



ALTERNATIVE REPORT ON ISSUES IDENTIFIED FOR THE FIFTH PERIODIC REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE CONCERNING TÜRKİYE

29 SEPTEMBER 2025

Kaos Gay and Lesbian Cultural Research and Solidarity Association

&

May 17 Association

Country: Türkiye

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About Kaos GL Association: On September 20, 1994, the organization joined the field of advocacy as “Kaos GL” magazine; in 2005, it applied to the Governorate of Ankara and gained the status of an association. It fights for the human rights of LGBTI+ persons. It carries out its activities through human rights, media and communication, refugee rights, academic and cultural rights programs. It engages in advocacy, lobbying, human rights monitoring and reporting, journalism, cultural and academic journal publishing.

About 17 May Association: The May 17 Association is an LGBTI+ civil society organization, founded on 2 September 2019, in Ankara, Türkiye, by a group of experienced LGBTI+ human rights defenders and professionals working in the field. The association derives its name from the globally recognized Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia. The main goals of the May 17 Association are ensuring the well-being of LGBTI+ rights holders and building their capacity to advocate for their rights, respond to the needs of the LGBTI+ community, and support LGBTI+ activism in Türkiye.

INTRODUCTION

1. Kaos GL and May 17 Association, as part of a coalition led by the Murat Çekiç Human Rights Association, submitted a report to the Committee, which demonstrated with evidence that Türkiye had failed to fulfil its obligations under the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Convention).¹
2. This follow-up report will present the comments, alternative assessments and general framework of Kaos GL and the 17 May Associations (hereinafter referred to as the 'Coalition') regarding the interim report submitted by the State Party on the issues identified by the Committee. All events mentioned in this follow-up report and all news articles linked in the footnotes pertain to the period after 14 August 2024, when the Committee published its Concluding Observations.
3. The Coalition notes that no progress has been made on any of the recommendations contained in the concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Türkiye. Given that the recommendations contained in NGO reports are reflected only to a very limited extent in the Committee's observations, it is also possible to say that the State party is avoiding fulfilling the requirements of the Convention.
4. The Committee has stated that the follow-up report must include paragraphs 17, 29 and 33 of the Concluding Observations. The Coalition's report will exclude paragraphs 17 and 29 as they fall outside the scope of its work.
5. The State Party is failing to fulfil its obligations regarding the investigation of complaints of torture and ill-treatment. No legislation or policy has been enacted since the observations were made that has had a positive impact in effectively combating torture and ill-treatment at the legal level. The current legal definition is quite limited and insufficient to fulfil the obligations under the convention. Indeed, according to the latest statistics published by the Ministry of Justice, the number of persons prosecuted for torture and ill-treatment offences in 2024 is 838.² According to the same statistics, the number of defendants who received a conviction is 230.
6. There are serious allegations that rights holders who have been arrested and detained, particularly during peaceful demonstrations, have been subjected to ill-treatment and torture in the territory of the State Party. The arbitrary use of force by law enforcement in social actions, where conditions do not warrant it, has led to an increase in cases of ill-treatment and torture. The Committee's recommendations aimed at reducing cases

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https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCAT%2FCSS%2FTUR%2F58753&Lang=en

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https://adlisicil.adalet.gov.tr/Resimler/SayfaDokuman/7042025092455Adalet_%C4%B0statistikleri_2024%20T%C3%BCrk%C3%A7e_Ingilizce.pdf (Page 72)

of torture and ill-treatment have not been implemented, and no policy has been established in this regard.

