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Turkey

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (2002) ICESCR (2003) ICCPR (2003) ICCPR-OP 2 (2006) CEDAW (1985) CAT (1988) CRC (1995) OP-CRC-AC (2004) OP-CRC-SC (2002) ICRMW (2004) CRPD (2009)	OP-CAT (2011)	ICPPED
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	ICERD (general declaration ; reservation, art. 22, 2002) ICESCR general declaration; reservation: art. 13, paras. 3 and 4, 2003) ICCPR (general declaration; reservation: art. 27, 2003) ICCPR-OP 1 (declaration: art. 1; reservation: art. 5, para. 2 (a), 2006) CEDAW (reservation: art. 29, para. 1 1985) CAT (reservation, art. 30, para 1, 1988) CRC (reservations: arts. 17, 29 and 30, 1995) OP-CRC-AC (declaration: art. 3, para. 2, age of recruitment at 20 years; reservation: art. 3, para. 5, 2004) OP-CRC-SC	OP-CRC-IC (general declaration, 2012)	

	(general declaration, 2002)		
	ICRMW (declarations: arts. 15, 45, paras 2, 3, 4 and 46; reservation: art. 40, 2004)		
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action</i> ³	ICCPR-OP 1 (2006) OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2002) CAT, arts. 20, 21 and 22 (1988) ICRMW, arts. 76 and 77 (2004) OP-CRPD (signature, 2009)	OP-CRC-IC (signature, 2012)	ICERD, art. 14 OP-ICESCR ICCPR, art. 41 OP-CRPD (signature, 2009) OP-CRC-IC (signature, 2012) ICPPED

Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Palermo Protocol ⁴ Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 ⁵ ILO fundamental conventions ⁶		Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁷ Additional Protocols I, II and III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions ⁸ Conventions on stateless persons ⁹ UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education

1. The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommended,¹⁰ while the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against women (CEDAW)¹¹ and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)¹² encouraged ratifying ICPPED. CRC¹³ recommended and CESCR¹⁴ encouraged ratifying OP-ICESCR. CRC and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) recommended ratifying OP-CPC-IC¹⁵ and CRC encouraged ratifying the ILO Convention No. 189.¹⁶

2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNCT recommended that Turkey accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as the two relevant draft bills were still pending ratification by Parliament.¹⁷ UNHCR and CRC encouraged Turkey to withdraw the geographical limitation on the application of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and to harmonize rights for all persons of concern in Turkey.¹⁸

3. UNESCO encouraged Turkey to ratify the 1960 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.¹⁹

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

4. The Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) welcomed the 2010 Constitutional reform.²⁰ UNCT²¹ noted that despite some advancement in the Constitutional Amendment of 2010, legal arrangements needed to be adopted on some measures, such as those concerning protection of personal data, military justice and the introduction of affirmative action for gender equality. It recommended that all political parties agree on a new constitution.²²
5. The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions was concerned about deaths resulting from excessive use of force, and advised amending article 17 of the Constitution to bring the formulation of the right to life in line with international standards.²³
6. The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers advised that the right to individual petition to the Constitutional Court should serve, *inter alia*, to foster the use of international and regional human rights standards in the judicial system.²⁴
7. CEDAW remained concerned about the discriminatory provisions in the Penal and Civil Codes and urged amending existing discriminatory legislation.²⁵
8. In 2010, CEDAW noted the amendments to the Law on the Protection of the Family and the Law on Child Protection.²⁶ CRC was concerned at the weak enforcement of legislation on children's rights.²⁷ CESCR urged adopting specific legislation prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment at home.²⁸
9. In 2011, CESCR called on Turkey to strictly enforce the law combating violence against women.²⁹ UNCT observed the amendments to the Penal Code, and noted that the effective implementation to the 2012 Law to Protect Family and Prevent Violence against Women (No. 6284) remained a challenge.³⁰ CEDAW called upon Turkey to evaluate and strengthen Law No. 4320 on the Protection of the Family.³¹
10. UNESCO encouraged Turkey to decriminalize defamation, currently in its Penal Code, and place it within the Civil Code.³²

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

11. UNCT noted that the National Human Rights Institution of Turkey (TIHK) had not yet requested accreditation by the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) of National Human Rights Institutions.³³ UNCT was concerned that the law establishing the TIHK was regarded as falling short of the Paris Principles and recommended amending the law so as to guarantee the organic and financial independence of TIHK, in full compliance with the Paris Principles.³⁴ CMW and UNCT inquired as to how the cooperation between the Office of the Ombudsperson and the NHRI was assured in order to avoid duplication and confusion, as they were concerned with the lack of clear division of mandates.³⁵
12. CAT called for strengthening ongoing efforts to establish impartial and independent mechanisms to ensure effective, prompt and independent investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment.³⁶
13. UNCT noted positive steps toward the prevention of inequalities, such as the proposed Equality and Anti-Discrimination and the Enforcement Monitoring Bodies, although related draft bills were still pending in Parliament.³⁷
14. UNCT stressed the need for more efforts to establish a monitoring system with benchmarks and timelines with regard to the National Action Plan on Gender Equality-1

