



European Network of
National Human Rights Institutions

Implementing the Council of Europe Recommendation on National Human Rights Institutions: The State of Play

The situation in Türkiye



Türkiye Country Report

Overview

Name of NHRI and mandate:

- The Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (HREIT, HREA)
- Multi-mandated NHRI. Also: Equality body, NPM

Sources:

- NHRI: [ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, Türkiye Country Report](#)
- Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA): [SCA Report October 2022](#)
- CoE Independent Bodies: [ECRI Country Conclusions on Türkiye \(2019\)](#)

Good practices and improvements:

- **CM Principle 1:** The HREIT got its first-time B-status accreditation in 2022.
- **CM Principle 3§2 and 12: facilitating awareness of the NHRI:** Through the Government's Strategic Plan for 2019-2023 and its reference to the need to carry out awareness-raising activities, the HREIT undertook many activities, including with local government authorities, with a view to enhance awareness about its mandate and role.
- **CM Principle 6: adequate, sufficient and sustainable budget:** The doubling of the budget in 2023 has allowed HREIT greater financial stability, as well as to have permanent accommodation. Moreover, due to the increase of resources, the HREIT is in the process of

establishing the first regional office of HREIT in Gaziantep Province. On the other hand, the NHRI reports limited human resources to fulfil its broad mandate

Key areas where improvement is needed:

- **CM Principle 2 & 11: ensuring independence:** In line with the SCA's recommendations (2022), the enabling legislation of the HREIT should be amended to ensure the institution's independence from the executive.
- **CM Principle 4: broad, transparent and merit-based selection and appointment:** In line with the SCA's recommendations (2022), there should be amendments to the legislation to ensure formalization and application of a selection and appointment process that promotes broad participation and consultation and, assesses applicants on the basis of objective and accessible criteria. Additionally, there should be amendments to the enabling law to include a requirement for the Board to have pluralist representation.
- **CM Principle 3§3 & 15: enable NHRI to address all human rights:** the SCA(2022) highlights that State authorities should take measures to ensure that the NHRI is able to fully address all human rights violations, in cooperation and communication with national, regional and international human rights bodies, civil society and human rights defenders, including particular those working of the rights of vulnerable groups and minorities.

Specific findings per Principle

The tables below include data on the assessment of the implementation of each Principle (i.e. the individual parts) within the Recommendation from three sources: the National Human Rights Institutions, the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of GANHRI and the Council of Europe independent bodies. Overall, the findings are considered in four overall groups: the establishment of NHRIs; the strengthening of NHRIs; a safe and enabling environment for NHRIs; and cooperation with and support for NHRIs.

I. Establishment of NHRIs

Principle 1	Member States should ensure that NHRIs are in place and that they are established, accredited and function in full compliance with the Paris Principles
Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI	<i>SCA Report October 2022, p. 8</i> The SCA recommends that the HREIT be accredited with B status.
Principle 2	Member States should provide a firm legal basis for NHRIs, preferably at the constitutional level, and/or in a law which defines the mandates and functions of such institutions, guarantees their independence and provides them with the means necessary to accomplish their functions effectively, both at national and international levels, bearing in mind existing standards and recommendations on NHRIs, in particular the Paris Principles and their interpretation developed by GANHRI's Sub-Committee on Accreditation.

<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 9</i></p> <p>The HREIT was established by the Law on the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye in 2016 and functions on a legislative basis.</p> <p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>Pursuant to Article 1 of the Law on the HREIT (Law No: 6701, The Founding Law) The purpose of this law is to regulate the principles pertaining to the establishment, organization, duties and powers of the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye, which will work on the basis of human dignity, towards protection and promotion of human rights, guaranteeing individuals’ right to equal treatment, prevention of discrimination in the exercise of legally recognized rights and freedoms and which will carry out actions in line with these principles, effectively fight against torture and ill-treatment and act as National Preventive Mechanism.</p> <p>One of the main international standards referred in the justification/reasoning documents of the Law No. 6701 (Founding Law of HREIT) is the Paris Principles.</p> <p>According to the Article (10/1) of the Law “The Board is the decision-making body of the Institution. The Board shall exercise its duties and powers given by this Law and other legislation under its own responsibility and independently. No body, authority, office or individual shall give orders nor instructions nor recommendations or suggestions to the Board on matters falling under its mandate.”</p> <p>According to the Article (8/1) of the Law: “The Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye, affiliated to the Minister which nominated by the President of the Republic of Türkiye, with public legal entity status and administrative and financial autonomy, has been established in order to fulfil the duties and execute the powers conferred on it by this Law and other relevant legislation.” The expression “Affiliated Institution” in Türkiye does not express hierarchical commitment. According to Article 123 of the Constitution, “The administration is a whole with its organization and duties.” For this reason, all public institutions, including the autonomous ones, have been connected to the</p>
--	--