7. No public policy or legislative work has been undertaken to combat domestic violence and gender-based violence, including legal remedies such as effective compensation, which would lead to effective investigations. Türkiye has not changed its decision to withdraw from the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, nor has it become a party to any other mechanism providing such safeguards.
8. The functionality of the national mechanism continues to be discussed by the Committee, and we concur with the negative comments. However, the appointments made to the institution's senior management are noteworthy. The Coalition draws attention to the fact that the State Party has appointed the former spokesperson of the President as the chair of the TİHEK.³ The new president of TİHEK, who was the President's spokesperson during the period when he led hate campaigns against LGBT+ persons, stated that Türkiye's decision to withdraw from the Istanbul Convention was taken because the convention was 'manipulated by groups seeking to normalise homosexuality'.⁴ The fact that this institution, which reports directly to the President, is led by an individual known for conducting hate campaigns is another reason why it should not be treated as a human rights mechanism or a preventive mechanism.⁵ Citing its founding law as justification, this institution systematically rejects applications from LGBTI+ persons concerning discrimination and lacks any preventive mechanism. The Coalition believes that the Committee's decision to establish dialogue with this institution by recognising it as a 'human rights mechanism,' taking these concrete reasons into account, sends the wrong message to the public and the international community and causes confusion. Therefore, the Coalition calls upon the Committee to reconsider its decision to establish dialogue with the institution by designating it as a national preventive mechanism.
9. LGBTI+ persons are being targeted at the highest level of hate speech. The statements used during the launch of the Family Year Support Programme by the President in January 2025, which target LGBTI+ persons, when read alongside other policies that target LGBTI+ persons, reveal that the protective nature of the agreement is being eroded due to implementation and policies.^{6 7}
10. In this context, there is a regression from the observation date to the present in the concluding observations and in the observations in Article 33. This situation will be demonstrated with evidence below.

³ [Duran takes over as Head of Communications from ...İletişim Başkanlığı](https://www.iletisim.gov.tr)<https://www.iletisim.gov.tr> > ...

⁴ <https://www.iletisim.gov.tr/turkce/haberler/detay/statement-regarding-turkeys-withdrawal-from-the-istanbul-convention>

⁵ <https://bianet.org/haber/bogazici-university-s-lgbti-studies-club-closed-by-the-appointed-rector-238535>

⁶ <https://bianet.org/haber/erdogan-aile-yili-destek-programini-acikladi-nefret-soylemi-yaydi-303585>

⁷ <https://globalvoices.org/2025/04/24/the-new-anti-lgbtq-bill-proposed-to-the-parliament-branded-as-a-manifesto-of-hate/>

OUR OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE DECLARATION⁸ BY THE STATE PARTY ON ARTICLE 33 OF THE CONCLUSIONS OBSERVATION REPORT; LEGAL SITUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

11. Leaving general statements aside, it is apparent that the State party has not provided concrete information regarding legal amendments. Reference is made to a series of laws and practices that already existed and had become the subject of the Committee's recommendations precisely because they were ineffective. If the laws in question were indeed of the standard expected to fulfil the State party's obligations, why would the Committee feel compelled to make a recommendation on this matter in its concluding observations?
12. In contrast, no changes have been made to the laws related to Article 33 of the Concluding Observations between the date of the report and today. The Concluding Observations were published on 14 August 2024. According to information available on the official website of Türkiye's Grand National Assembly, a total of 32 laws have been adopted between that date and the date of this report.⁹ Some of these laws are special laws, while others are laws that amend other laws. In other words, the actual number of laws affected is more than 32. However, none of these laws are of a nature that would enable the contracting state to fulfil its obligations under the treaty.
13. Legislation on torture is already limited and does not meet the definition in Article 1 of the Convention. No amendments have been made to the Criminal Procedure Code to make the investigation of gender-based violence and domestic violence more effective. Five amendments have been made to this Code in the intervening period. However, these amendments do not relate to the investigation or prosecution of these crimes.
14. Three amendments have been made to the Turkish Penal Code. However, none of these amendments have resulted in increased penalties for these offences. The lower limits have been raised in the general definitions of certain offences such as intentional assault and threats; however, there is no reference whatsoever to gender-based violence.
15. However, the ruling coalition drafted a bill that penalised gender reassignment surgery and criminalised homosexual visibility, but later abandoned plans to enact it. The Bar Associations and civil society organisations also criticized to this legislative initiative.¹⁰ International organisations have also criticized to this law preparation.¹¹

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https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CAT%2FC%2FTUR%2FFCO%2F5%2FAdd.1&Lang=en (§ 26 - 42)

⁹ <https://www.tbmm.gov.tr/Yasama/Kanun-Sorgu-Sonuc>

¹⁰ https://www.ankarabarosu.org.tr/serve/file/9fbbb537-f9be-11ef-97b0-000c29c9dfce/LGBTI_Haklar_Merkezi.pdf

<https://www.izmirbarosu.org.tr/haberdetay.aspx?id=3894>

¹¹ <https://europe.ippf.org/news/turkiyes-deepening-hostility-toward-lgbtq-communities>