(2008-2013) and on Combating Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey-2 (2012-2015).³⁸

15. The Special Rapporteur on the human right of migrants urged speeding up the process of passing the Law on Border Security, to replace the multiple corps in charge of monitoring borders by a new civilian national Border Security Agency, and provide systematic and comprehensive training on human rights for border guards.³⁹

16. UNCT recommended the establishment of an independent anti-corruption body for investigation of related allegations.⁴⁰

17. UNCT noted that the National Time-Bound Policy and Programme Framework was in progress and set the strategic direction for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2015. However, it was still fragmented and a satisfactory coordination and monitoring mechanism was missing.⁴¹

18. CEDAW noted the adoption of the National Action Plan for Combating Domestic Violence against Women.⁴² UNCT recommended the adoption and enforcement of the National Strategy on the Prevention of Violence against Children to prevent child and forced marriages and identify cases of trafficking.⁴³

19. UNCT recommended that Turkey adopt the draft National Strategy and Action Plan on Violence against Children 2014-2018, and prohibit violence against children in all settings.⁴⁴

20. UNCT stated that the new Law on Compulsory Education (4+4+4) reduced protection against child labour. It also noted the need for further measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by allocating additional resources for inspection, strengthening and enforcing existing legislation.⁴⁵

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies⁴⁶

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	March 2009	2014	--	Fourth and sixth reports pending consideration
CESCR	--	--	May 2011	Second report due in 2016
HR Committee	--	2011	October 2012	Second report due in 2016
CEDAW	January 2005	2008	July 2010	Seventh report due in July 2014
CAT	May 2003	2009 / 2014	November 2010	Fourth report pending consideration
CRC	June 2001 (CRC); October 2009 (OP-CRC-AC); June 2006 (OP-CRC-SC)	2009	June 2012	Fourth and fifth reports due in 2017
CMW	--	--	--	Initial report overdue since 2006

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CRPD	--	--	--	Initial report overdue since 2011

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
CERD	2010	Reservation and declarations to the Convention; hostile attitudes towards Roma, Kurds and persons belonging to non-Muslim minorities; situation of the Greek minority; and teaching of minority languages. ⁴⁷	2009. ⁴⁸
HR Committee	2013	Discrimination and violence against LGBTs; “honour killings”; and non-recognition of conscientious objection to military service. ⁴⁹	Reminder sent in 2014. ⁵⁰
CEDAW	2012	Ban on the use of headscarves; and violence against women. ⁵¹	2012 and 2013. ⁵² Follow-up dialogue ongoing. ⁵³
CAT	2011	Torture and impunity; absence of investigations into complaints; failure to investigate disappearances; and restrictions on fundamental legal safeguards. ⁵⁴	2012. ⁵⁵

Views

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Number of views</i>	<i>Status</i>
CCPR	1 ⁵⁶	Follow-up dialogue ongoing. ⁵⁹
CAT	2 ⁵⁷	Follow-up dialogue ongoing. ⁶⁰
CEDAW	1 ⁵⁸	Follow-up dialogue ongoing. ⁶¹

21. Turkey was encouraged to continue to submit State reports for the periodic consultations of UNESCO’s education related standard-setting instruments.⁶²

B. Cooperation with special procedures⁶³

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Violence against women	Independence of judges and lawyers

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
	Arbitrary detention	Migrants
	Human rights defenders	Summary executions
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>	Freedom of expression	Human rights defenders Cultural rights
<i>Visits requested</i>	Education (for follow up) Independence of judges and lawyers Minority issues	Disappearances Countering terrorism
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	During the period of review 22 communications were sent. The Government replied to 20 of them.	
<i>Follow-up reports and missions</i>	Torture	

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

22. CEDAW urged Turkey to further strengthen its cooperation with specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).⁶⁴

23. Turkey contributed financially to OHCHR annually.

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

A. Equality and non-discrimination

24. UNESCO noted that the measures to address discrimination on the basis of gender, religion or sexual orientation were inadequate.⁶⁵ CEDAW invited Turkey to adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, including a clear definition of discrimination against women, in line with the 2010 UPR recommendations.⁶⁶

25. UNCT stressed the need to consistently implement legislative frameworks concerning gender equality and non-discrimination.⁶⁷ CEDAW urged eliminating discriminatory and stereotypical attitudes and recommended temporary special measures to accelerate the advancement of women.⁶⁸ CESCR raised similar concerns.⁶⁹

26. The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers recommended increased participation of women from various segments of society in the judiciary as key actors as judges, prosecutors or lawyers. In particular, measures should be taken to ensure that women were able to occupy high-level positions within the judiciary and in the justice system in general. She also encouraged access to justice for women.⁷⁰

27. UNCT noted that children with disabilities in underdeveloped urban and rural areas and deprived communities, including Roma, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were most likely to face discriminatory attitudes.⁷¹

28. CEDAW was concerned about the situation of Kurdish women and women from ethnic and minority communities, women with disabilities, migrant women and women asylum seekers.⁷²

