

# **SYSTEMIC HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS** IN TÜRKİYE

AN INFOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

---

(2015–2025)



# Index

Introduction.....	3
Judicial Politicization & Counterterrorism Framing .....	4
Children Accused of Terrorism.....	5
Torture & Ill-Treatment.....	6
Torture in Prisons.....	7
Right to Life, Deaths & Health Violations.....	8
Sick and Elderly Prisoners.....	9
Media, Freedom of Expression & Press Repression.....	10
Political Repression, Arrests & Local Democracy.....	11
Prisons, Detention & Conditions.....	12
State of Emergency and Decree Laws.....	13
Effects on Families, Children, and Long-Term Rights.....	14
Institutions Closed, Property Seizure & Civil Society.....	15
European Court of Human Rights Rulings.....	16
ECHR Article 7 Violations.....	17
UN Findings and Recommendations.....	18
U.S. Department of State Human Rights Reports.....	19
UN Arbitrary Detention Decision: Akın Öztürk Case.....	21
July 15 in Türkiye: Real Coup or Staged Scenario?.....	24
International Financial Systems as a Tool of Repression.....	26
Enforced Disappearances and Abductions.....	27
Democratic and Rule-of-Law Backsliding.....	28
Economic Decline, Press Freedom, and Social Costs.....	28
Türkiye's Rank in Global Inflation .....	28
Press Freedom Ranking .....	30
ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES AND ABDUCTIONS 2016–2022).....	27
Türkiye: Rule of Law Index .....	28
Türkiye: Freedom in the World Index .....	28
U.S. Dollars Equivalent of 200 TL .....	29
Bread Consumption in Türkiye .....	29
Türkiye: Press Freedom Ranking .....	30
Public Employees' Suicides in Türkiye .....	30
Türkiye's Rise in Global Inflation Rankings .....	31
Inflation Rates in Türkiye .....	31
Physicians Receiving TTB "Certificates of Good Standing" for Work or Study Abroad.....	32
Migration from Türkiye to Other Countries .....	32
Increase in Prison Population in Türkiye Over Time .....	33
Marriage and Divorce Statistics in Türkiye.....	33
Sources.....	34

# Introduction

This infographic booklet presents a comprehensive overview of systemic human rights violations in Türkiye between 2015 and 2025, drawing on official statistics, court data, international monitoring reports, and documented testimonies. What emerges from this ten-year snapshot is not a collection of isolated incidents, but a sustained pattern of state-driven repression that has reshaped the country's legal system, social fabric, and everyday life.

Following the political turning point of 2014 and the events of July 15, 2016, counterterrorism laws were systematically repurposed into tools of mass prosecution. Vaguely defined charges, particularly those related to “membership in an armed organization” enabled the criminalization of peaceful activities, social ties, and ordinary civic life. Millions of individuals came under investigation, hundreds of thousands were imprisoned, and entire sectors: including education, media, civil society, healthcare were dismantled through emergency decrees.

The consequences of this process extend far beyond courtrooms and prisons. As documented in the following pages, repression has produced overcrowded prisons, routine pretrial detention, widespread torture and ill-treatment, the prosecution of children, and the denial of healthcare to sick and elderly prisoners, resulting in preventable deaths. Journalists, politicians, academics, women, children, and other marginalized groups have been disproportionately targeted, while freedom of expression, the right to a fair trial, and the rule of law have steadily eroded.

This booklet translates complex datasets into accessible visual narratives to highlight how legal mechanisms, once designed to protect public order, have been repurposed and weaponized to suppress dissent. The data also reveal the broader cost of democratic backsliding: declining press freedom, economic collapse, mass migration, and a profound loss of trust in state institutions.

By bringing together verified figures and visual evidence, this work aims to support international accountability efforts, inform policymakers and human rights mechanisms, and give visibility to those whose lives have been irreversibly altered by these practices. The numbers presented here represent real people; families separated, futures interrupted, and fundamental rights were denied.

This is not only a record of the past decade. It is a call to recognize, document, and confront an ongoing human rights crisis.

**Osman Dülgeroğlu**  
**CEO**

# JUDICIAL POLITICIZATION & COUNTERTERRORISM FRAMING

From 'Counterterrorism' to Mass Purge  
2014–2024 | Türkiye

**3,979,733**

individuals investigated

**762,688**

individuals jailed

Anti-terrorism laws were used to suppress alternative voices

## TURNING POINT

2010–2013

Total Investigation Files  
**90 Thousand**

2014

Breaking Point  
Sharp Rise

2016–2018

1.35 Million Files  
**1.9 Million Suspects**

2019–2024

Each Year  
175,000-360,000 Investigation Files

## CONVICTIONS



Total conviction files

**626,181**



People sentenced to prison

**762,688**

Only convictions involving direct prison sentences are included; suspended sentences and fines are excluded.

The wave of investigations evolved into a wave of convictions (2017–2018)

YEAR	FILES	SUSPECTS	CONVICTED
2010	22346	27.930	17.354
2014	80266	105.471	4.111
2017	584778	820.506	90.802
2018	504796	699.013	248.551

## THE EROSION OF THE DEFINITION OF TERRORISM

### International Practice

- Use or threat of violent acts
- Intimidation of civilians
- Political aim pursued through fear and coercion

### Practice in Türkiye

- Broad and uncertain definition
- Intent is presumed, not proven
- Peaceful dissent = terror
- Journalism = propaganda
- Civil society = "front organizations"

The "terrorist" label is used in Türkiye to:

Neutralize political rivals

Criminalize dissent

Intimidate society into silence

## MOST MOST FREQUENTLY INVOKED LEGAL PROVISION ARTICLE 314 OF THE TURKISH PENAL CODE (TCK 314) "Membership in an Armed Organization"

**2,303,967**

investigations

**3,810,769**

suspects

## IMPACTS ON DAILY LIFE



Job loss / exclusion from public office



Stigmatization & social isolation



Passport confiscation / travel bans



Seizure of property



Shattered families



Discrimination in the private sector



Peer bullying of children



Prolonged trials / Trauma



Denied access to treatment



Violation of the right to education

Source: Türkiye Ministry of Justice statistics, UNHCHR Report on Terrorism and Human Rights

# CHILDREN ACCUSED OF TERRORISM (2014–2024)

Imprisonment—which under international law must be an absolute last resort for minors—has been transformed into a widespread practice under the Erdoğan government. Broadly defined anti-terrorism laws were routinely misused to criminalize children’s everyday activities.

**38,046**

CHILDREN WERE SENT TO PRISON IN CRIMINAL COURTS

**239,193**

CHILDREN WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON IN JUVENILE COURTS

2024 data from the Türkiye Ministry of Justice shows that children aged 12–14 are being tried in Criminal Courts.

**1,218**

CHILDREN (12-14 years old) TRIED IN A CRIMINAL COURT

**9,761**

CHILDREN (12-14 years old) TRIED IN A JUVENILE COURT

**2,977**

CHILDREN TRIED FOR TERRORISM

**1,051**

CHILDREN SENTENCED FOR TERRORISM

In 2024, the number of children sentenced to prison by juvenile courts was **22,416**.

## Case Study A: Girls’ Case

Istanbul  
May 7  
2024

**48**

PEOPLE WERE DETAINED

**15**

UNDER 18

**21**

ARREST

**41**

ACCUSED

**21**

DETAINED

**37**

WOMEN

**529**

PAGES INDICTMENT

### Activities Considered Crimes

- ✓ Learning the Qur’an
- ✓ Praying
- ✓ Voluntary tutoring
- ✓ Going bowling
- ✓ Going to the cinema together
- ✓ Attending social gatherings
- ✓ Living in a shared apartment

## Case Study B: University Students Operation

Gaziantep | May 6 2025

**300**

PEOPLE WERE DETAINED

**77**

ARREST

**47**

PROVINCES TARGETED

Children of dismissed public officials were targeted.

### Activities Considered Crimes

- ✓ Education history
- ✓ Erasmus
- ✓ Friendships
- ✓ Academic travel

### Reported Rights Violations

Bans on lawyer access during detention.  
Restricted access to case files.  
Families left without information for days.  
Statements obtained under pressure.

## CONCLUSION:

- Children are being viewed as security threats and prosecuted
- Education, daily life, and social activities are criminalized
- Child protection principles were replaced by a punitive security logic

The letter sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Türkiye by 8 United Nations Special Rapporteurs on December 7, 2025, and made public thereafter, expresses concerns regarding the data presented on this page.

Source: Türkiye Ministry of Justice statistics, ohchr.org

# TORTURE & ILL-TREATMENT

## Torture as Policy: Türkiye After 2016

Systematic Violations Based on Law Enforcement and Prison Data

### TORTURE IN PRISONS 2016 – 2024

**6,249**

Individuals applied to the Human Rights Foundation of Türkiye (TİHV) between 2016 and 2024 after being subjected to torture and ill-treatment.



### TORTURE IN CUSTODY KEY FINDINGS (2024)

In 2024 alone, 504 of the 697 applicants reported experiencing torture in official detention centers.