16. Despite the ruling coalition's withdrawal, HÜDA-PAR, a party that participated in the elections as a member of this coalition and sent representatives to parliament, submitted a proposal to the Speaker of Parliament that would criminalise being LGBTI+ persons. The proposal did not become law.¹²
17. Law No. 6284 on the Protection of the Family and the Prevention of Violence Against Women already focuses on 'marriage'; there is no definitive rule ensuring its applicability to LGBTI+ persons.
18. On the other hand, Türkiye's approach to combating gender-based violence, particularly in the context of LGBTI+ persons, is also on the agenda of regional mechanisms. The sixth monitoring period report by the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance was adopted on 18 March 2025 and shared with the public on 12 June 2025.¹³
19. This report emphasises that TİHEK's jurisdiction does not cover issues of sexual orientation and gender identity, and specifically recommends that issues of sexual orientation and gender identity be included within TİHEK's jurisdiction. (Recommendation 4). The same report contains numerous recommendations that intersect with the issues highlighted in CAT's concluding observations. (Recommendations 1, 4, 5, 9, 10)
20. In February 2025, Türkiye declared this year as the Year of the Family.¹⁴ In a statement published on the Presidency's website, the President explicitly stated, "The LGBT perversion is encouraged and promoted in many areas by the barons of global culture. In many Western countries, it is almost impossible to object to this perversion, which has become so brazen as to legitimize child abuse." He declared, "It is imperative that we keep our nation away from this insanity that is wanted to be imposed on our lives in a wide range of areas, from cinema to fashion, from digital media to literature, from politics to civil society
21. In May 2025, the President declared the years 2026–2035 as the 'Decade of the Family'.¹⁵ In his speech, the President stated, 'We absolutely cannot watch this abuse. They are enemies of humanity, women and children. The struggle against LGBTQ perversion is also a struggle for freedom, dignity and the future of humanity.' This situation demonstrates that hate politics is not temporary or momentary, but that hatred towards LGBTI+ persons will be the policy of state institutions for a long time to come.

<https://www.ilga-europe.org/press-release/press-release-turkey-poised-to-further-roll-back-lgbti-rights-amid-ongoing-democratic-crackdown/>
<https://lens.civicus.org/interview/this-new-law-will-push-lgbtqi-people-and-communities-into-deeper-invisibility-and-precarity/>

¹² <https://globalvoices.org/2025/04/24/the-new-anti-lgbtq-bill-proposed-to-the-parliament-branded-as-a-manifesto-of-hate/>

¹³ <https://rm.coe.int/sixth-report-on-turkiye/1680b65698>

¹⁴ <https://www.iletisim.gov.tr/english/haberler/detay/we-placed-the-principle-of-strong-women-strong-family-strong-turkiye-at-the-center-of-our-vision-for-the-century-of-turkiye>

¹⁵ <https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/erdogan-declares-2026-2035-the-decade-of-family-209526>

22. To summarise briefly, since the Concluding Observations, there has been no legal regulation regarding the State Party's fulfilment of its treaty obligations, and decisions taken at the policy level indicate that the treaty will be widely and frequently violated in relation to LGBTI+ persons. The Ministry of Family's prohibition of the use of certain terms in official correspondence is striking in this regard.¹⁶ We hope that the Committee will take note of this "honest" stance that Türkiye will not comply with its international obligations. Indeed, the first effects of this approach are beginning to be seen.¹⁷
23. The situation at the level of law and policy has also led to a clear increase in cases of torture and ill-treatment of LGBTI+ persons by law enforcement officials. The appalling homophobia and transphobia of state officials is fuelling anti-LGBTI+ sentiment within society. According to a report on the Kaos GL news site, in Izmir, the phrase 'Trans murders are political' was written on a wall, and someone added 'We want more trans murders' underneath, signing it 'Ak Genç'.¹⁸
24. On 25 November 2025, LGBTI+ persons who wished to participate in November 25th Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women protest in Istanbul were detained before the protest even began. While everyone else detained that day was released, these individuals, who were sent to a Deportation Centre because they were Azerbaijani nationals, were subjected to torture and ill-treatment at the centre.¹⁹ LGBTI+ refugees and asylum seekers are also subjected to violations due to the failure to effectively investigate violence directed at them by third parties.²⁰ Return centres frequently come under scrutiny for alleged rights violations.²¹
25. On 25 April 2025, a transgender woman participating in a peaceful demonstration in the capital city of Ankara was tortured and detained by police who attacked the march.²² In a press statement issued in response to the allegations, the Ankara Governor's Office referred to the trans woman activist as a 'so-called woman'.²³ The Ankara Bar Association issued a statement condemning the police's violent actions.²⁴ In this statement by the Ankara Bar Association, it was noted that 'footage has been released to the public showing a transgender woman being detained during the intervention by law enforcement officers at the march held in Çankaya on 25 April 2025, with her bodily integrity and dignity violated during the arrest. This footage is clear evidence of torture and ill-treatment.'