29. The special rapporteur on executions recommended that, in order to reduce the vulnerable situation of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) individuals, Turkish legislation be reviewed to include language that is sensitive to gender identity and sexual orientation.⁷³ UNCT recommended including sexual orientation and gender identity within the scope of discrimination.⁷⁴ The HR Committee recommended investigations, prosecutions and punishment of acts of discrimination or violence against LGBT.⁷⁵

30. The HR Committee was concerned about reports of hate crimes against non-Muslim religious communities and other minorities. It recommended that Turkey effectively prohibit hate speech and implement relevant criminal law provisions and policy directives.⁷⁶

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

31. The special rapporteur on Executions recognized a dramatic decrease in extrajudicial executions due to the reforms. However, serious concerns remained regarding deaths resulting from excessive use of force by security officers.⁷⁷

32. OHCHR was concerned about reports of excessive use of force by law enforcement officers against protestors who had gathered to express their dissatisfaction with the redevelopment of the historic Taksim square and Gezi Park.⁷⁸ It welcomed the acknowledgment that disproportionate force might have been used and the call for an investigation of law enforcement officers who allegedly had broken the law and violated international human rights standards. Such investigations should be prompt, thorough, independent and impartial, and perpetrators should be brought to justice.⁷⁹ United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHC) called for accountability and stressed that any excessive use of force should be punished and that the Government must ensure that the policing of demonstrations complies with international human rights law.⁸⁰

33. UNCT called for independent, impartial and effective investigation into reports of excessive use of force by police.⁸¹

34. The Special Rapporteur on Executions recommended that the laws regulating the use of force by law enforcement officers (Law No. 2559 on the Duties and Powers of the Police; Law No. 2803 on the Organization, Duties and Powers of the Gendarmerie, and related regulation) be brought in line with international standards. Both proportionality and necessity were crucial components of these standards.⁸²

35. In June 2013, OHCHR reported a high number of people arrested and dozens injured throughout Turkey, during clashes with peaceful groups of protesters.⁸³ The UNHC expressed particular concern about allegations of ill-treatment of some of those arbitrarily detained following peaceful protests.⁸⁴

36. UNESCO reported on the increased number of journalists in prison over the last several years.⁸⁵

37. The HR Committee recommended creating an independent oversight mechanism with respect to complaints against criminal conduct by the police.⁸⁶

38. UNCT was concerned about the condition of prisoners and recommended taking further efforts to strengthen standards of prison monitoring.⁸⁷ It also urged taking action on child abuse in detention.⁸⁸ CRC recommended conducting thorough investigations into killings of and suicides by children in detention.⁸⁹

39. UNCT recommended an alternative to administrative detention of foreigners pending expulsion.⁹⁰

40. CEDAW,⁹¹ CRC,⁹² the HR Committee⁹³ and the UNCT⁹⁴ were concerned about the honour killings in Turkey. CAT was concerned at reports of the failure of authorities to investigate honour killings.⁹⁵ CEDAW recommended that honour killings be classified as aggravated homicide.⁹⁶ CRC strongly recommended that Turkey promptly and effectively investigate all allegations of such crimes.⁹⁷ The HR Committee⁹⁸ and CAT⁹⁹ made similar recommendations. UNCT regretted that the Municipal Law No. 5393 was changed in December 2012 and that the population threshold for the establishment of shelters for women and children in metropolitan municipalities and municipalities was increased.¹⁰⁰

41. The HR Committee recommended that Turkey ensure the effective, transparent and independent investigations into all outstanding cases of alleged disappearances.¹⁰¹

42. UNCT observed that there had been positive developments with the downward trend in incidents of torture and ill-treatment, but emphasized that despite these positive developments, an independent and effective investigation system was urgently required.¹⁰² CAT was concerned about allegations concerning the use of torture, particularly in unofficial places of detention. It was particularly concerned about numerous reports of rape, sexual violence and other forms of gender-based acts. It recommended ending impunity for those acts, investigating such allegations and providing adequate reparation and compensation for victims.¹⁰³ CRC expressed concern about reports of ill-treatment and torture of children, especially Kurdish children.¹⁰⁴

43. CAT¹⁰⁵ and the HR Committee¹⁰⁶ were concerned about overcrowding in prisons and detention facilities. The HR Committee was also concerned that prisoners were frequently deprived from timely access to adequate health services.¹⁰⁷ CAT and the HR Committee recommended improving the infrastructure of prisons and police stations.¹⁰⁸

44. CEDAW was concerned about violence against women, including domestic violence.¹⁰⁹ CESCR was concerned that domestic violence was not criminalized, and called on Turkey to criminalize it.¹¹⁰ CEDAW considered that Law No. 6284 did not contain provisions for prosecution and punishment of perpetrators. It recommended amending Law No. 6284.¹¹¹

45. UNHCR highlighted that some cases of early marriages and domestic violence had been addressed through the existing legal framework and highlighted the need for further measures to this effect.¹¹² CEDAW raised similar concerns.¹¹³ CRC encouraged Turkey to design long-term strategies, and awareness-raising programmes to eliminate harmful traditional practices.¹¹⁴