#### Most Common Types of Torture (Top 5)



**93.8% of 697 people** were subjected to more than one method of torture

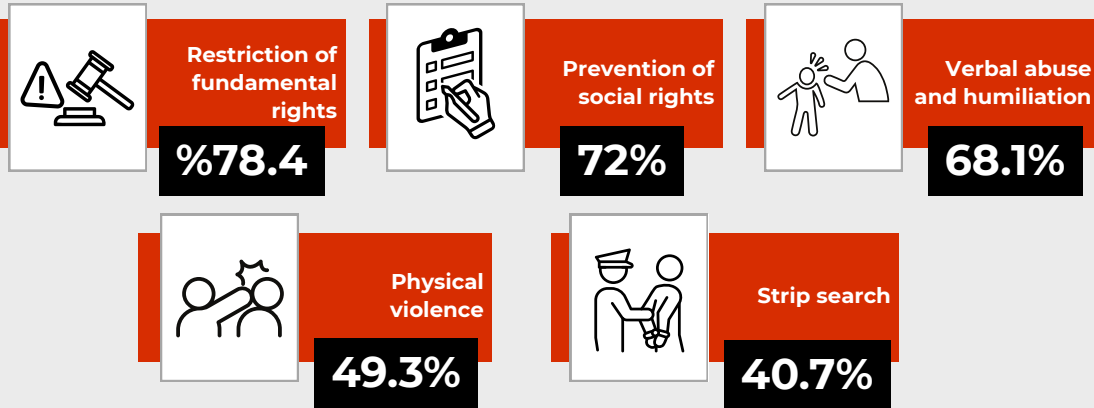
Torture begins at the moment of first contact with law enforcement. Detention is the most intense phase of torture.

Source: TİHV / İHD

# TORTURE IN PRISONS

2016–2024 (TIHV data)

## MOST COMMON VIOLATIONS



## COMMON PRACTICES



Obstruction of access to healthcare



Arbitrary measures and solitary confinement

Torture has been institutionalized since 2016, beginning in police custody and continuing throughout imprisonment.

These figures represent only the lower bound of actual cases, as fear of retaliation and lack of access to legal remedies prevent many victims from reporting abuse.

## TYPES OF TORTURE

**Physical:** Beatings, batons, dragging, Electric shocks

**Positional:** Reverse handcuffing, suspension

**Social isolation:** Solitary confinement, visitation bans

**Sexual:** Harassment, strip search

**Rights restrictions:** deprivation of sleep and access water

**Chemical:** Pepper spray

**Psychological:** Insults, death threats

Source: Turkish Human Rights Foundation (TIHV) 2016–2024 Torture and Ill-treatment Reports - Human Rights Association (İHD) 2024 Prison Rights Violations Report

# RIGHT TO LIFE, DEATHS & HEALTH VIOLATIONS

## Violations of the Right to Life in Türkiye Since 2016

The systematic pressure and violence initially deployed by the Erdoğan regime against government-critical groups during the Gezi protests were significantly expanded and institutionalized after 2016.

During the events of **July 15, 2016**—the moment marking the beginning of Türkiye's accelerated authoritarian restructuring—between **251 - 269** people lost their lives.

### Parliamentary Investigation

- Key officials were not interviewed.
- Autopsies were not conducted in 180 cases.
- Final investigation reports were neither finalized nor made public.

### Autopsy Results



**71 deaths**

Caused by non-military weapons



**180 people**

Were not given autopsies

As a result of the persecution and oppression directed particularly at the Hizmet Movement following July 15, 2016, **1,348 people lost their lives.**

### Main Causes of Death



**593**  
Denied Access to Treatment



**157**  
Deaths in Prison



**124**  
Traffic accidents



**37**  
On Escape Routes



**24**  
Work accidents



**100**  
Suicide



**34**  
Other



**10**  
Custody



**269**  
Deaths on July 15

Fatalities resulting from work accidents and traffic accidents were included here because they occurred while individuals were visiting imprisoned relatives or were forced to work in high-risk jobs outside their areas of expertise due to financial necessity.

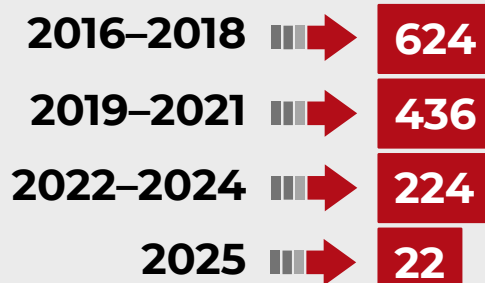
### Who Were the Victims?

- Babies & unborn children
- Children
- Pregnant women
- Elderly detainees
- Individuals with chronic diseases
- Mothers
- Fathers

The most vulnerable segments of society

### Deaths Over Time

(2016–2025)



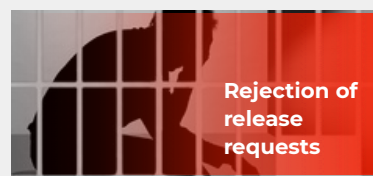
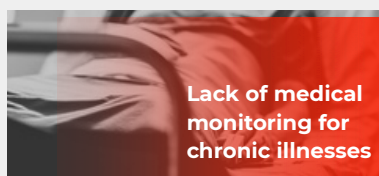
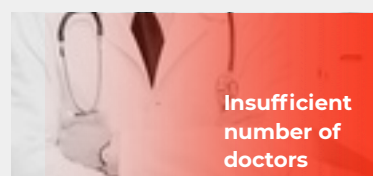
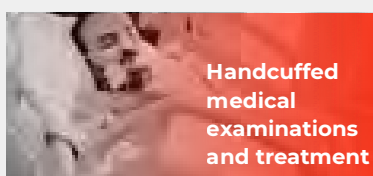
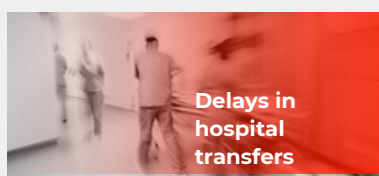
Source: Social media and open news sources, AST website

# LIVES AT RISK: SICK AND ELDERLY PRISONERS (2015-2025)

## Systematic Neglect as a Structural Policy in Turkish Prisons

After the state of emergency, arbitrary arrests under the Erdoğan government pushed prisons beyond capacity and systematically denied detainees access to healthcare, with sick and elderly prisoners most severely affected. These deaths were not aberrations but predictable consequences of a post 2016 detention system structured around neglect, resulting in grave violations of the right to life.

## VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO HEALTH



## THOSE WHOSE RIGHT TO LIFE IS TAKEN AWAY BY DENYING THEM ACCESS TO TREATMENT



**Gökhan Açikkollu – 2016**  
Lost his life in prison



**Halime Gülsu – 2018**  
Passed away due to illness



**Muzaffer Özcengiz – 2019**  
Lost his life in prison



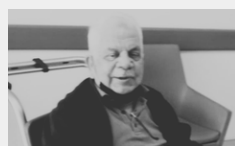
**Mustafa Kabakçioğlu – 2020**  
Lost his life in prison



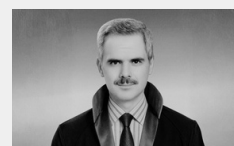
**Veysel Atasoy – 2020**  
Lost his life in prison



**Yusuf Bekmezci – 2022**  
Lost his life in prison



**Nusret Muğla – 2023**  
Lost his life in prison



**Süleyman Yıldırım – 2025**  
Lost his life in prison

**According to CISST data, the number of sick and elderly prisoners in prisons as of 2025 is as follows:**

**1,412**

Sick Prisoners

**5,864**

Prisoners over 65

**269**

Prisoners with Disabilities

Source: CISST, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Bold Medya, BBC, TR724

# MEDIA, FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & PRESS REPRESSION

## The Systematic Silencing of the Press in Türkiye (2014–2025)

Especially after July 15, 2016, freedom of expression and press freedom in Türkiye have been systematically dismantled through a combination of legal, administrative, and coercive measures. Independent journalism—historically one of the strongest sources of political opposition—was targeted as part of a broader strategy to consolidate authoritarian rule.



- Türkiye's ranking in the World Press Freedom Index fell from 138th in 2010 to 159th in 2025.
- Freedom House classified Türkiye as a "Not Free" country, citing systemic pressure on media outlets, judicial harassment of journalists, and pervasive censorship.

## JOURNALISTS CURRENTLY IMPRISON



**Ali Ünal**  
Zaman columnist, 2016



**Hidayet Karaca**  
President of the Samanyolu Media Group, 2014



**Mehmet Baransu**  
Columnist for Taraf Newspaper, 2015



**Erol Zavar**  
Editor of Odak Magazine, 2001



**Hatice Duman**  
Atılım editor in chief, 2003



**Murat Çapan**  
Nokta editorial director, 2017



**Ahmet Uzan**  
Sabah Egeli newspaper news director, 2016



**Özden Kınık**  
TRT 2019

Source: Bianet Media Monitoring Reports - Human Rights Association (İHD) - Stockholm Center for Freedom (SCF) - EngelliWeb - Turkish Journalists' Union (TGS) - Adana Bar Association

# POLITICAL REPRESSION, ARRESTS & LOCAL DEMOCRACY

## Systematic Political Repression in Türkiye (2016–2025)

### SYSTEMIC POLITICAL PRESSURE

- Institutionalized repression against opposition parties, elected officials, and local governments.
- Progressive dismantling of political pluralism.
- The initial focus was on the **Peoples' Democratic Party**. (HDP)
- Expansion to the **Republican People's Party** (CHP) in 2024–2025.

### EROSION OF LOCAL DEMOCRACY

- Normalization of repression as a governing strategy.
- Detention of **70+** mayors.
- Appointment of trustees in **86** municipalities.
- Diminished capacity for citizens to organize, participate, and hold power accountable.

### ARRESTS OF ELECTED OFFICIALS & TRUSTEESHIP REGIME

- Systematic removal of elected mayors through judicial and administrative mechanisms.
- Suspension of local democracy; transfer of authority to centrally appointed administrators.
- Silencing of voters' political will

### TEMPORARY DECLINE IN MASS ARRESTS

- Intensification of judicial pressure
- Increased use of prosecutions, dismissals, prolonged trials, and political investigations.
- Recalibration of repression to maintain control while reducing international scrutiny.

### RENEWED WAVE OF DETENTIONS (POST-2021)

- Return to overt coercive measures.
- Strategic use of arrests as political intimidation.
- **562** members of the HDP detained
- **73** members of the HDP arrested

### TARGETING OF HIGH-PROFILE OPPOSITION FIGURES 2024-2025

- Criminal law deployed as a tool to weaken opposition and deter dissent.
- Courts instrumentalized for political objectives.
- Erosion of judicial independence.

