TURKEY: APRISON FOR RIGHTEOUS PEOPLE

HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT OF TURKEY ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS





TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEMOCRACY IN CRISIS TURKEY: A PRISON 12 Freedom House Report on **FOR JOURNALISTS COMMITTEE TO PROTECT** Freedom in the World 2018 **RULE OF LAW INDEX | TURKEY** 05 **TURKEY: JOURNALISM** 13 **World Justice Project** IS NOT A CRIME 2017 - 2018 AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL 2017 REPORT **PURGED BEYOND RETURN?** 06 **HUMAN RIGHTS IN** NO REMEDY FOR TURKEY'S 14 **SOUTHEAST TURKEY DISMISSED PUBLIC SECTOR** UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER STATE OF EMERGENCY ON 08 15 **TORTURE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN TURKEY** ILL-TREATMENT UNITED NATIONS HUMAN ADVOCATES OF SILENCED TURKEY RIGHTS OFFICE OF HIGH **COMMISSIONER US DEPARTMENT OF STATE** 10 **HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT OF TURKEY 2013 - 2017**

DEMOCRACY IN CRISIS

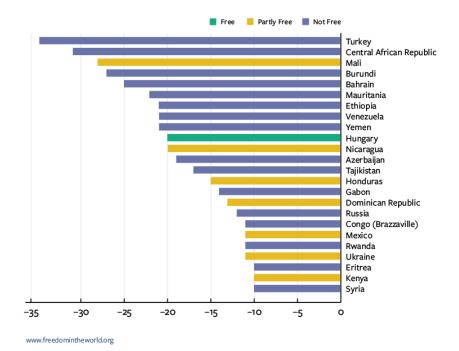
TURKEY MOVES TO -- 'NOT FREE'

"Turkey's passage over the threshold from Partly Free to Not Free is the culmination of a long and accelerating slide in Freedom in The World. The country's score has been in free fall since 2014 due to an escalating series of assults on the press, social media users, protesters, political parties, the judiciary, and the electoral system, as President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan fights to impose personalized control over the state and society in a deteriorating domestic and regional security environment.

"Turkish president Recep Tayyip Erdoğan broadened and intensified the crackdown on his perceived opponents that began after a failed 2016 coup attempt. In addition to its dire consequences for detained Turkish citizens, shuttered media outlets, and seized businesses, the chaotic purge has become interwined with an offensive against the Kurdish minority, which in turn has fueled Turkey's diplomatic and military interventions in neighboring Syria and Iraq."

A Decade of Declines

Dramatic declines in freedom have been observed in every region of the world.



"States that a decade ago seemed like promising success stories-*Turkey* and Hungary, for example- are sliding into *authoritarian* rule."

TURKEY

RULE OF LAW INDEX

World Justice Project 2017 - 2018

Overall Score	e Regional R	ank	Income Rank		Global Rank		
0.42	13/13	13/13		35/36		101/113	
Score Change	e Rank Chan	ige					
-0.01 ▼	-2▼						
		Fact Trer		Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers		-	-	0.30	13/13	35/36	111/113
Absence of Corruption		-	-	0.50	3/13	17/36	54/113
Open Gov	Open Government		-	0.42	11/13	31/36	93/113
†‡ Fundame	Fundamental Rights		-	0.32	13/13	34/36	107/113
G Order and Security		•	,	0.52	13/13	35/36	106/113
Regulatory Enforcement		-	-	0.44	9/13	30/36	84/113
Civil Justice		-	-	0.44	13/13	34/36	94/113
Criminal Justice		-	-	0.40	8/13	24/36	74/113
▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down							



PURGED BEYOND RETURN?



NO REMEDY FOR TURKEY'S DISMISSED PUBLIC SECTOR WORKERS

ALMOST 130,000
PUBLIC SECTOR
WORKERS WERE
DISMISSED BY
EMERGENCY
DECREE,
INCLUDING:



33,500+ TEACHERS



7,000+
HEALTH CARE
PROFESSIONALS



31,500+ POLICE



6,000+ ACADEMICS

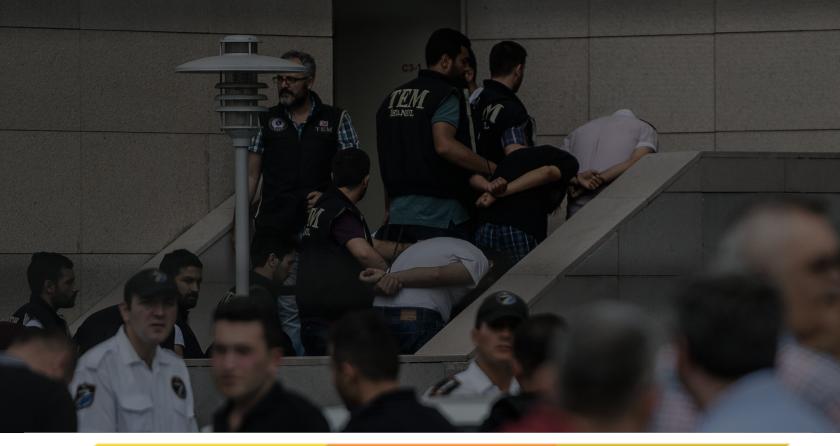


13,000+ SOLDIERS



39,000+ OTHERS

In order to comply with the human rights standards that they profess to uphold, Turkish authorities should reinstate all public sector workers dismissed by emergency decrees. In any cases where individuals are reasonably suspected of wrongdoing or misconduct in their employment, or of a criminal offence, any decision on their dismissal should be made only in a regular disciplinary process with full procedural safeguards.