¹⁶ <https://kaosgl.org/en/single-news/a-34-warning-34-from-the-ministry-of-family-to-its-directorates-against-lgbti-do-not-use-the-concepts-of-gender-gender-identity-or-sexual-orientation>

¹⁷ <https://uskudar.edu.tr/en/new/uskudar-university-reminds-the-family-manifesto-in-the-2025-year-of-the-family/58308>

¹⁸ <https://kaosgl.org/haber/izmir-de-ak-genclik-imzali-daha-cok-trans-cinayeti-isteriz-yazilamalari>

¹⁹ <https://kaosgl.org/en/single-news/lgbti-activists-detained-on-november-25-face-deportation>

²⁰ <https://kaosgl.org/haber/izmir-de-suriyeli-trans-kadinlara-linc-girisimi>

²¹ <https://kaosgl.org/haber/sudanli-gocmen-aktivist-ve-doktor-geri-gonderme-merkezinde>

²² <https://kaosgl.org/haber/ankara-valiligi-polis-iskencesini-transfobiyle-savundu>

²³ <https://x.com/AnkaraValiligi/status/1915898344423014825>

²⁴ <https://ankarabaros.org.tr/duyuru/ced8b8ba-22a8-11f0-9285-000c29c9dfce>

26. On 22 June 2025, police intervened forcefully against trans+ activists participating in the 11th Trans Pride March held in the Kadıköy district of Istanbul. Police used violence to arrest 46 people.²⁵
27. On 29 June 2025, numerous activists wishing to participate in the Istanbul Pride march were detained by police violence. Civil society organisations making a statement at the Istanbul branch of the Human Rights Association regarding the violations that occurred at the Istanbul Pride march emphasised in their statements that 'trans women were handcuffed behind their backs and placed in cells with men for a period of time, where they were sexually harassed, and that the body searches were carried out by male police officers in a manner that could be defined as sexual violence.'
28. The report by seven human rights organisations led by the Türkiye branch of Amnesty International, which observed these demonstrations on 22 and 29 June, also documented cases of torture and ill-treatment. The report found that protesters were subjected to 'handcuffing behind their backs and held in this position for at least four hours denied access to toilet facilities, and they had no access to basic hygiene materials.' In interviews with protesters, three reported being subjected to sexual violence during body searches.²⁶ Protesters stated that police officers used violence during transfers by vehicle between the protest site and the police station, and between the police station and the medical examination. One protester reported to the rapporteurs that when he objected to being handcuffed behind his back, the police officer who handcuffed him threatened him, saying, 'If you resist any more, I'll break your arm.' These allegations, supported by the findings of medical personnel present for observation, reveal intense torture and ill-treatment during the detention procedures following these two pride marches. Compared to Amnesty International's statements published independently the previous year, this report also reveals a trend.²⁷
29. Kaos GL lawyer Hayriye Kara, who went to Istanbul to provide legal support to protesters, was detained by the police while performing her duties as a lawyer and subjected to ill-treatment. On 29 June 2025, lawyer Kara, who was present in the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul to provide legal support to protesters, was first subjected to an off-the-record detention for about 20 minutes. After being released from the unrecorded detention, Kara was detained again at the door of a café in the same district. Despite showing no resistance during the recorded detention process and during her transfer from the detention centre to the hospital, lawyer Kara was also subjected to ill-treatment in the form of handcuffing behind her back.
30. Following the concluding observations, other cases were reported in which lawyers who had taken responsibility for supporting LGBTI+ persons were detained with their clients using force.²⁸ The police's aggressive attitude and ill-treatment towards lawyers observing peaceful demonstrations in order to provide legal support to LGBTI+ persons, accompanied by the arrest of these lawyers, constitutes a serious obstacle to access to a lawyer and leads to reports of torture and ill-treatment.