## POLITICIANS UNDER ARREST



Selahattin Demirtaş (2016)



Figen Yüksekdağ (2016)



Can Atalay (2023)



Murat Ongun (2025)



Ekrem İmamoğlu (2025)



Zeydan Karalar (2025)



Muhittin Böcek (2025)



Mehmet Mürat Çalık (2025)

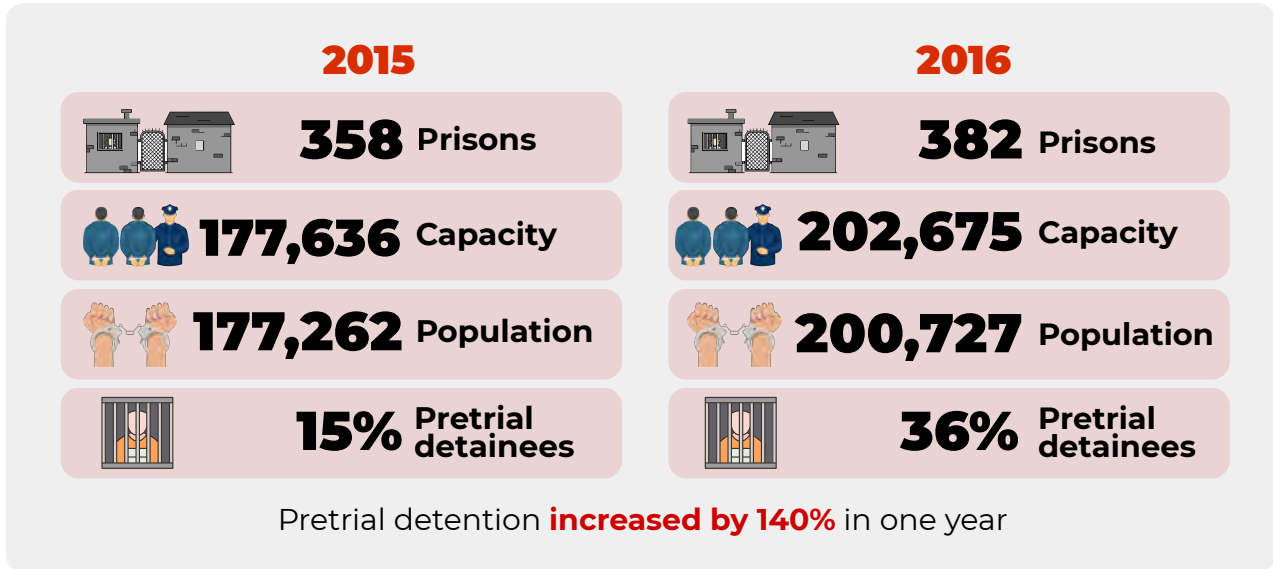
Source: Freedom House - Reuters

# PRISONS, DETENTION & CONDITIONS

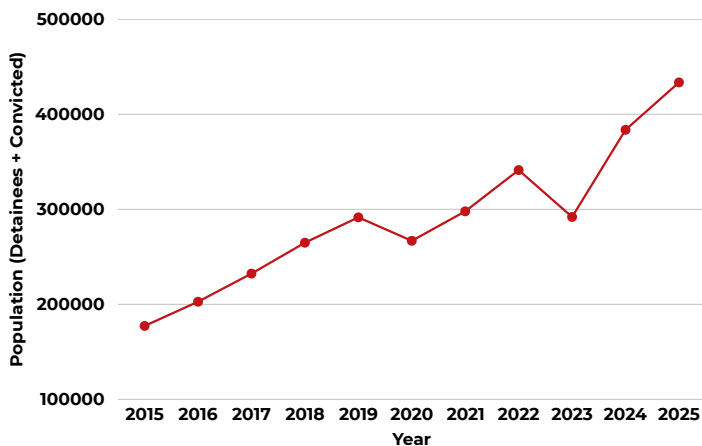
## PRISON FACILITIES STATISTICS IN TÜRKİYE

2015–2025

### RAPID INCREASE IN PRISON NUMBERS AND POPULATION (2015–2016)



Prison Facilities Statistics 2015-2025



### PRISON POPULATION PEAKED IN NOVEMBER 2025

**304.956**

Current total capacity

**433,547**

Total Prisoner Population

**403**

Number of prisons

**142%**

Current occupancy rate

The prison population exceeds official capacity.

### AFTER JULY 15, 2016: MASS ARREST AND SYSTEMIC DETENTION

- After July 15, 2016, arrests became institutionalized as a governing practice.
- Detention during trial has become normalized.
- Detention turned into a de facto form of punishment.
- Overcrowding in prisons escalated dramatically.

### LIVING SPACE PER PRISONER

**International standards:**

6 m<sup>2</sup> (single cell)  
4 m<sup>2</sup> (shared room)

**Türkiye**

2025: < 3 m<sup>2</sup>

### INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STANDARDS VIOLATED:



Mandela Rules



ECHR Rulings

Source: Prison Statistics for Türkiye

# The Social Costs of the State of Emergency (OHAL) & emergency decree laws (KHKs)

KHK Report 2023–2024

## WHAT HAPPENED?

July 15, 2016: Failed coup attempt

July 20, 2016: State of Emergency (OHAL) declared

Duration: 2 years (until July 2018)

32 emergency decree laws (KHKs) issued

## SCALE OF VICTIMIZATION

**500,000+** directly affected individuals

**3 million** indirectly affected

**84 million** societal impact

Decline in freedoms, welfare, and quality of life

## WHAT ARE THE DECREE LAWS (KHKs)

- Executive decrees with the force of law were issued without normal parliamentary or judicial oversight.
- Enabling:
  - Mass dismissals
  - Institutional closures
  - Asset seizures
  - Passport cancellations
  - Legal immunity for officials

## ACCUSATIONS WITHOUT EVIDENCE

**0.4%** accusations coup-related  
**99.6%** based on:

- Legal activities
- Arbitrary labeling
- Questionable informant statements

Collective attribution of guilt became part of a political control strategy

## SCALE OF PURGE

### Public Sector Dismissals

**162,239** public employees dismissed

**229** professions affected

## WHO WAS TARGETED?

**99.6%** were university graduates

**30.6%** held master's or doctoral degrees

Highly educated individuals were specifically targeted



**300,000+** Employees Dismissed



Teachers  
**50.000+**



Military Officers  
**13.000+**



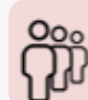
Police Officers  
**32.000+**



Healthcare Workers  
**7.000+**



Academics  
**6.000+**



Other Public Sectors and closed institutions employees  
**200.000+**

Source: Justice For Victims Platform KHK Report 2023–2024

**153 distinct human rights violations were committed against dismissed individuals under emergency decrees.**

### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 3+ million investigated
- 527,000+ prosecuted
- 122,000+ convicted
- 101,000+ arrested
- 332,000+ detained

### LONG-TERM EFFECTS

- Emergence of collective stigmatization against “KHK victims”
- Social polarization
- Institutional transformation
- Legal uncertainty
- Intergenerational trauma

## THE EFFECTS ON FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

### ECONOMIC COLLAPSE

- 96.3% experienced income loss
- 83.6% reported insufficient income
- 44.5% forced to sell assets
- 32.5% unemployed; many work undocumented

### PASSPORT & TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

- 230,000+ passports canceled
- Spouses' passports also canceled
- Travel bans imposed
- Some children born abroad denied passports
- Deaths occurred during escape attempts

### FORCED MIGRATION & EXILE

- 61.5% domestic displacement
- 91.2% international displacement - when possible
- Asylum applications tripled compared to post-1980 coup

### KHK IMPACT ON FAMILIES

- Death rate: **3× national average**
- Suicide rate: **25× national average**
- Divorce and family division: **55× national average**

## LEGAL PROCESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS CONCERNS

### SYSTEMIC HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

- Punishment without prosecution or trial
- Violated principles:
  - Presumption of innocence
  - Legality of crime and punishment
  - Non-discrimination
- Many individuals were punished before trial—or were never tried at all.

### STATE OF EMERGENCY COMMISSION

- 126,000+ applications reviewed
- 12% of public employees returned to their job
- Limited compensation
- Slow judicial process

### EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 6,884 violation rulings
- Violations include:
  - Right to liberty
  - No punishment without law
  - Fair trial rights
  - Procedural violations

### UNITED NATIONS

Findings Reported:

- Arbitrary dismissals
- Collective punishment
- Fair trial violations
- Long-term human rights damage

# INSTITUTIONS CLOSED, PROPERTY SEIZURE & CIVIL SOCIETY

## Institutional Destruction Through Decree Laws (Post-2016)

More than **3,900** institutions across Türkiye were closed or seized through Decree Laws (KHKs) and administrative decisions under the Erdoğan regime.