STATE OF EMERGENCY INQUIRY COMMISSION



125,000

Applications to the Commission

71.2%

Applications still awaiting a decision 28.8% Applications





36,000

Decisions reached



31,700

Applications rejected



2,300

Applications accepted



2,000

Inadmissible applications because applicants had already been reinstated by decree

Numbers taken from an October 5th 2018 State of Emergency Inquiry Commission press release and from numbers disclosed to Amnesty International by Turkey's Ministry of Justice in a 30 July 2018 meeting



State of emergency on human rights in Turkey, including an update on the South-East | January - December 2017

The referendum on 18 constitutional amendments, granted increased powers to the executive, as it allowed the President of the Republic of Turkey to extend his executive powers into both the legislative branch and the judiciary. It gave him the authority to enact laws bypassing the Parliament, as well as the power to control appointments and oversight procedures within the judiciary.

Following the coup attempt, at least 152,000 civil servants were dismissed, and some were also arrested, for alleged connections with the coup, including 107,944 individuals named in lists attached to emergency decrees.

About **60,000** security, military and police officials, some **33,000** teachers, around **6,000** academics, approximately **6,000** health sector personnel alleged by the authorities to be Gulen Supporters.

Approximately **600** women with young children were being held in detention in Turkey including about **100** women who were pregnant or had just given birth. Mothers and children exposed to such practices face serious risks of health complications, stunting and even death.

1,719 human rights, humanitarian, lawyers, associations, foundations, NGOs, many of which were operating in the South-East were closed.

An additional 22,474 people lost their jobs due to closure of private institutions, such as foundations, trade unions and media outlets.

Some 570 lawyers were arrested, 1480 faced some kind of prosecution, and 79 were sentenced to long-term imprisonment.

According to the Ministry of Interior, by the end of December 2017, **159,506** individuals had been **arrested** in relation to the emergency decrees.

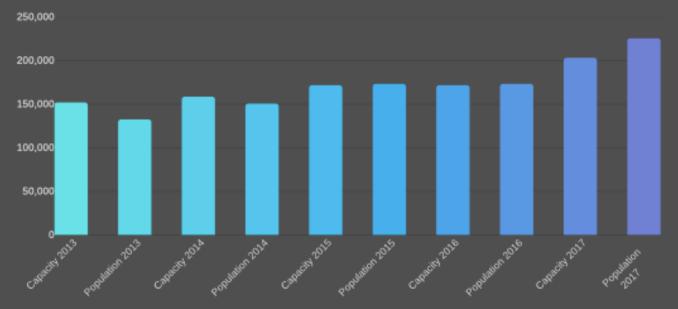
Approximately **50,000** passports were cancelled in the aftermath of the coup attempt.

Over **150,000** people passed through police custody accused of terrorist offences, membership of armed groups, or involvement in the attempted coup of July 2016.

The total number of **violations** amounted to 7,907, included 263 incidents of **torture** in detention, and over 100 incidents of criminalization of individuals for exercising their right to freedom of expression.

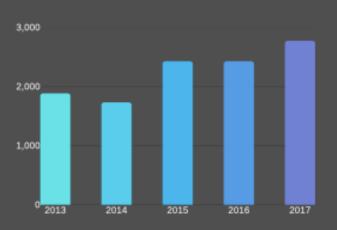
CONCLUSION: THE PROLONGED STATE OF EMERGENCY HAS LED TO A CONTINUED EROSION OF THE RULE OF LAW AND DETERIORATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN TURKEY.

