建议土耳其停止在迪亚巴克尔的歧视性做法。¹³¹

67. 联署材料 30 指出，库尔德人也被禁止在公立学校系统中接受母语教育，并在以本族语言进行广播的权利方面面临限制。¹³²

移民、难民和寻求庇护者¹³³

68. 联合金属工人工会指出，由于叙利亚冲突、许多工人移民到土耳其工作，该国现在面临越来越多的难民和移民工人。它建议土耳其建立机制，使移民工人可对侵犯其最基本权利的行为或对他们犯下的罪行提出申诉，而不必担心被驱逐出境，并确保无论其工作状况如何，都可以加入工会或结社。¹³⁴

69. 伊斯坦布尔律师协会人权中心欢迎宪法法院关于撤销驱逐案件中废止行动暂缓效力的判决。它建议在实践中落实不驱回原则的程序保障。¹³⁵

70. 联署材料 24、人权观察和公正赎罪协会指出，土耳其仍然是世界上收容最多难民和寻求庇护者(约 350 万人)的国家。自 2017 年 11 月以来，10 个省份暂停对叙利亚寻求庇护者的登记。土耳其与欧盟达成的移民协议，以援助换取防止更多移民继续前往欧盟，导致土耳其关闭叙利亚边境的长期政策。它们报告称，童工比率很高，大量难民儿童和儿童寻求庇护者无法上学。它们建议采取政策，消除童工的根源，包括制定减贫战略，重新向寻求庇护者开放土耳其与叙利亚的边界，并迅速对他们进行登记。¹³⁶

无国籍人¹³⁷

71. OTHERS 和联署材料 37 报告说，在大约 20 个国家，土耳其公民在领事馆的权利遭到侵犯，违反了 1963 年《维也纳领事关系公约》。OTHERS 记录了领事馆通知土耳其公民他们的护照被注销，并试图说服他们用单程旅行证件回国的案例。此外，还有公民向领事馆申请续签过期或页码不足的护照，但未得到延期或续签。由于护照和身份证不发给新生儿，他们可能会沦为无国籍人。¹³⁸

72. 联署材料 48 记录了土耳其公民被控与居住在国外的“志愿服务运动”有关联，土耳其拒绝向其提供领事服务，因此他们无法将国籍传给子女的案件。它建议向土耳其公民所生的所有婴儿授予国籍。¹³⁹

73. 联署材料 37 报告说，不与刑事调查人员合作就会被剥夺国籍，叙利亚难民所生子女面临无国籍风险。它建议签发生证明、国民身份证和护照，并消除获得出生登记方面的障碍。¹⁴⁰

注

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 Educacaion, 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);
JAI	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	Verzwegen 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 *Protestan Kiliseler Derneği* (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 Laborers Platform, Cologne (Germany);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Advocates of Silenced Turkey, Wayne, NJ. (United States of America), Idizem e.V., Munich (Germany), Müriüvvet, 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 Laborers 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. Istanbul 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. Sabanci 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 Balloon 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, IAHRA, 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. IAHRA 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 DİSK, 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, page 1 and JS46, pages 4-5.
- ¹⁰¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/15, paras. 148.64 and 148.143.
- ¹⁰² JS21, page 1.
- 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 DÍSK, 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.
-