### INSTITUTIONAL DESTRUCTION BY DECREE LAWS

- Crackdowns following corruption investigations in **2013**.
- State of emergency declared after **July 15, 2016**.
- Mass closures and asset seizures during the State of Emergency period (2016–2018).
- Civil society and public-interest institutions dismantled

### LEGAL MECHANISMS WEAPONIZED

#### Decree Law No. 667:

- Schools, dormitories, universities, and hospitals closed
- Administrators arrested
- Assets seized

#### Decree Law No. 668:

- TV channels, newspapers, and radio stations shut down
- Trustees appointed
- Assets transferred to TMSF for liquidation or sale

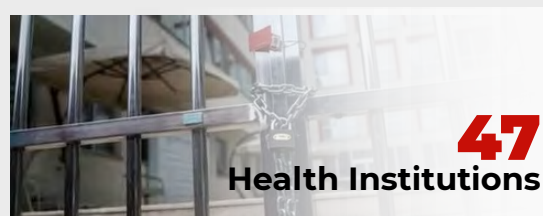
### HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

- Freedom of expression and press freedom were severely restricted.
- Right to education violated
- Freedom of expression suppressed
- Freedom of association was neutralized
- Access to healthcare disrupted
- Right to property violated

### SOCIAL & ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

- Hundreds of journalists unemployed
- Tens of thousands of students displaced
- Civil society space erased
- Seized property monetized
- Repression turned into economic strategy

### AFFECTED INSTITUTIONS



**3,904 Institutions**



### LONG-TERM EFFECTS



- Essential services lost
- Professional networks dismantled
- Public trust eroded
- Autonomous spaces eliminated
- Social engineering through institutional destruction


Source: Advocates of Silenced Turkey

# EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS RULINGS ON SYSTEMATIC VIOLATIONS (2018–2025 | Türkiye)

The rulings issued by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) against Türkiye in recent years reveal systematic and widespread human rights violations. The scale, consistency, and legal reasoning of these decisions demonstrate that the violations documented throughout this report are not isolated incidents but part of a broader pattern of state practice.


**TOTAL**  **6,884**  individuals received violation judgments in their cases


**IN A SINGLE DAY**  **2,420**  individuals received violation judgments in three cases (*Seyhan – Karslı – Bozyokuş*)




---

**MOST VIOLATED ARTICLES OF ECHR**

**Article 5**  **3,851** PEOPLE  
Right to Liberty and Security

**Article 7**  **1,808** PEOPLE  
No Punishment Without Law

**COMPENSATION AWARDED**

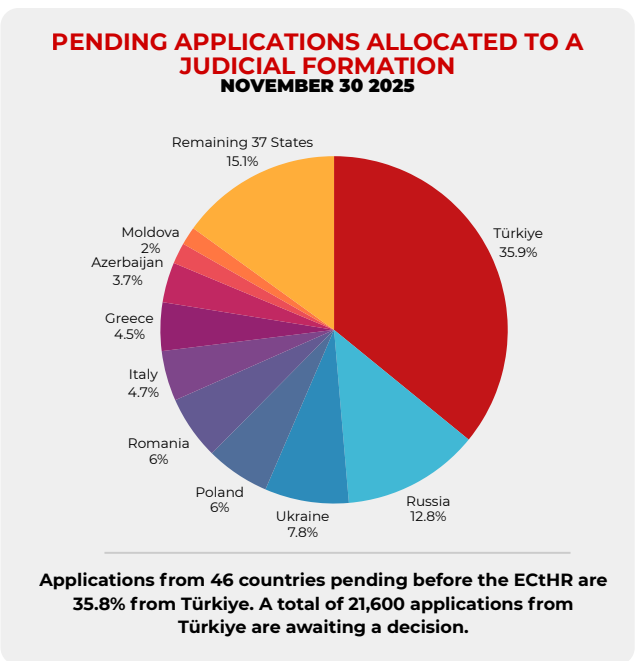


**18.8**  
MILLION EUROS






## HISTORICAL COMPARISON

**Article 7 violations** in the 66-year history of the ECHR

Across 24 Countries	For Türkiye
66 years	7 years
67 violation decision	1,808 violation decision



## KEY FINDINGS IN ECHR DECISIONS

-  Arbitrary detentions
-  Unforeseeable criminal definitions
-  Mass arrests, prejudicial judgments
-  Prosecution based on family ties
-  Findings amounting to crimes against humanity

## THE ECHR'S MESSAGE

- ByLock + witness + confession**  not valid for conviction
- Digital evidence**  Invalid for trial
- The Right to defense**  Severely damaged

## CRIMINAL LAW APPROACH

- Specific intent not examined
- Presumption of innocence violated
- Unforeseeable criminal definitions

These data demonstrate that the violations were systematic, widespread, and organized, amounting to crimes against humanity. **As no legitimate ruling can be built on an unlawful basis, acquittal in retrials is not optional—it is a necessity**

Source: European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)

# ECHR: SYSTEMATIC ARTICLE 7 VIOLATIONS IN TÜRKİYE

**1,808 individuals found to have been affected by  
Article 7 violations**

In multiple rulings against Türkiye, the European Court of Human Rights found violations of Article 7 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which prohibits punishment for acts that were not criminal offenses at the time they were committed.

## Notable Cases and Number of Persons Affected

**16.12.2025**

**Bozkuş and Others**

Number of Affected Persons: **132**  
Application Number: **39586/20**

**16.12.2025**

**Karslı and Others**

Number of Affected Persons: **1,436**  
Application Number: **18693/20**

**22.07.2025**

**Demirhan and Others**

Number of Affected Persons: **239**  
Application Number: **1595/20**

**26.09.2023**

**Yüksel Yalçınkaya**

Number of Affected Persons: **1**  
Application Number: **15669/20**

**24.05.2022**

**Sinan and Ağyar Çetinkaya**

Number of Affected Persons: **2**  
Application Numbers: **74536/10 and 75462/10**

**03.12.2019**

**Parmak and Bakır**

Number of Affected Persons: **2**  
Application Number: **22429/07 and 25195/07**

**04.10.2005**

**Ünsal Öztürk**

Number of Affected Persons: **1**  
Application Number: **29365/95**

**07.02.2002**

**E. and K.**

Number of Affected Persons: **1**  
Application Number: **28496/95**

**27.02.2001**

**Ecer and Zeyrek**

Number of Affected Persons: **1**  
Application Number: **29295/95**

**08.07.1999**

**Başkaya and Okçuoğlu**

Number of Affected Persons: **2**  
Application Number: **23554/94**

# UN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: JUDICIAL EROSION AND SYSTEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TÜRKİYE (2017–2024)

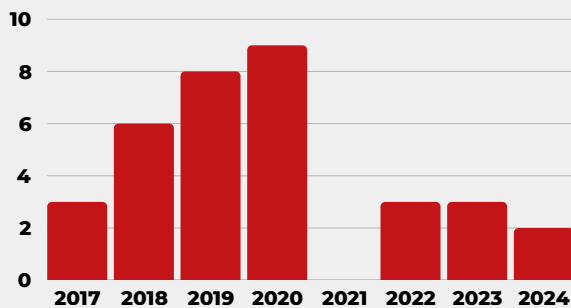
## 34 Violation Decisions

issued by UN bodies concerning Türkiye between 2017 and 2024.

## 60 Victims

including journalists, academics, judges, teachers, and military cadets.

## Distribution of Decisions by Year



## Deciding UN Bodies

Committee Against Torture (CAT) **4**

Human Rights Committee (HRC) **3**

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) **27**

**Total 34**

## KEY CRITICISMS IN UN REPORTS

### Lawful Activities Treated as Criminal Evidence

- Holding bank accounts
- Subscribing to newspapers
- Union or association membership
- Using ByLock (a public communication app)

### Severe Restrictions on the Right to Defense

- Barriers to lawyer access
- Surveillance of lawyer–client meetings
- Limited access to case files
- Prevention of witness examination

### Undermining of Judicial Independence

- Courts operating under executive control
- Judges and prosecutors subject to political pressure and bias

### Constitutional Court Rulings Ignored

- Failure of lower courts to implement violation decisions
- Constitutional Court rulings rendered ineffective

## UN WARNING:

### “CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY”

The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention repeatedly warned that “widespread and systematic imprisonment or other severe deprivations of liberty, carried out in violation of international law, may constitute crimes against humanity.”

## UN RECOMMENDATIONS TO TÜRKİYE

### Immediate Release

- Immediate release of all unlawfully detained individuals

### Compensation and Reparation

- Effective compensation for material and moral damages

### Independent Investigations

- Investigation of arbitrary detention and torture allegations
- Prosecution of those responsible

### Prevention of Future Violations

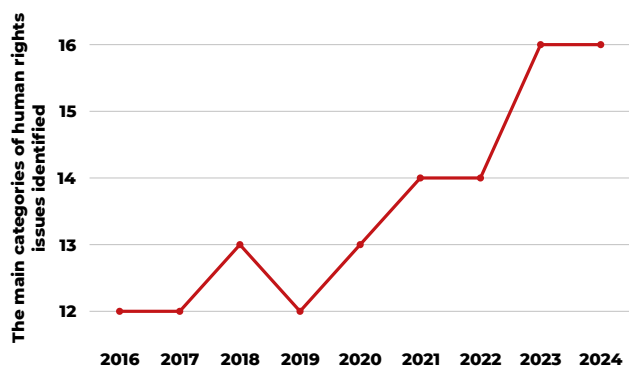
- Legal and administrative reforms
- Guarantees of non-repetition

# THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE COUNTRY REPORTS: HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TÜRKİYE (2016–2024)

In the country reports on human rights practices published annually by the U.S. The Department of State, human rights violations and areas of concern in Türkiye during the 2016–2024 period are categorized under 17 main domains.

1. State of Emergency and the Expansion of Executive Power
2. Rule of Law, Judicial Independence, and Fair Trial
3. Arbitrary Detentions, Political Trials, and Political Prisoners
4. Torture, Ill-Treatment, Enforced Disappearances, and Impunity
5. Prison Conditions and Detention Environment
6. Freedom of Expression and the Criminalization of Speech
7. Media Freedom and Internet Control
8. Civil Society, NGOs, and Freedom of Assembly
9. Elections and the Political Environment
10. Conflict with the PKK and Security Operations
11. International Pressure
12. Women’s Rights and Gender-Based Violence
13. LGBTI+ Rights
14. Child Labor and Children’s Rights
15. Workers’ Rights and Trade Union Restrictions
16. Corruption and Transparency
17. Refugees and Migrants

**Evolving Human Rights Concerns on Türkiye in U.S. State Department Reports**



## INCREASE IN THE NUMBER AND TYPES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY YEAR

This chart shows how many of the 17 main categories of human rights violations identified in the U.S. Department of State’s reports on Türkiye were included in the reports each year during the 2016–2024 period. The chart shows a steady increase in both the number and types of violations.