46. CRC,¹¹⁵ CESCR¹¹⁶ and CAT¹¹⁷ were concerned that corporal punishment was not explicitly prohibited in the home and was practiced in schools. CRC recommended developing a comprehensive national strategy and introducing an explicit national legal prohibition on all forms of violence against children in all settings.¹¹⁸

47. The HR Committee was concerned at the number of cases of trafficking in persons and at the lack of protection from prosecution.¹¹⁹ CEDAW called upon Turkey to prevent trafficking and bring perpetrators to justice.¹²⁰ The HR Committee made similar recommendations.¹²¹

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

48. The special rapporteur on judges recommended that military courts not be considered competent when a crime was committed against a civilian.¹²²

49. The special rapporteur on executions recommended establishing an independent body, which enjoyed wide public support and representation, to investigate political killings that were unaccounted for and to make recommendations regarding possible prosecution and other measures to promote transitional justice and a culture of accountability. Allegations regarding mass graves and violations that occurred in the 1990s should be considered as falling within the remit of the institution.¹²³ The special rapporteur on judges recommended that the High Council on Judges and Prosecutors be totally independent from the executive branch, both structurally and functionally, that all its disciplinary or administrative decisions be reviewed by an independent judicial body and that the election process of its members be designed and implemented in such a way that it would be fully fair and transparent.¹²⁴

50. The special rapporteur on judges recommended that the competencies and the procedural role of public prosecutors be established by law, without compromising independence, impartiality and autonomy of the court judges.¹²⁵

51. The special rapporteur on judges also recommended that measures be taken to ensure a clear separation of the duties, functions and careers of both judges and prosecutors. All necessary steps should be taken to remove any ambiguity about the respective status and roles of judges and prosecutors, in order to fully ensure their respective independence, impartiality and autonomy.¹²⁶ She also highlighted that measures were urgently needed to reduce the backlog of cases and the excessive length of court proceedings.¹²⁷

52. The special rapporteur on judges further recommended that all aspects of the careers of lawyers be administered by the bar association rather than being under the control of the Ministry of Justice.¹²⁸ She advised that judges, prosecutors and lawyers be given the opportunity of continuing education in international human rights principles, standards, norms and jurisprudence.¹²⁹

53. CRC was concerned at the limited resources in the juvenile justice system,¹³⁰ including poor quality of legal assistance, long duration of trials, unduly heavy penalties, lack of alternative measures and long detention periods.¹³¹ CRC and UNCT recommended bringing the juvenile justice system fully in line with relevant standards, including access to legal aid.¹³² UNCT noted that, while the number of juvenile courts and its judges had increased, more than 50 per cent of children were still dealt with under adult systems.¹³³

54. The HR Committee was concerned about the widespread use of lengthy pretrial detention which contributed to the problem of overcrowding in prisons. It urged Turkey to reduce the legal period of pretrial detention and guarantee the access of detainees to a lawyer.¹³⁴

55. UNCT and the Special Rapporteur on Executions noted with great concern the events that occurred near Ortasu (Roboski) village in the Uludere District of Sirnak Province on 28 December 2011, when Turkish military jets killed 34 civilians.¹³⁵ UNCT was concerned that the investigative report of the Parliamentary Human Rights Inquiry Committee fell short of identifying responsibility with no administrative action to establish accountability.¹³⁶

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

56. CEDAW urged Turkey to amend existing discriminatory laws, whereby married women could only retain their maiden name if it was accompanied by their spouses' surname and a waiting period of 300 days was still required for women to remarry after divorce.¹³⁷

57. CRC recommended that Turkey raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years.¹³⁸

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

58. The HR Committee called on guaranteeing the right of all persons to manifest their religion or belief through the recognition of their right to organize themselves in the form of associations or foundations. It expressed concern about the restrictions imposed on Muslim communities, as well as non-Muslim religious communities that were not covered by the 1935 Law on Foundations.¹³⁹

59. OHCHR called on Turkey to ensure that the right to freedom of peaceful assembly was fully respected and urged protestors to ensure that demonstrations remained peaceful.¹⁴⁰ The UNHC urged the authorities to facilitate and protect peaceful gatherings and protests. She was concerned about reports that a significant number of people had been arbitrarily detained for acts other than recognized crimes, including some lawyers and people using social media such as Twitter.¹⁴¹

60. The HR Committee recommended that Turkey ensure that human rights defenders and journalists could pursue their profession without fear of being subjected to prosecution and libel suits, and bring relevant provisions of the Criminal Code into line with article 19 of the Covenant.¹⁴² UNESCO recommended that Turkey ensure respect for freedom of expression and of the press, and urged a free and safe operating environment for journalists and media. UNESCO also recommended that Turkey investigate attacks on journalists and media workers, and ensure full implementation of the rule of law.¹⁴³