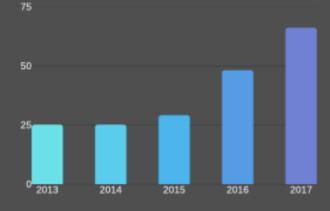
PRISON <u>CAPAC</u>ITY VS. POPULATION



CHILDREN IN PRISON

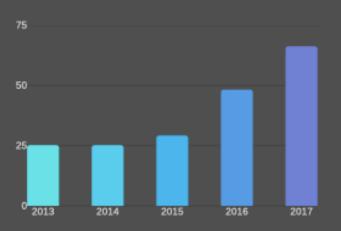
PRISONERS SUICIDES

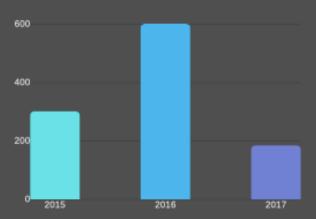




JOURNALISTS JAILED

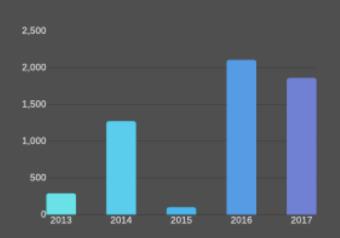
SECURITY FORCES DEATHS

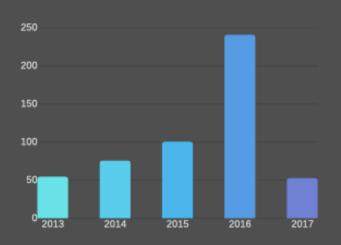




CIVILIANS INJURED

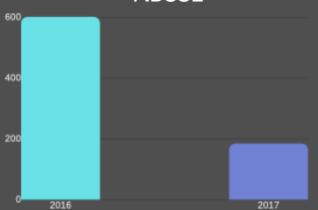
CIVILIANS DEATHS





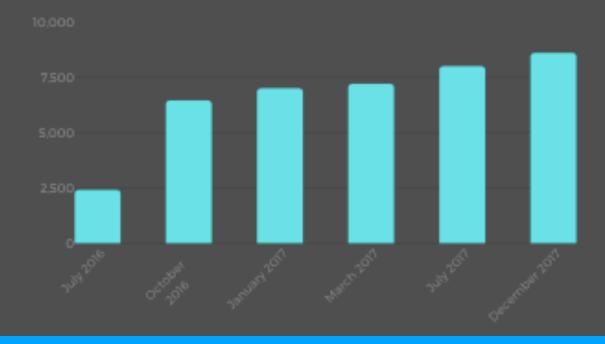
TORTURE, MISTREATMENT, ABUSE

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS IN OFFICIAL CUSTODY



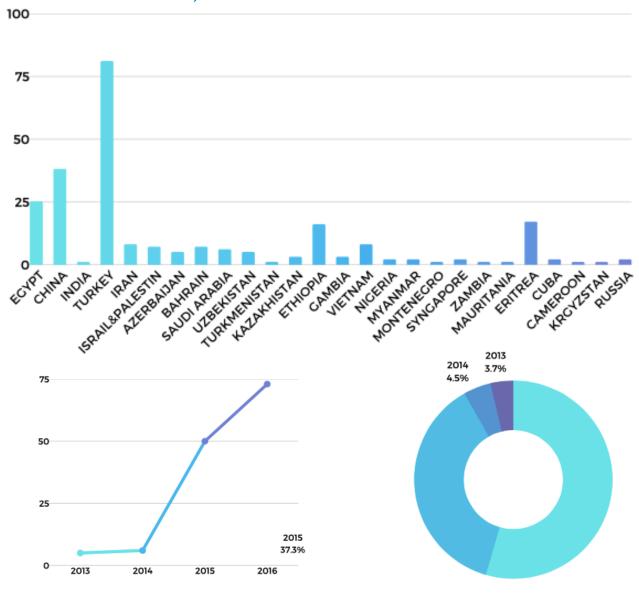


ACADEMICS DISMISSED BY DECREE-LAW



TURKEY: A PRISON FOR JOURNALISTS CPJ

2016 PRISON CENSUS: **259** JOURNALISTS JAILED WORLDWIDE, **81** OF THEM FROM TURKEY:







At least **156** media outlets have been shut down by executive decree since July 2016.

According to the Union of Journalists in Turkey (TGS), an estimated 2,500 journalists and other media workers have lost their jobs as a result.





The Directorate General of Press and Information has revoked the press credentials of **778** journalists.



HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOUTHEAST TURKEY

REPORT OF OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR)



JULY 2015 AND 31 DECEMBER 2016



40% MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY FORCES

60% LOCAL RESIDENTS



355,000 DISPLACED PERSONS, MAINLY CITIZENS OF KURDISH ORIGIN



%95 of the population of Sur was displaced at the end of the security operations





138 LEGISLATORS STRIPPED OF THE IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION, INCLUDING 50 OF THE 59 HDP MEMBERS

8,711 DETAINED HDP EXECUTIVES, MEMBERS, AND SUPPORTERS 2,705 OF THOSE ARRESTED %47.13 OF THE ARRESTS HAD TAKEN PLACE AFTER THE COUP ATTEMPT

TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

423

VICTIMS FACED
TORTURE AND
MALTREATMENT

SUSPENSION OF SAFEGUARDS AGAINST TORTURE AND ILLTREATMENT

- PROLONGED DETENTION WITHOUT LEGAL REVIEW
- DENIAL OF RIGHT TO CHOOSE LAWYER
- NO ACCESS TO MEDICAL REPORTS
- NO MONITORING OF PLACES OF DETENTION

The UN Special
Rapporteur on torture,
Nils Melzer, expressed
serious concerns about
the rising allegations
of torture and other illtreatment in Turkish
police custody since the
end of his official visit to
the country after the
coup attempt in 2016.

"Reported abuse included severe beatings, electrical shocks, exposure to icy water, sleep deprivation, threats, insults, and sexual assault"



Gokhan Acikkollu was a school teacher and detained on July 24, 2016. While in police custody for 13 days, he was both physically and psychologically tortured without any official interrogation.





www.silencedturkey.org