	<p>central administration in some way. The fact that the Institution is affiliated with the Ministry of Justice does not mean that the Institution is under an obligation to be accountable to the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>Affiliated institutions in the Turkish administrative organization are those that have a separate legal entity and do not have a hierarchical connection with the Ministry; they are also configured as autonomous organizations that are not subject to the administrative tutelage control of the Ministry.</p> <p>Members elected shall take the following oath at the first meeting: "I swear that I will fulfil my duty in full independence, integrity, fairness and justice."</p> <p>According to the Government Action Plan on Human Rights "The structure of the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye will be rendered compliant with the UN Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions and its accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions will be secured.</p> <p>The SCA recommends that the HREIT be accredited with B status in 10 October 2022. Undoubtedly, being as the first time accreditation of the Institution, this is an extremely significant development in terms of HREIT history. But considering the SCA recommendations on this issue there is still a need for making amendments in the Founding Law of HREIT in order to ensure full compliance with the Paris Principles.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report October 2022, p. 8</i></p> <p>The SCA emphasizes that an NHRI must be established in a constitutional or legislative text with sufficient detail to ensure the NHRI has a clear mandate and independence.</p>

	<p>The SCA is particularly concerned with the possibility of political interference in the administration of the institution. It recommends that the HREIT advocates for the necessary changes in its legislation to ensure the institution is independent from the Executive.</p>
--	--

II. Strengthening of NHRIs

<p>Principle 3.1</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor and analyse the human rights situation in the country, publish reports on these findings and address recommendations to public authorities at national, regional and local levels and, when applicable, to private entities, and present an annual report to the relevant authorities, including before parliament, for its consideration.
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>According to the Article 9 of the Founding Law, relevant duties of the Institution are counted as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Preparing annual reports related to the protection and promotion of human rights, fight against torture and ill-treatment and fight against discrimination which will be submitted to the President of the Republic of Türkiye and Bureau of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye. ii) Providing information to the public opinion, publishing special reports on matters falling under its mandate in addition to regular annual reports when deemed necessary. <p>So it can be concluded that for monitoring and analyzing the human rights situation in Türkiye, preparing annual and thematic reports and sharing with the public, these two are the NHRI's main duties.</p>

In practice, the reports prepared are shared with the public in the visual and written press and are published on the official website of the Institution. Some of the reports are published both in Turkish and English languages.

In addition, the report is sent to relevant public institutions and organizations, international organizations, national and international nongovernmental organizations. According to the Article (25/3) of the Law, *"Individuals and agencies covered by the paragraph one who have failed to obey the obligations provided for in the Article 19 in the prescribed period of time without any valid reason and despite warnings shall be subject to an administrative fine."* HREIT has mandate to impose administrative fines in cases and failure to fulfill our information document request in the investigation and violations in discrimination applications.

HREIT would like to stress that it is crucial that national human rights institutions have such a mandate to follow up on recommendations. The payment of the fine does not mean that the recommendation has been fulfilled. In practice, The HREIT receives responses regarding its reports. The methods are used by the HREIT are correspondence, reporting again, follow up visits, and name and shame.

In addition, according to Article 19 of the Law information document request by the HREIT is not answered, it can be imposed fines for the public/private responders.

In this context, HREIT prepares annual reports on the protection and promotion of human rights, the fight against torture and ill-treatment and the fight against discrimination to be submitted to the Presidency of Türkiye and the Presidency of the Turkish Grand National Assembly in accordance with Article (9/3).

Discussing method is not prescribed by the Law and neither have we experienced it in practice. Discussing and considering are just as important as presenting the reports to the Grand National Assembly. We have started to take the necessary initiatives to make these happen.

<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report October 2022, p. 10</i></p> <p>The SCA acknowledges that the HREIT has issued reports and statements, and has made recommendations to relevant authorities.</p> <p>The SCA recommends that the HREIT advocates for the appropriate amendment to its enabling law to ensure that the Grand National Assembly discusses and considers its annual, special, and thematic reports.</p>
<p>Principle 3.2</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freely address public opinion, raise public awareness on human rights and carry out education and training programmes;
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 7</i></p> <p>The Government's Strategic Plan for 2019-2023 makes a specific reference to the need to carry out awareness-raising activities on the rule of law, respect the social order and individual rights, and on the protection and promotion of the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution (policy measure No. 733). In this context, several awareness-raising activities were conducted on the topic of various rights. For example, as regards the prohibition of discrimination, the HREIT prepared an application guide named "Individual Application to the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye" indicating how to properly submit a complaint or request to the Institution.</p>

	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>According to the Article 9 of the Law: (9/b) to develop public awareness through information and education by using mass media on human rights and anti-discrimination; (9/b) to develop public awareness through information and education by using mass media on human rights and anti-discrimination; HREIT ensures that on its work addressing all human rights violations are made publicly available especially on newspapers, Twitter, Youtube channels. Within the scope of the mandate of Protection and Promotion of Human Rights.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report October 2022, pp. 8-9</i></p> <p>The SCA recommends the HREIT to ensure that its positions on its work addressing all human rights violations are made publicly available, as this will assist in promoting and protecting human rights, while also strengthening the credibility and accessibility of the institution for all people in Türkiye.</p>
<p>Principle 3.3</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fully address all alleged human rights violations by all administrative authorities, other relevant State entities and, when applicable, private entities
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p>

The Law of HREIT does not contain the definition of human rights. Therefore, this allow the Institution working on different categories of human rights.