61. UNESCO noted that defamation was a criminal offence under article 125 of the Turkish Penal Code (1926, amended in 2011).¹⁴⁴ UNCT expressed concern that the new Internet Law (No. 6518), allowing the Telecommunications Authority to block websites without a court order might lead to breaches of the right to freedom of expression and opinion and the right to privacy.¹⁴⁵

62. UNCT observed an improvement in the Law on Associations and Foundations, while civil society suffered from overly bureaucratic procedures and lack of clarity in definitions.¹⁴⁶

63. CESCR noted with concern that the current legislation imposed severe restrictions on the right to form unions and to strike.¹⁴⁷ The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (ILO Committee of Experts) noted with concern the new allegations of restrictions placed on freedom of association and assembly of trade unions and requested Turkey to carry out an investigation into the allegations concerning the use of violence by police or other security force interventions.¹⁴⁸ UNCT recommended that the current legislation and practices regarding the formation of unions and collective labour agreements be in conformity with international labour standards and conventions.¹⁴⁹

64. The HR Committee recommended that Turkey adopt legislation recognizing and regulating conscientious objection to military service and suspend all proceedings against conscientious objectors and sentences already imposed.¹⁵⁰

65. CEDAW was concerned that women continued to be seriously underrepresented in political and public life. It recommended that Turkey promote women to positions of leadership.¹⁵¹

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

66. UNCT noted that the unregistered employment rate was 37.5 per cent in 2012.¹⁵² CESCR was concerned that unemployment in Turkey had not decreased since 2003 and

urged Turkey to create more favourable conditions for young people in the labour market.¹⁵³

67. CEDAW was concerned about the discrimination faced by women in employment, the persistence of a wide gender pay gap and of occupational segregation.¹⁵⁴ It was concerned about the concentration of women in agriculture in rural areas as unpaid family workers with no social security entitlements. It recommended that attention be paid to the conditions of women workers in the informal sector.¹⁵⁵

68. CESCR was concerned that the working conditions of women had worsened in recent times.¹⁵⁶

69. CRC¹⁵⁷ and CESCR were concerned that the legislation on the minimum age of employment did not conform to international standards.¹⁵⁸ CESCR recommended increasing the length of compulsory education from 8 to 11 years.¹⁵⁹ The ILO Committee of Experts requested that measures be taken to regulate employment of children 13–15 years of age in light work.¹⁶⁰

70. CESCR urged Turkey to determine the minimum wage to enable a decent standard of living and to effectively enforce the minimum wage standard through its labour inspection system.¹⁶¹

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

71. CESCR was concerned that about 20 per cent of the population in Turkey did not benefit from social security.¹⁶² UNCT recommended that social assistance be prescribed and distributed through a rights-based approach.¹⁶³ CESCR urged Turkey to extend assistance to older persons without income and review the level of the pension benefit to enable them to enjoy an adequate standard of living.¹⁶⁴

72. CESCR noted with concern that forced evictions had taken place in Istanbul, without adequate compensation or alternative accommodation. Evictions and displacement of the Roma community had seriously affected the schooling of children. It urged reviewing the legal framework regulating urbanization projects to ensure those affected received adequate compensation and/or relocation.¹⁶⁵ CESCR called on Turkey to increase the availability of adequate housing and to review the 1984 Mass Housing Act.¹⁶⁶

H. Right to health

73. UNCT noted that vulnerable population groups, such as seasonal migrant agricultural workers, the Roma population, sex workers and LGBTs, had very limited access to reproductive health information and services.¹⁶⁷

74. CESCR called on Turkey to ensure the enjoyment of reproductive health rights and the provision of sexual and reproductive health services in rural areas and to amend the 2005-2015 Strategic Plan on Fertility Health.¹⁶⁸

75. CRC was concerned about the insufficient knowledge of reproductive health and sexually-transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDs.¹⁶⁹ CEDAW recommended strengthening the implementation of programmes and policies aimed at providing effective access for women to health-care information and services.¹⁷⁰ CRC recommended adopting a comprehensive adolescent and reproductive health policy.¹⁷¹

I. Right to education

76. UNESCO encouraged Turkey to take further measures to promote education in rural areas.¹⁷² CRC recommended that Turkey improve the quality of education and school attendance in rural and disadvantaged areas of the Eastern regions; strengthen programmes on violence in schools; and eliminate additional fees in the school system.¹⁷³

77. CRC was concerned about serious gender inequalities in secondary school, and the low enrolment among girls.¹⁷⁴

78. CRC was concerned at the lack of monitoring of access to education by ethnic groups, including Roma children, and unavailability of education in languages other than Turkish and those of recognized minorities.¹⁷⁵ CEDAW expressed similar concerns.¹⁷⁶ CERD recommended that Turkey consider further amendments to its legislation to allow the teaching of languages traditionally used in Turkey, in the general public education system.¹⁷⁷

J. Persons with disabilities

79. UNCT took note of the limited implementation of the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and of challenges of accessibility to education, health services and employment.¹⁷⁸