²⁵ <https://bianet.org/yazi/they-wandered-in-the-valley-for-ever-308971>

²⁶ <https://www.amnesty.org.tr/public/uploads/files/Rapor/I%CC%87istanbul-pride-raporu.pdf> (Page 23,

²⁷ <https://www.amnesty.org/es/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/EUR4487602024ENGLISH.pdf>

²⁸ <https://kaosgl.org/haber/ankara-da-nefret-sucu-magduru-translari-anma-gun-u-yuruyusune-polis-saldirisi>

31. In Türkiye, every citizen and foreigner who wishes to exercise their right to peaceful protest on the basis of their LGBTI+ persons identity faces violence from the police, including ill-treatment and torture.²⁹
32. The police respond violently even to public mourning activities for transgender individuals, banning or violently disrupting religious rituals held to commemorate trans people who have died.³⁰
33. On 23 June 2025, a transgender man was assaulted and detained in Ankara while searching for his missing cat.³¹ This is a common example of LGBTI+ persons being detained and mistreated, even if they did not participate in the protest. The questions posed by the Gaziantep MP, who submitted a parliamentary question to the Speaker of Parliament requesting a response from the Minister of the Interior regarding the incident, remained unanswered.³²
34. As much as trans people being subjected to police violence, the failure of law enforcement to investigate and prosecute violence against trans people by third parties is another factor that institutionalises torture and ill-treatment.³³
35. Attacks on peaceful gatherings of LGBTI+ persons from university, whether carried out by state-backed structures or spontaneously organised groups, are tolerated by law enforcement agencies, or LGBTI+ persons are subjected to ill-treatment by private security units.³⁴ The protests the students wished to carry out could not be realised due to threats made by law enforcement.³⁵
36. Although the state prevents NGOs from accessing violations in prisons, accounts from LGBTI+ persons who have been released or are still in prison indicate that ill-treatment

²⁹ <https://kaosgl.org/haber/ankara-da-8-mart-eylemine-polis-engeli-lgbt-bayraklarini-gormek-istemiyoruz-dediler>

³⁰ <https://bianet.org/haber/police-disrupt-transgender-day-of-remembrance-event-in-istanbul-301994>

³¹ <https://kaosgl.org/haber/ankara-da-trans-bir-erkege-darp-ve-gozalti>

³² <https://kaosgl.org/haber/sevda-karaca-kamu-gorevlilerinin-siddetine-ugrayan-trans-erkegi-icisleri-bakani-na-sordu>

³³ <https://kaosgl.org/haber/istanbul-tarlabasi-nda-translara-yonelik-polis-siddeti>

<https://kaosgl.org/haber/izmir-de-transfobik-saldirilar-durmak-bilmiyor>

<https://kaosgl.org/haber/izmir-de-sokaktaki-trans-kadina-saldiri-anlari-kameraya-yansidi>

<https://kaosgl.org/haber/istanbul-da-trans-kadina-bicakli-saldiri>

<https://kaosgl.org/haber/20-kasim-dernegi-34-alsancak-ta-trans-kadinlara-gbt-yapma-gerekcesiyle-cezalar-kesildi-evlerine-yonelik-usulsuz-islemler-yapildi-34>

<https://kaosgl.org/haber/diyarbakir-da-transfobik-saldiri>

³⁴ <https://kaosgl.org/haber/ankara-universitesi-cebeci-kampusu-nde-kadin-ve-lgbti-lara-saldiri>

<https://kaosgl.org/haber/hacettepe-universitesi-nde-ailenin-korunmasi-sempozyumu-nu-protesto-eden-ogrencilere-guvenlik-birimi-saldiridi>

<https://kaosgl.org/haber/mimar-sinan-da-lgbti-bayragina-yasak-iddiasiyla-saldiri>

³⁵ <https://kaosgl.org/haber/turk-alman-universitesi-nde-onur-yuruyusu-ne-polis-tacizi-ogrenciler-gozalti-ile-tehdit-edildi>

<https://kaosgl.org/haber/gsu-de-kuir-dugun-etkinligine-once-tehdit-sonra-yasak>

continues.³⁶ Publicly available information regarding the conditions of detention of LGBTI+ persons supports these accounts.³⁷