The rule of law, judicial independence, arbitrary detentions, political prosecutions, political prisoners, freedom of expression, media restrictions, torture, ill-treatment, and impunity, as well as prison conditions (overcrowding and medical neglect), are reported on every year.

## RULE OF LAW AND JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE

- Executive influence over judges and prosecutors
- Broad and extensive use of counterterrorism legislation
- Politically motivated prosecutions
- Prolonged pretrial detention
- Disregard for the decisions of the Constitutional Court and the European Court of Human Rights
- Selective application of laws

## ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS

- Mass arrests (especially 2016–2018)
- Arrests of opposition politicians, members of parliament, and mayors
- Detention of journalists, lawyers, and academics
- Broad use of anti-terror legislation
- Pretrial detention used as a form of punishment

Source: U.S. Department of State Human Rights Reports



### FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & CRIMINALIZATION OF SPEECH

- Prosecutions for 'insulting the president.'
- Criminalization of criticism.
- Social media investigations.
- Disinformation law (2022–2024).
- Self-censorship.
- Charges for publicizing corruption.
- Terror membership charges linked to journalism.

### MEDIA FREEDOM & INTERNET CONTROL

- Media outlets closed (2016–2018).
- Journalists imprisoned (every year).
- Most mainstream media outlets were pro-government (2023).
- Hundreds of thousands of websites blocked (2023–2024).
- BTK (Communication Technologies Authority) empowered to block content rapidly (2024).
- VPN/cloud blocking.
- Internet throttling during crises.

### TORTURE, ILL-TREATMENT & IMPUNITY

- Allegations of beatings and mistreatment in custody
- Suspicious deaths in detention
- Strip searches
- Enforced disappearances (especially 2021–2023)
- Limited accountability for security forces
- Culture of impunity

### PRISON CONDITIONS (OVERCROWDING & MEDICAL NEGLECT)

- Severe overcrowding
- Inadequate medical care
- Ill prisoners denied treatment
- COVID-19 health risks (2020)
- High number of reported prison rights violations

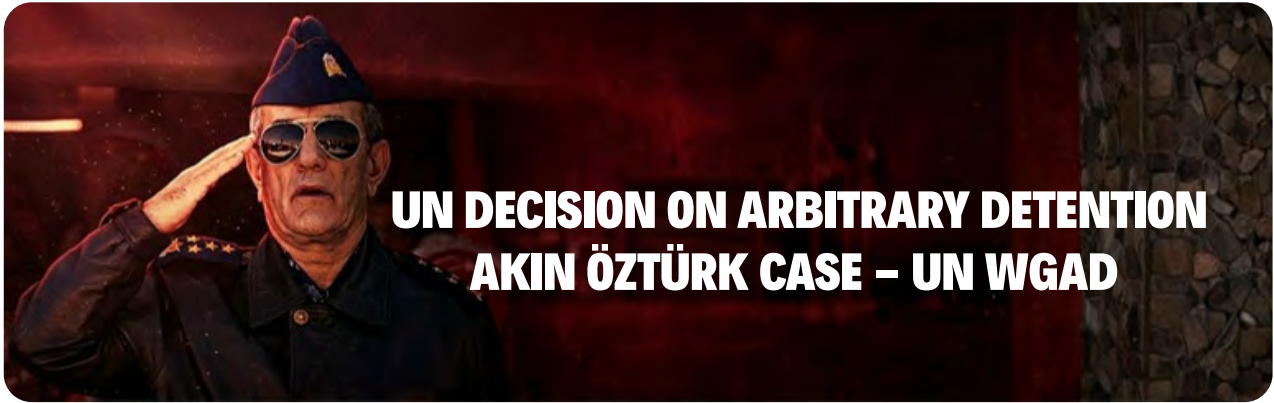
### CIVIL SOCIETY, NGOS & FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

- NGO closures.
- Legal pressure and audits.
- Restrictions on foreign funding.
- Bans on protests.
- Violent dispersal of demonstrations.
- Harassment of human rights defenders
- Bans on pride marches (2021–2024).

### TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION

- Alleged kidnappings abroad.
- INTERPOL misuse.
- Pressure on dissidents' families
- Passport cancellations.
- Rendition cooperation with foreign governments.

Source: U.S. Department of State Human Rights Reports



## UN DECISION ON ARBITRARY DETENTION AKIN ÖZTÜRK CASE – UN WGAD

### WHO IS AKIN ÖZTÜRK?

Akin Öztürk is a retired senior officer of the Turkish Air Force who served as the Commander of the Turkish Air Force between 2013 and 2015.

Following the events of July 15, 2016, the Turkish government publicly declared Akin Öztürk as the alleged leader of the coup attempt, and he was detained on July 17, 2016.

On June 20, 2019, the Ankara 17th High Criminal Court sentenced Akin Öztürk to 141 aggravated life sentences, as well as thousands of additional years in prison, on charges of leading the July 15, 2016 coup attempt.

#### INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROCESS

- After domestic legal remedies in Türkiye were exhausted, the case was submitted to the United Nations.
- It was examined by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD).
- The decision was adopted during its 100th session in 2024.

#### REQUESTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO TÜRKİYE

- Immediate release of Akin Öztürk
- Provision of compensation and remedies
- Conducting an independent investigation into responsible officials
- Public disclosure of the decision
- Submission of a report to the UN within six months on the measures taken

### KEY FINDINGS OF THE UN WGAD

#### ARREST AND DETENTION PROCESS

- July 17, 2016: Summoned as a witness
- Arrested without any warrant
- Held in custody without charges or evidence
- No legal documents were provided to him
- No legal justification for his detention was provided

#### TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT IN CUSTODY

- Stripped naked
- Beaten and tortured
- Teeth were broken
- Ear was injured
- Acid was poured on his fingernails
- Held in stress positions for long periods
- Deprived of food, sleep, and access to a toilet
- Subjected to severe physical and psychological violence

Source: UN WGAD Akin Öztürk Case



***Akın Öztürk's final words in court were: "I am not a coup plotter. I am not a traitor. I was set up."***

### **SOLITARY CONFINEMENT**

- Held in isolation for 10 months and 8 days
- Declared to be a "dangerous detainee"

### **STRICT RESTRICTIONS WERE IMPOSED**

- Communication, media, social contact and outdoor access were restricted.

### **MANIPULATED EVIDENCE**

- 70% of CCTV footage missing
- Fabricated videos used in court
- Independent expert reports ignored

### **CONTRADICTORY OFFICIAL NARRATIVE**

- Initial military statements said he tried to stop the coup
- Later removed from official records
- Media labeled him "coup leader" before evidence emerged

## **UN WGAD LEGAL FINDINGS**

### **CATEGORY I VIOLATION – ARBITRARY DETENTION**

**The detention was deemed unlawful because:**

- The charges were not communicated to the individual
- No evidence was presented
- There was no legal basis for the arrest
- The individual's liberty was unlawfully restricted

### **CATEGORY III VIOLATION – FAIR TRIAL**

**The right to a fair trial was eliminated because:**

- He was unable to access a lawyer of his own choosing
- Access to case documents was restricted
- The preparation of the defense was obstructed
- The verdict was based on statements obtained under torture

### **CATEGORY V VIOLATION – DISCRIMINATION**

**Detention:**

- It was carried out due to political views
- It targeted the individual's thoughts and beliefs
- It was linked to peaceful civilian activities
- It was justified based on belonging to a particular social group

### **WARNING OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

**The UN Working Group has released the following ruling:**

- There are systematic arbitrary detentions in Türkiye.
- These violations are recurring.
- This situation carries the risk of being classified as a crime against humanity.

**The UN has expressed deep concern on the systematic repression policies in Türkiye.**

**Source: UN WGAD Akın Öztürk Case**

***Akın Öztürk stated that on July 15 he carried out Hulusi Akar's instructions, but was chosen as a scapegoat.***



## VIOLETIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The UN Working Group determined that the following conventions had been violated:

### UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**Article 9:** Freedom from Arbitrary Detention

**Article 10:** Right to fair trial

### INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

**Article 9:** Liberty and Security of Person

**Article 14:** Right to a fair trial

## QUESTIONS SURROUNDING CLAIMS OF HIS LEADERSHIP IN THE COUP ATTEMPT

- A 46-year military service record
- He had 6 months left until retirement
- On July 15, 2016, he was in semi-retired status

- He was not on active duty; He had pre-scheduled leave.
- According to the claim, only 12 aircraft were involved in the coup attempt.

**Under these circumstances, an important question arises:  
Would a person with only symbolic authority initiate such an attempt?**

## THIS CASE MATTERS

- As the first UN ruling on a high-ranking general accused in the coup narrative;
- Challenges the official state narrative internationally

### Confirms the following violations:

- Arbitrary detention
- Torture
- Unfair trial
- Systematic human rights violations

**Moreover, this decision constitutes an important precedent in terms of international law.**

Source: UN WGAD Akın Öztürk Case

# INCONSISTENCIES AND CREDIBILITY CONCERNS SURROUNDING THE JULY 15 FAILED COUP ATTEMPT

## WHAT HAPPENED ON JULY 15, 2016?

- A failed military coup attempt took place in Türkiye
- Parliament was bombed; hundreds of civilians and soldiers lost their lives
- The attempt collapsed unusually quickly and lacked coordination
- No high-level political leaders were detained

## IMPLAUSIBILITY OF THE OFFICIAL NARRATIVE

- Mass detentions beginning the very next morning strengthened claims that purge lists had been prepared before July 15.
- Contradictory statements by Erdoğan about when and how he learned about the coup.
- International concerns over the lack of credible evidence linking Gulen to the planning of the coup.
- Key intelligence and military officials were never questioned.