80. CESCR noted that persons with disabilities faced great difficulties in exercising their rights and that they lacked proper access to public places, services and social security benefits. It urged Turkey to combat negative stereotypes, prejudices and marginalization.¹⁷⁹

81. CRC was concerned that a large number of school-age children with disabilities did not enjoy their rights to education. It recommended that Turkey further encourage inclusion and integration of those children in society and in the regular educational system, respectively.¹⁸⁰ UNESCO encouraged Turkey to intensify inclusion and integration of children with disabilities in society and the regular educational system.¹⁸¹

K. Minorities and indigenous peoples

82. CESCR expressed concern about the absence of a broad legislative framework for the recognition of minorities, including Kurds, Roma and Arameans, and the protection of their rights. It urged Turkey to recognize all the minorities in its territory.¹⁸² The HR Committee was concerned about the discrimination suffered by minorities which affected their right to enjoy their own culture. It recommended protecting all persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities against any form of discrimination.¹⁸³

83. UNCT noted that Turkey had a narrow definition of minorities considering only non-Muslims as minorities in the country and excluding different cultural and ethnic groups. It recommended the establishment of an independent mechanism for the investigation of hate speech against minorities.¹⁸⁴

L. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

84. The special rapporteur on migrants called upon the Government to ensure the protection of all human rights for everyone, including migrants, the implementation of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, and the development of the relevant secondary legislation.¹⁸⁵

85. The special rapporteur on migrants called upon the Government to avoid detaining individuals on the basis of their irregular migration status and to explore non-custodial alternatives to detention.¹⁸⁶ He recommended the establishment of clear procedures to avoid the detention of migrants whose removal was unlikely.¹⁸⁷ He called upon Turkey to ensure that detained migrants were adequately informed of their right to seek asylum and that they were able to file an application and communicate with UNHCR, lawyers and civil society organizations.¹⁸⁸

86. CAT was concerned at the reported lack of access by asylum seekers to legal aid and shortcomings in the asylum appeal system.¹⁸⁹

87. UNCT noted provisions on discriminatory treatment of non-European refugees and asylum seekers in Law No. 5378 on Foreigners and International Protection.¹⁹⁰ CRC reiterated its concern that only asylum seekers from European countries were granted refugee status and at reports about numerous challenges experienced by asylum-seeking and refugee children.¹⁹¹

88. The HR Committee, while welcoming the support provided to Syrian refugees through the consistent implementation of the Temporary Protection regime, was concerned that existing law insufficiently protected refugees, in particular owing to the consequence of the geographical limitation, and recommended that all persons applying for international protection receive appropriate and fair treatment, in compliance with human rights standards.¹⁹² UNHCR noted that, as of the end of April 2014, there are 86,927 persons of concern in Turkey, excluding Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR.¹⁹³ It stated that Syrian refugees continued to flee into Turkey, with more than 138,000 refugees, mainly Kurds fleeing the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) threats, into southern Turkey.¹⁹⁴ UNHCR warned of dramatic consequences if funding gaps for Syrian refugees continued.¹⁹⁵ It recommended developing a comprehensive policy to address the needs of non-camp Syrian refugees, and policies and programmes to allow access to education by Syrian children.¹⁹⁶

M. Human rights and counter-terrorism

89. UNCT noted that the definition of terror crimes was narrowed, particularly by the 4th Judicial Reform Package.¹⁹⁷ It expressed concern about the continued use of anti-terrorist clauses for the politically motivated prosecution of large numbers of persons, in particular for alleged “membership of a terrorist organization.”¹⁹⁸ The Special Rapporteur on executions recommended that article 2 of Law No. 3713 to Fight Terrorism be amended to reflect the international interpretation of the term “proportionality” and to stipulate that lethal force shall only be used as a last resort where there is an imminent threat to life.¹⁹⁹

90. UNCT expressed concern about the amendment to the Law on the National Intelligence Organization (MIT), which extended the powers of MIT, and according to which MIT could collect and request all sorts of information and data from all individuals and organizations, without a court order, and the Council of Ministers would be able to assign operational duties to MIT on issues relating to external security, counter-terrorism and national security. It is recommended that Turkey act in accordance with internationally accepted human rights norms in the development of its counter-terrorism policies and their implementation.²⁰⁰

91. The special rapporteur on judges recommended that the utmost caution be taken in allocating terrorism or other crimes to special or specialized courts, in particular due to the lower fair trial guarantees. In this respect, serious consideration should be given to the abolishment of the Special Heavy Penal Courts or to legislation regulating their functioning, in order to bring them into compliance with human rights standards.²⁰¹

92. The Special Rapporteur on Judges emphasized that lawyers exercising their professional duties in terrorism-related or organized crime cases should be able to perform all their professional functions without intimidation, hindrance, harassment or improper interference. Lawyers should have access to appropriate information and relevant files and documents.²⁰²

Notes

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Turkey from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/8/TUR/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

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 Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30

⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁵ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, at www.icrc.org/IHL.