37. In cases brought against activists detained after violent acts during peaceful demonstrations, it was the rights holders who were prosecuted, not those who committed torture and ill-treatment. In the expert report submitted to the Criminal Court trying those beaten and detained in Eskişehir province in 2024, the police's announcement to "disperse" and the police commander's words "form a corridor, we will make arrests" were mentioned, but the police violence to which the protesters were subjected was not mentioned.³⁸ This is another example of the State Party's tolerance of torture and ill-treatment.
38. Meanwhile, Türkiye is retaliating against LGBTI+ persons rights defenders who raise allegations of torture and ill-treatment before international mechanisms by investigating them, arresting them and bringing criminal charges against them based on unfounded allegations.
39. Enes HOCAOĞULLARI, a LGBTI+ rights defender, claimed in a speech at the Council of Europe on 27 March 2025 that following the arrest and detention of Istanbul Metropolitan Mayor Ekrem İmamoğlu, police used violence to arrest protesters during the subsequent peaceful demonstrations, and that Türkiye authorities violated the prohibition on torture and ill-treatment.³⁹
40. Following the investigation, Hocaogulları was unable to return to his country for a period of time. On 5 August 2025, upon his return to Türkiye, he was detained at Ankara Esenboğa Airport and arrested the same day by the Ankara 2nd Criminal Court of Peace.⁴⁰
41. An indictment has been prepared against HOCAOĞULLARI and the prosecution is ongoing. In the indictment prepared against HOCAOĞULLARI, who was released at the first hearing, it is alleged that the human rights defender made a misleading statement without any concrete evidence and thereby violated Article 217/A-1 of the Turkish Penal Code.⁴¹
42. Article 217/a of the Turkish Penal Code also poses a risk as it is a highly subjective criminal provision that can be easily used against human rights defenders who investigate and report allegations of torture and ill-treatment.⁴²

³⁶ <https://bianet.org/haber/lgbti-activist-alleges-mistreatment-in-prison-307171>

³⁷ <https://www.birgun.net/haber/lgbti-lar-tek-kisilik-hucrede-620839>

³⁸ <https://kaosgl.org/haber/eskisehir-onur-yuruyusu-davasinda-bilirkisi-iskenceyi-gormedi>

³⁹ https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2025/09/08/turkey-hocaogullari-lgbtq-erdogan/994c2426-8cbf-11f0-8260-0712daa5c125_story.html

⁴⁰ <https://www.dw.com/en/turkey-arrests-youth-activist-after-council-of-europe-speech/a-73549529>

⁴¹ <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/case/human-rights-defender-enes-hocaogullari-released-after-35-days-pre-trial-detention>

⁴² Any person who, with the sole intent of causing anxiety, fear, or panic among the public, publicly disseminates false information relating to the internal and external security of the country, public order or public health in a manner likely to disturb the public peace shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to three years.

If the offender commits the offence by concealing their true identity or as part of an organisation's activities, the penalty imposed under the first paragraph shall be increased by half.

43. The process, closely monitored by regional mechanisms, demonstrated that raising allegations of violations of the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment in Türkiye would lead to a similar outcome.⁴³
44. Indeed, HOCAOĞULLARI's testimony at the first hearing, in which he recounted his experiences during his period of detention, revealed the poor conditions in prisons first-hand.⁴⁴

CONCLUSION

45. Following the publication of the Committee's Concluding Observations on 14 August 2024, Türkiye has not enacted any legislation that would bring about changes to the structural problems addressed in the recommendations, nor has it made any amendments to existing legislation in this regard.
46. The policies introduced during the same period, however, disregarded the Committee's recommendations focusing on gender-based violence against LGBTI+ persons and worsened the situation for LGBTI+ persons.
47. Looking at the implementation, it is seen that cases of torture and ill-treatment have increased in the context of Article 1 of the Convention; and that acts of ill-treatment and torture directed at LGBTI+ persons by third parties are not being investigated.
48. Following the publication of the Committee's Concluding Observations on 14 August 2024, the State party has taken actions contrary to the recommendations and has continued to violate its obligations.

⁴³ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/congress/-/council-of-europe-congress-president-calls-for-the-immediate-release-of-the-congress-youth-delegate-arrested-in-t%C3%BCrkiye>

⁴⁴ <https://bianet.org/haber/avrupa-konseyi-genclik-delegesi-enes-hocaogullari-hakkinda-tahliye-karari-311279> (From Hocaogullari's speech: "We are living in difficult conditions. There are 54 of us sleeping in a 28-bed dormitory. I am responsible for cleaning; I mop the ward three times a day. Believe me, neither sleeping on the floor nor cleaning the floor hurts my pride. I cannot accept being accused of damaging the country's reputation when I have only demanded that my country comply with the international legal standards to which it is bound.")