## EARLY WARNING IGNORED

- A military officer reportedly warned intelligence officials hours before the coup
- Despite this, no preventive measures were taken

## LOSS OF LIVES

During the July 15 events, which marked the beginning of the process of reshaping Türkiye under Erdoğan's rule, 251–269 people lost their lives.

## THREE DIFFERENT NARRATIVES

### Government Narrative

- Claims that military officers linked to Gulen (Hizmet) Movement planned the coup to seize power

### Broad Coalition Narrative

- Suggests that military officers from various groups opposed to Erdoğan acted but failed

### Collaboration Narrative (widely accepted)

- Argues that some elements within the military and intelligence cooperated with Erdoğan to create a controlled and limited coup scenario

## INTERNATIONAL REACTIONS

- The USA, EU, Germany, and the UK did not accept the official Turkish state narrative
- Intelligence agencies stated they had not seen evidence identifying Gulen as the planner of the coup
- Extradition requests of Türkiye were rejected due to insufficient evidence by US, UK, Germany, Brazil, Sweden, Finland and many other countries.

## CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS

- Officials gave different times regarding when they learned about the coup
- Times mentioned: afternoon, 16:30, 20:00, and 21:30

## PARLIAMENTARY INVESTIGATION

- The testimony of key officials was not heard.
- The final report was not published.
- The findings were not disclosed to the public.

**Autopsy Results**



**71 deaths**

caused by non-military weapons



**180 people**

Were not given autopsies

Source: Alliance For Shared Values Report on July 15

***President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan gave consistently contradictory timelines regarding when he became aware of the coup attempt. In a statement on the night of July 15, he said, “Unfortunately, there had been unusual activity within our armed forces since the afternoon.”***

### **“A GIFT FROM GOD”**

- Erdoğan described the coup attempt as “a gift from God”
- He implied it provided an opportunity for purges he had previously been unable to carry out
- Tens of thousands were detained, and over 162,000 civil servants were dismissed

### **IMMEDIATE DISMISSALS**

- At 01:00 AM on July 16 (just 3 hours after the coup began), 2,745 judges and prosecutors were dismissed.

### **POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES**

- The military was brought fully under civilian control
- Judiciary and media were largely silenced
- Presidential system was established
- Power became concentrated in Erdoğan’s hands

### **ABANDONMENT OF LOWER-RANK SOLDIERS**

- Many soldiers believed they were participating in an anti-terror operation or exercise
- Commanders later denied responsibility
- Soldiers were detained, beaten, or lynched by civilians
- High-ranking commanders were largely not held accountable

### **MASS PURGE AFTER JULY 15**

- Over 162,000 public employees were dismissed
- Thousands of judges, prosecutors, and academics were purged
- Hundreds of media outlets were shut down
- Journalists, lawyers, and activists were arrested

### **WHY DID IT NOT RESEMBLE A REAL MILITARY COUP?**

- No clear leadership
- Media and communication centers were not seized
- No top political leaders were detained
- No unified military chain of command

#### **Instead, unusual actions occurred:**

- Bombing of Parliament
- Bombing of Special Operations units
- Partial closure of the Bosphorus Bridge
- Targeting of civilians

### **“SYNTHETIC COUP” CLAIM (MEDIA IMPACT)**

- Events produced dramatic visuals for domestic and international audiences.
- Tanks on bridges, jets over cities, symbolic destruction scenes.
- A rapid narrative of “heroes” and “traitors” was created.
- Lower-ranking officers followed orders without knowing the full plan.

**Source: Alliance For Shared Values Report on July 15**

# USE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEMS AS A TOOL OF REPRESSION

According to international human rights reports, the Erdoğan government in Türkiye has extended its repressive policies beyond its borders. Individuals associated with the Hizmet Movement and some Kurdish activists have reportedly been targeted through the misuse of international financial systems, surveillance, abductions, and forced returns to Türkiye.

## TACTICS OF TRANSNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPRESSION

### Manipulation of AML/CFT regulations

- Labeling targeted individuals as “high-risk customers” within the banking risk systems

### Consequences

- Bank accounts closed
- Loans and credit cards canceled
- Access to financial services restricted

## ASSET FREEZES AND BLACKLISTS

- Critics abroad were added to “terror-related” asset-freezing lists
- Even individuals without assets in Türkiye are included

### International Effects

- Bank account closures
- Business activities blocked
- Money transfers halted

## MISUSE OF INTERNATIONAL MECHANISMS

- Politically motivated misuse of INTERPOL mechanisms
- Diplomatic pressure on other states
- Requests for deportation or extradition of dissidents

## FINANCIAL SURVEILLANCE

- Critics of the regime are flagged in financial risk systems
- Automatically labeled as “suspicious”
- These records remain permanently in databases

## HISTORICAL ASSET CONFISCATION IN TÜRKİYE

1915–1917

Confiscation of Armenian property

Armenians

1923–1930

Population exchange confiscation of property

Greeks

1942–1944

Wealth Tax

Jews, Greeks, Armenians

1955

Istanbul Pogrom

Greeks, Armenians, Jews

Source: International human rights reports and open-source materials



## WHAT IS ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE?

- Detention, arrest, or abduction of an individual by state actors or affiliated groups
- Denial of detention or concealment of whereabouts
- Removal from legal protection

## ABDUCTIONS WITHIN TÜRKİYE

The reports indicate that some individuals within Türkiye were;

- detained by unidentified security officers,
- held in secret detention centers,
- subjected to torture and coercive interrogations,
- and later reappeared in official custody months afterward.

## TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION AND GLOBAL PURGE

The reports indicate that cross-border operations targeting government critics have been carried out in at least 46 countries.

- The detention and deportation of dissidents
- Forced returns to Türkiye
- The cancellation of thousands of passports
- Practices such as the closure or takeover of schools affiliated with the Hizmet Movement have been documented.

## INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE

There are reports indicating that state institutions have played a role in the surveillance or targeting of dissidents abroad.

- National Intelligence Organization (MIT)
- Directorate of Religious Affairs (Diyanet)
- Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA)
- Presidency for Turks Abroad (YTB)
- Turkish diplomatic missions abroad

## IMPACTS ON INDIVIDUALS

### ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- Loss of salary and pensions
- Restricted access to banking and financial services
- Asset freezes and blocked transfers

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

- Months of secret detention
- Physical and psychological torture
- Separation from families
- Long prison sentences after forced return
- Stigmatization and loss of reputation

### LEGAL CONSEQUENCES

Enforced disappearance may constitute a crime against humanity under international law

- It is a serious violation of fundamental human rights
- It is a crime with no statute of limitations



**100+**

Individuals abducted by the intelligence service domestically and abroad



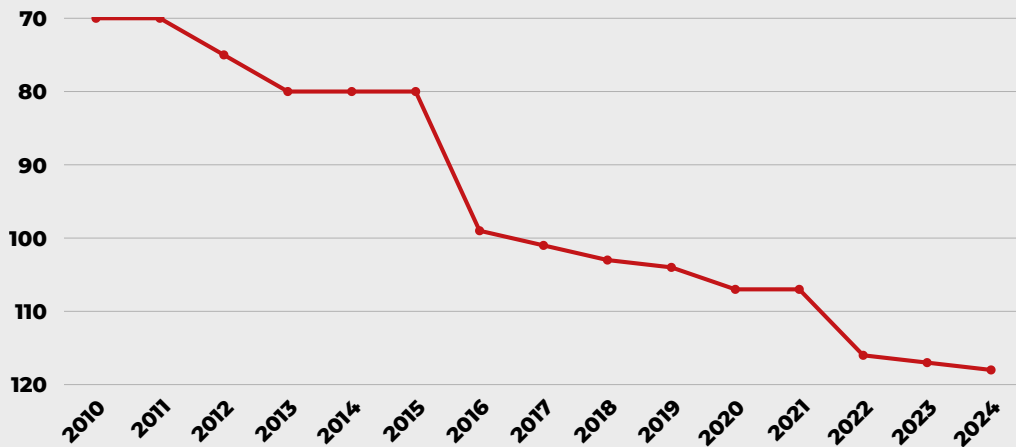
**7**

Individuals still missing

**Source: Advocates of Silenced Turkey's report, Beyond Turkey's Borders: Unveiling the Global Purge and Transnational Repression**

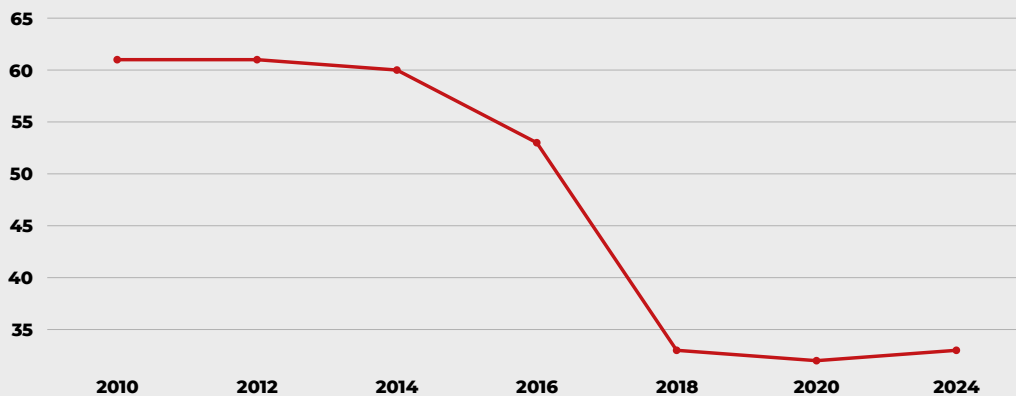
# THE COST OF DEMOCRATIC AND RULE-OF-LAW BACKSLIDING IN TÜRKİYE AFTER 2014

**Türkiye: Rule of Law Index (2010–2025)**



Türkiye has fallen from 65th to 118th place among 143 countries in the Rule of Law Index published by the World Justice Project (WJP).