⁶ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention

No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

- ⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- ⁸ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, at www.icrc.org/IHL.
- ⁹ 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- ¹⁰ CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, para. 72.
- ¹¹ CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 47.
- ¹² E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 35.
- ¹³ CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, para. 72.
- ¹⁴ E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 35.
- ¹⁵ CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, para. 72 and UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.6
- ¹⁶ CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, para. 63.
- ¹⁷ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Turkey, pp. 1, 7 and 8; UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 66.
- ¹⁸ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Turkey, 2014, p. 4 and CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, paras. 60 and 61.
- ¹⁹ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Turkey, 2014, paras. 9 and 29.1.
- ²⁰ CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 3.
- ²¹ Resident agencies and programmes participating in this initiative are: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, WHO, UNIC, UNDP
- ²² UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 2.
- ²³ A/HRC/23/47/Add.2, paras. 92, 93 and 95.
- ²⁴ A/HRC/20/19/Add.3, para. 79.
- ²⁵ CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, paras. 14 and 15.
- ²⁶ Ibid., para. 5.
- ²⁷ CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, paras.10 and 11.
- ²⁸ E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 24.
- ²⁹ Ibid., para. 23.
- ³⁰ UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 20.
- ³¹ CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 23.
- ³² UNESCO submission for the UPR of Turkey para. 30.
- ³³ UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 5.
- ³⁴ UNCT submission for the UPR on Turkey para.5. See also CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 7.
- ³⁵ CMW/C/TUR/QPR/1, para. 4 and UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 4.
- ³⁶ CAT/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 8.
- ³⁷ UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 8.
- ³⁸ Ibid., para. 12.
- ³⁹ A/HRC/23/46/Add.2, para 91.
- ⁴⁰ UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 40
- ⁴¹ Ibid., para. 45.
- ⁴² CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 5.
- ⁴³ UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.57.
- ⁴⁴ Ibid., para. 21.
- ⁴⁵ Ibid., para.45.
- ⁴⁶ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
CERD Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Committee against Torture
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CMW	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

- ⁴⁷ CERD/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 30.
- ⁴⁸ CERD/C/TUR/CO/3/Add.1.
- ⁴⁹ CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 26.
- ⁵⁰ Letter from the Human Rights Committee to the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 28 April 2014, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/TUR/INT_CCPR_FUL_TUR_17229_E.
- ⁵¹ CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 48.
- ⁵² CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6/Add.1 and CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6/Add.2. See also, letter from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 8 March 2013, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/TUR/INT_CEDAW_FUL_TUR_13629_E.pdf.
- ⁵³ Letter from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 10 September 2014, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/TUR/INT_CEDAW_FUL_TUR_18187_E.pdf.
- ⁵⁴ CAT/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 28.
- ⁵⁵ CAT/C/TUR/CO/3/Add.1. See also, letter from the Committee against Torture to the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 20 December 2011, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/TUR/INT_CAT_FUR_TUR_12119_E.pdf.
- ⁵⁶ CCPR/C/104/D/1853-1854/2008.
- ⁵⁷ CAT/C/45/D/349/2008 and CAT/C/45/D/373/2009.
- ⁵⁸ CEDAW/C/51/D/28/2010.
- ⁵⁹ CCPR/C/104/D/1853-1854/2008, para. 13.
- ⁶⁰ CAT/C/45/D/349/2008, para. 7 and CAT/C/45/D/373/2009, para. 8.
- ⁶¹ CEDAW/C/51/D/28/2010, para. 8.11.
- ⁶² UNESCO submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.29.2.
- ⁶³ For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ⁶⁴ CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 49.
- ⁶⁵ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 28.
- ⁶⁶ CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, paras. 10 and 11. See also E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 9.
- ⁶⁷ UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.14.
- ⁶⁸ CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, paras. 20 and 21.
- ⁶⁹ E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 14.
- ⁷⁰ A/HRC/20/19/Add.3, paras. 98 and 99.
- ⁷¹ UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.56.
- ⁷² CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 38.
- ⁷³ A/HRC/23/47/Add.2, paras. 110 and 114.
- ⁷⁴ UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 15.
- ⁷⁵ CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 10.
- ⁷⁶ Ibid., para. 22.
- ⁷⁷ A/HRC/23/47/Add.2, paras. 92, 93 and 95.
- ⁷⁸ The statement of the Spokesperson for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on 4 June 2013, available from <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=45074>.