**Türkiye: Freedom in the World Index (2010–2024)**

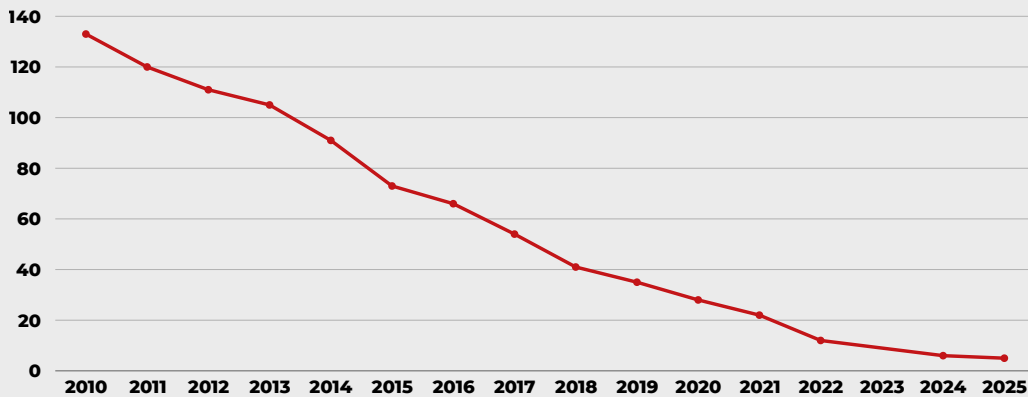


According to Freedom House’s Freedom in the World report, Türkiye’s freedom score (0–100) declined by 28 points between 2014 and 2018, resulting in its classification as “Not Free.”

**“When justice is destroyed, poverty follows.”**

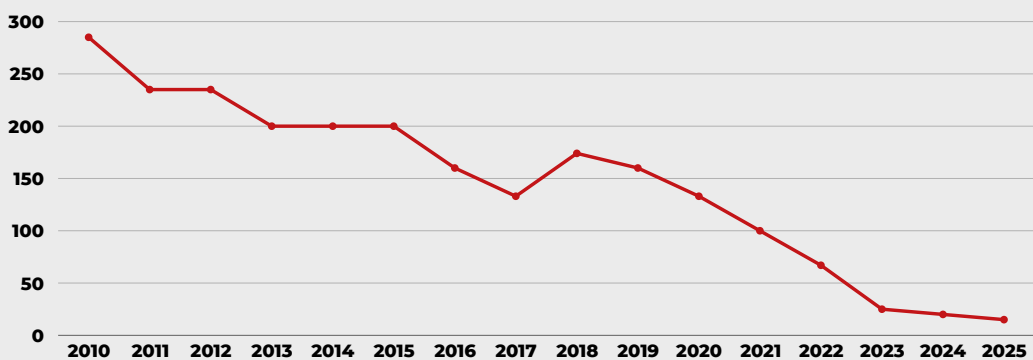
*Maurice Duverger*

**U.S. Dollars Equivalent of 200 TL (2010–2025)**



According to Central Bank data, 200 TL was equivalent to 133 USD in 2010 but only 5 USD today.

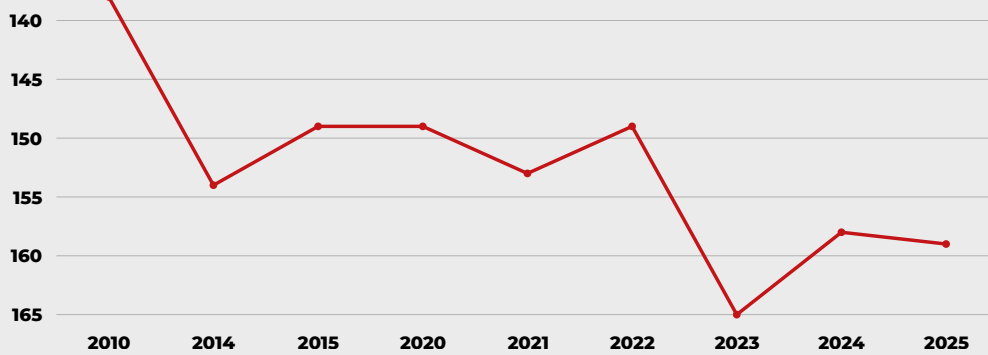
**Decline in the Purchasing Power of 200 TL: Bread Consumption in Türkiye (2010–2025)**



According to data from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) and the Bakers' Association, a person who could purchase 287 loaves of bread with 200 TL in Türkiye in 2010 can purchase only 15 loaves with the same amount in 2025. The Turkish lira has lost significant value in a short period of time.

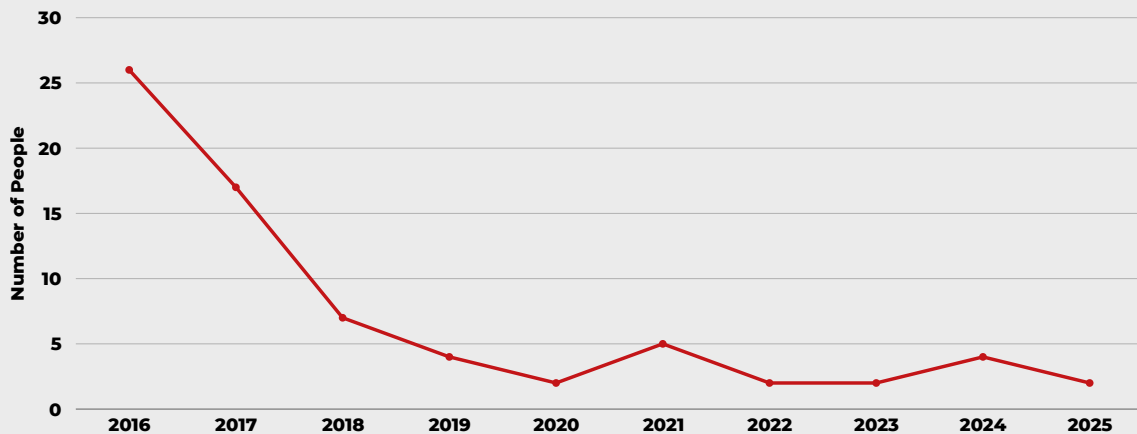
**The silencing of the press is not only a democratic failure, but a warning sign of deeper human suffering —when rights disappear, lives follow.**

**Türkiye: Press Freedom Ranking (2010–2025)**



According to data from Reporters Without Borders (RSF), Türkiye fell from 138th place in 2010 to 159th place in the Press Freedom Ranking in 2025.

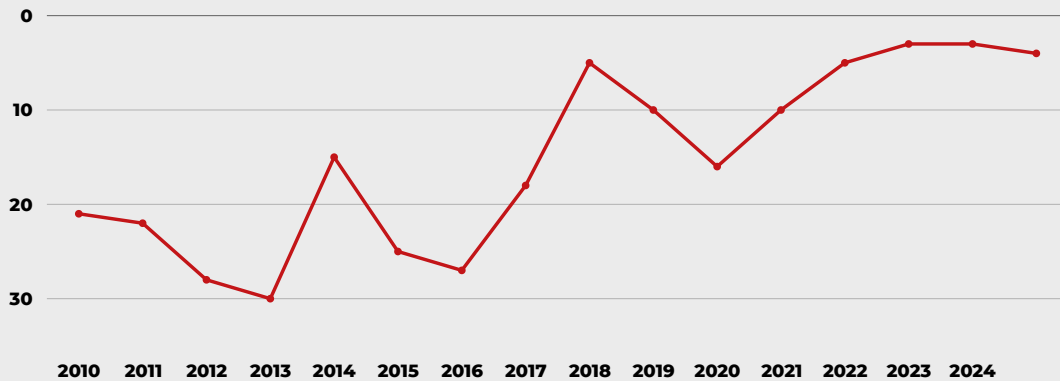
**Public Employees' Suicides in Türkiye (2016–2025)**



Between 2016 and 2024, 71 public employees in Türkiye lost their lives to suicide due to the severe pressures associated with the implementation of emergency decrees.

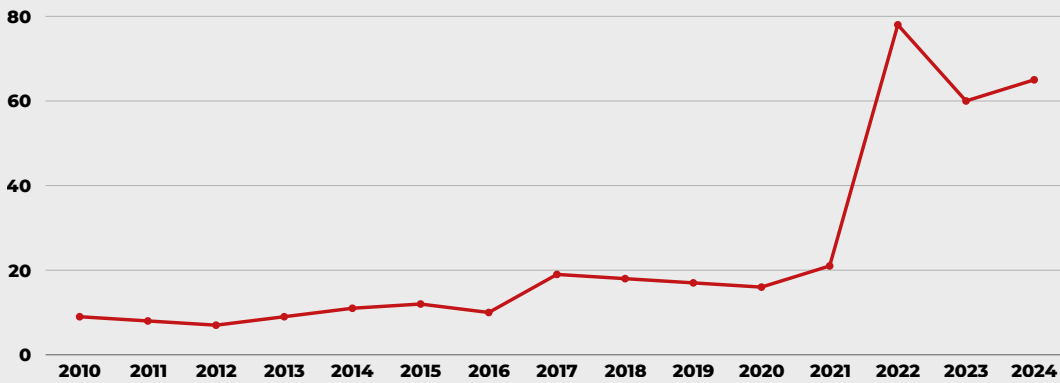
**Extreme inequality is not accidental.  
It is the result of political choices.**

**Türkiye's Rise in Global Inflation Rankings (2010–2024)**



According to World Bank data, Türkiye ranks fourth globally in terms of high inflation, following Venezuela, Zimbabwe, and Sudan.

**Inflation Rates in Türkiye (2010–2024)**

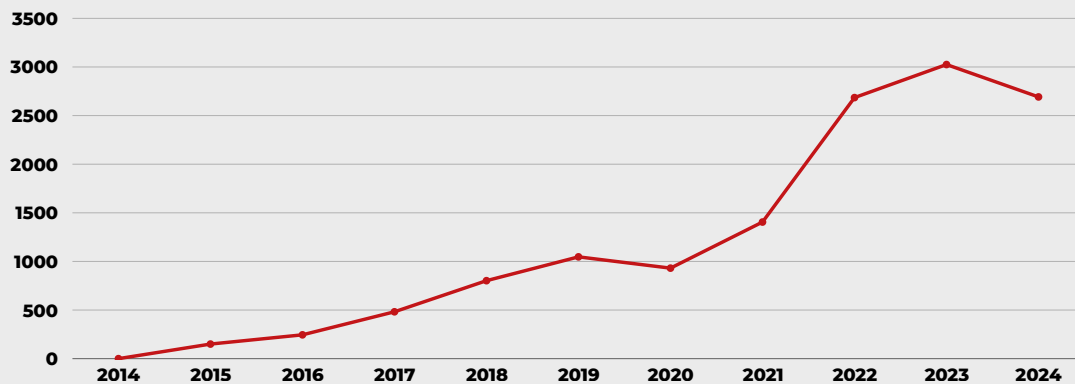


World Bank data show that Türkiye's inflation increased from single-digit levels to near triple-digit levels over the past 15 years.

**“People do not leave their homes unless staying means losing their dignity, their freedom, or their lives.”**

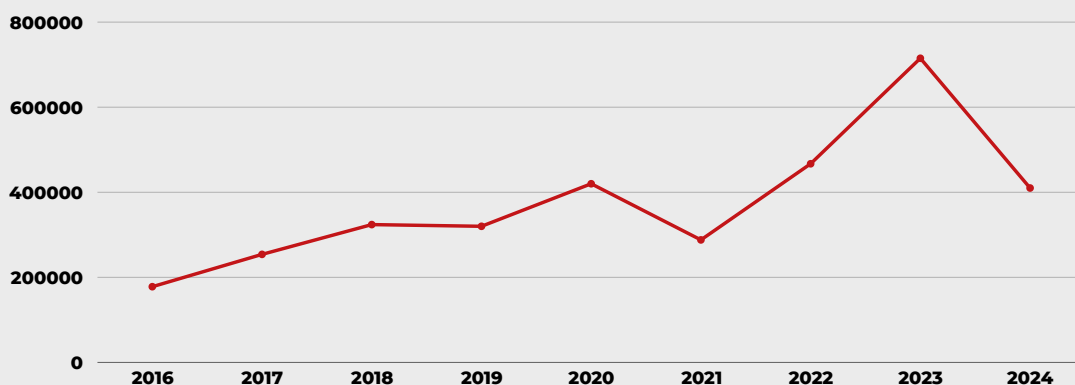
*Warsan Shire*

**Physicians Receiving TTB “Certificates of Good Standing” for Work or Study Abroad**



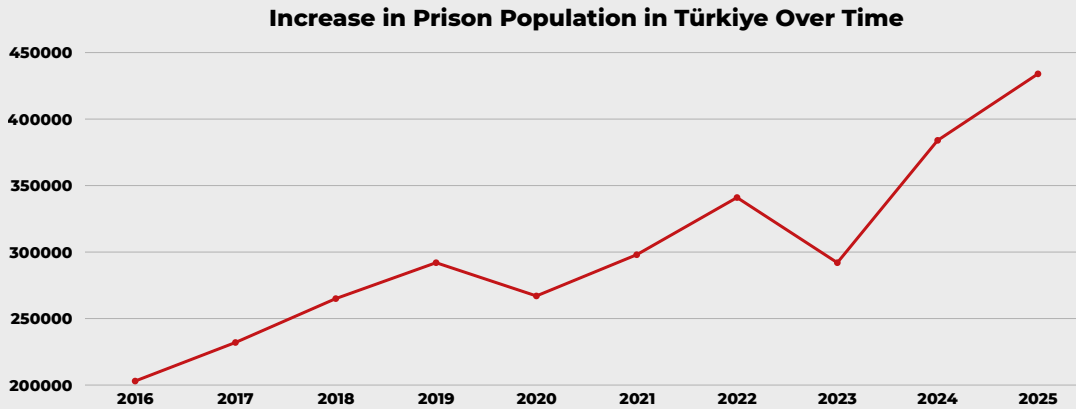
The number of physicians from Türkiye who went abroad for work between 2015 and 2024 was estimated based on the number of “Certificates of Good Standing” issued by the Turkish Medical Association (TTB). These certificates are widely accepted as the most reliable proxy for estimating physician emigration.

**Migration from Türkiye to Other Countries 2016–2024**

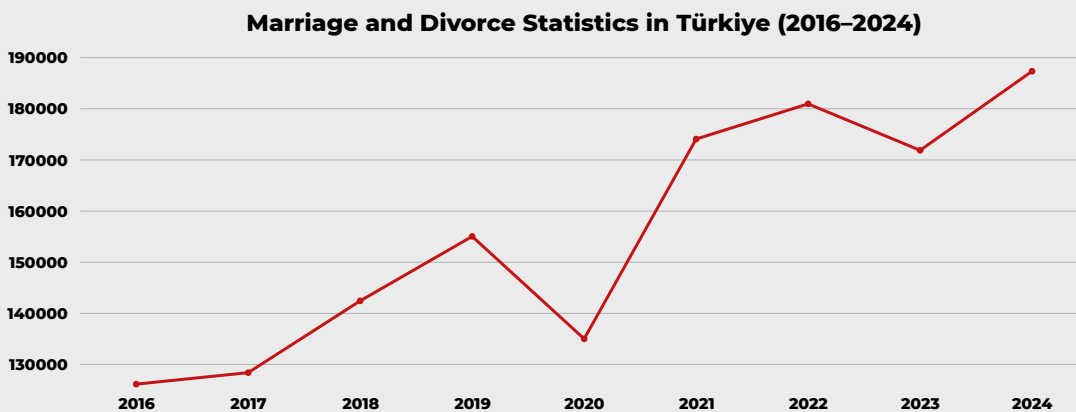


According to TÜİK’s International Migration Statistics, approximately 3.4 million people emigrated from Türkiye between 2016 and 2024.

**A justice system that imprisons beyond its capacity also fractures families beyond repair.**



According to statistics from the Ministry of Justice's Penal Institutions, the prison population reached 433,547 in November 2025, exceeding the official prison capacity of 305,286 by 142%.



According to data from the Turkish Statistical Institute's (TÜİK) Marriage and Divorce Statistics bulletins, divorce rates in Türkiye increased sharply between 2016 and 2024. Studies focusing on individuals subjected to emergency decrees indicate that divorce rates within this group are approximately three times higher than those in the general population.

# SOURCES

Advocates of Silenced Turkey - Human Rights Violations in Türkiye Since 2016  
Advocates of Silenced Turkey- Enforced Disappearances and Abductions (2016–2024)  
Advocates of Silenced Turkey - Suicides Among Public Employees in Türkiye (2016–2025)  
Advocates of Silenced Turkey - Beyond Turkey’s Borders: Unveiling the Global Purge and Transnational Repression  
Alliance For Shared Values  
Amnesty International - Türkiye  
Amnesty International – Türkiye: Anti-terror laws violate children’s rights  
Bianet Media Monitoring Reports  
Bold Media -Hasta Tutuklu Cezaevinde Hayatini Kaybetti  
Bold Media (2024): Statement Criticizing Prosecution of 14-year old Girls on Terrorism Charges  
Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye  
CİSST – Prison Report (2022)  
ECHR Statistical Reports  
European Commission – Türkiye2021 Report (Children & Anti-Terror Legislation)  
Freedom House - Legal Attacks HDP and its Representatives  
Human Rights Association (İHD): 2024 Prison Rights Violations Report  
Human Rights Foundation of Türkiye TİHV): Torture Reality Report (as of June 26, 2025)  
Human Rights Watch WorldReport 2024  
Institute for Diplomacy and Economy  
Journalists’ Union of Turkey (TGS)  
KHK Report 2023–2024 of Justice For Victims Platform  
Ministry of Justice – Prison Statistics 2024  
Ministry of Justice Statistics  
OHCHR: Letter from UN rapporteurs to Türkiye  
Reporters Without Borders (RSF) Civic Freedom Monitor  
Reuters - Türkiye Detained Istanbul Mayors  
Stockholm Center for Freedom - Prisoners  
Stockholm Center for Freedom (SCF) Media Executive Hidayet Karaca Marks 10<sup>th</sup> Year In Prison  
The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights  
TR724- Hasta Mahpus Suleyman Yildirim Cezaevinde Hayatini Kaybetti  
TR724: Illegal detentions and arbitrary lawyer bans in Gaziantep  
Turkish Bakers Federation  
Turkish Medical Association (TTB)  
Turkish Minute: Türkiye in its worst democratic decline  
Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK)  
U.S. Department of State Country Reports  
UN Arbitrary Detention Decision – Akın Öztürk Case (UN WGAD)  
UNHCHR Report on Terrorism and Human Rights  
World Bank  
World Justice Project (WJP)

**SCAN THE QR CODE BELOW IN THE PRINTED BOOKLET TO  
ACCESS THE LINKS TO ALL RESOURCES.**





**SYSTEMIC HUMAN RIGHTS  
VIOLATIONS IN TÜRKİYE**  
AN INFOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

(2015–2025)