- 79 Ibid.
- 80 High Commissioner statement on 18 June 2013, available from <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?LangID=E&NewsID=13465>.
- 81 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 18.
- 82 A/HRC/23/47/Add.2, para. 96.
- 83 The statement of the Spokesperson for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on 4 June 2013, can be found on; <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=45074>
- 84 High Commissioner statement on 18 June 2013, from <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?LangID=E&NewsID=13465>.
- 85 UNESCO submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.23.
- 86 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 14.
- 87 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 24.
- 88 Ibid., para. 26.
- 89 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, paras. 42 and 43.
- 90 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, 2014, para.25.
- 91 CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 24.
- 92 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, para. 32.
- 93 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 13.
- 94 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.20.
- 95 CAT/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 20.
- 96 CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 25.
- 97 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, para. 33.
- 98 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 13.
- 99 CAT/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 20.
- 100 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.20.
- 101 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 11.
- 102 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, 2014, para. 22.
- 103 CAT/C/TUR/CO/3, paras. 7 and 19.
- 104 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, paras. 21, 42 and 43.
- 105 CAT/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 17.
- 106 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 17.
- 107 Ibid., para. 18.
- 108 CAT/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 17 and CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 18.
- 109 CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 22.
- 110 E/C.12/TUR/CO/1 para. 23.
- 111 Letter from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 8 March 2013, p. 2, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/TUR/INT_CEDAW_FUL_TUR_13629_E.pdf. See also Letter from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 10 September 2014, p.2, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/TUR/INT_CEDAW_FUL_TUR_18187_E.pdf.
- 112 UNHCR submission for the UPR of Turkey, 2014, p. 7.
- 113 CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 20.
- 114 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, paras. 56 and 57.
- 115 Ibid., para. 45.
- 116 E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 24.
- 117 CAT/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 22.
- 118 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3., paras. 48 and 49.
- 119 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 15.
- 120 CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, paras. 26 and 27.
- 121 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para.15.
- 122 A/HRC/20/19/Add.3, para. 80.
- 123 A/HRC/23/47/Add.2, para. 115.

- 124 A/HRC/20/19/Add.3, paras. 81, 82 and 83.
- 125 Ibid., para. 84.
- 126 A/HRC/20/19/Add.3, para. 85.
- 127 Ibid., paras. 93 and 94.
- 128 Ibid., para. 100.
- 129 Ibid., para. 105.
- 130 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, para. 10.
- 131 Ibid., para. 66.
- 132 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, para. 67 and UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, 2014, para. 36.
- 133 UNCT submission to the UPR of Turkey, para.36.
- 134 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 17.
- 135 A/HRC/23/47/Add.2, paras. 22 and 100 and UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 19.
- 136 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 19.
- 137 CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, paras. 40 and 41.
- 138 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, paras. 26 and 27.
- 139 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 21.
- 140 The statement of the Spokesperson for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on 4 June 2013, can be found on; <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=45074>.
- 141 High Commissioner statement on 18 June 2013, available from <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?LangID=E&NewsID=13465>.
- 142 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 24.
- 143 UNESCO submission for the UPR of Turkey, 2014, paras. 31 and 33
- 144 Ibid., para. 17
- 145 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 28.
- 146 Ibid., para. 30.
- 147 E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 19.
- 148 ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) - Turkey, adopted 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013), fourth paragraph, available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID3081150.
- 149 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 42.
- 150 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 23.
- 151 CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, paras. 28 and 29.
- 152 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.49.
- 153 E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 16.
- 154 CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 32. See also E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 18.
- 155 CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, paras. 32 and 33.
- 156 E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 14.
- 157 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, para. 62.
- 158 E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 25.
- 159 Ibid.
- 160 ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011), third paragraph, available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID2324424.
- 161 E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 17.
- 162 Ibid., para. 21.
- 163 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 50.
- 164 E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 22.
- 165 Ibid., para. 27.
- 166 Ibid., para. 28.
- 167 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.52.
- 168 E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 29.
- 169 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, para. 54.
- 170 CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 35.

- 171 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, para. 55.
172 UNESCO submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.29.3.
173 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, paras. 58 and 59.
174 Ibid., para. 58.
175 Ibid., paras. 58 and 59.
176 CEDAW/C/TUR/CO/6, para. 30.
177 CERD/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 20. See also CERD/C/TUR/CO/3/Add.1, para.6.
178 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, p. 12.
179 E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 11.
180 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, paras. 50 and 51.
181 UNESCO submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 29.4.
182 E/C.12/TUR/CO/1, para. 10.
183 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para.9.
184 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para.61.
185 A/HRC/23/46/Add.2, paras. 80, 84 and 85.
186 Ibid., paras. 94 and 95.
187 Ibid., para 96.
188 Ibid., paras. 104 and 105.
189 CAT/C/TUR/CO/3, para. 15.
190 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 17.
191 CRC/C/TUR/CO/2-3, paras. 60 and 61.
192 CCPR/C/TUR/CO/1, para. 20.
193 UNHCR submission for the UPR of Turkey, p. 2.
194 UNHCR Briefing Notes, 23 September 2014, can be found on <http://www.unhcr.org/54214d749.html>.
195 UNHCR Briefing Note, 3, July 2014, can be found on; <http://www.unhcr.org/53b518499.html>. See also the A 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan-Mid-Year Update in Turkey, can be found on <http://www.unhcr.org/syriarrp6/midyear/docs/syria-rrp6-myu-turkey.pdf>.
196 UNHCR submission for the UPR of Turkey, p. 6.
197 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 27.
198 Ibid., para.37.
199 A/HRC/23/47/Add.2, para. 97.
200 UNCT submission for the UPR of Turkey, para. 38.
201 A/HRC/20/19/Add.3, para. 95.
202 Ibid., para. 101.
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