Within the scope of the Article 5 of the Law, *“Public institutions and agencies, professional bodies with public institution status, natural persons and legal persons established under private law providing services of education and training, judiciary, law enforcement, health, transportation, communication, social security, social services, social assistance, sports, accommodation, culture, tourism and similar services shall not discriminate, in respect of their activities, against persons who use or have applied to use or wishing to be informed of such services. This provision also covers access to buildings and spaces where public services are provided.”* While determining the scope of the prohibition of discrimination, administrative authorities, natural persons and private law legal entities were determined as the perpetrators of the violation of the prohibition of discrimination.

As a good practice, the ability to examine the actions of both the administration and private individuals is a broad authority. For this reason, HREIT has authority to impose fines to all of them if violations are detected.

As examples given below:

- To Ministry of Culture, 10000 TL administrative fine was imposed on **“prevents the cultural life of visually impaired individuals”** for not transferring written works to electronic media.
- To Hotel (private entity), 3000 TL administrative fine was imposed on **“discrimination on the basis of sex”** for not allowing single men to stay.

Within the scope of the Article (9/1-f) HREIT has an ex officio investigation mandate on all alleged human rights violations. Examples are below:

- Right to Housing
- Not Hiring Due to Vaccine Refusal
- Right to Education Due to Non-Registration of School Enrollment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Inclusion of the Hearing Impaired Athlete in the National Athlete Quota
Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI	<p><i>SCA Report October 2022, p. 8</i></p> <p>The SCA recommends that the HREIT strengthens its efforts to address all human rights violations and to conduct follow-up activities to ensure that the State upholds its protection obligations</p>
Principle 3.4	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have unfettered access to all relevant premises, including places of deprivation of liberty, and to all relevant individuals, in order to be able to carry out a credible examination of all issues covered by their mandate and to all relevant information, subject to possible restrictions stemming from the protection of other rights and legitimate interests and with due respect for the confidentiality of information obtained;
Assessment of implementation by the NHRI	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, pp. 9-10</i></p> <p>Article 19 of Law No. 6701 provides that HREIT, within the scope of its inquiry power, shall “where authorized by the Head [of HREIT](...) have the authority to [...]undertake visits to places where those deprived of liberty and those under protection are housed and to carry out examinations in such places and draw up necessary reports and to interview person(s) alleged to have been ill-treated. Public institutions and agencies and other natural and legal persons shall have to facilitate the visits undertaken by the Institution and fulfil their requests without delay.</p> <p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p>

	<p>For further clarification, the Head mentioned in article 19 of Law No. 6701 is the Head of institution. According to the Article (2/1-c) All expression defined as “the Head” in the law refers to the Head of the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye.</p> <p>As a benefit of performing the NPM mandate, access to all premises such as additional buildings, warehouse, shelter, all persons necessary for pursuing its mandate is possible.</p> <p>Article 19 of the Law continues with regarding the subject of the examination and research, the institution stated its reason and requested. Information and documents must be submitted within 30 days from the date of notification of this request. If the request is not fulfilled, HREIT has the right to impose a fine. Public institutions and agencies and other natural and legal persons shall have to facilitate the visits undertaken by the Institution and fulfil their requests without delay.</p> <p>HREIT warns the relevant public authority by reminding this power in every written request.</p>
<p>Principle 3.5</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor existing and draft policies and legislation with human rights implications before, during and after their adoption in order to advise the State about the impact of such policies and legislation on human rights and on the activities of human rights defenders, including by making relevant and concrete recommendations.
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 10</i></p> <p>Paragraph e of Article 9 of the Institution’s Law mentions, among the duties of the Institution, “Following and assessing development of legislation on issues falling under its mandate and</p>

submitting its opinions and proposals thereon to relevant authorities". In this context, the Institution has the authority to participate in policy-making processes by following, assessing, submitting opinions and proposals.

Information provided by the NHRI in 2023

According to the Article (9/1-e) "Following and assessing development of legislation on issues falling under its mandate and submitting its opinions and proposals thereon to relevant authorities" as a duty defined for the HREIT. Within the scope of this duty, HREIT follows the laws that may cause violations and includes the deficiencies in its reports. For instance, the thematic reports on migration management, the process of enactment of alternative measures to administrative detention regarding irregular migrants was followed. The recommendation was reiterated that a regulation on the implementation of alternative measures should be enacted after its enactment. The current regulation has been issued.

As an another example, In order to fulfill the report recommendation regarding the absence of a national rapporteur in the country mentioned in the GRETA Report, contacts were made with the Directorate of Migration Management. After we were appointed as the National Rapporteur institution, a regulation on the subject was prepared and the institution was authorized.

<p>Principle 3.6</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <p>- contribute to an effective justice system for all, through awareness-raising measures and facilitating access to rights and remedies and, as applicable, by providing legal assistance, being a party before the courts or, when applicable, receiving individual complaints;</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 9</i></p> <p>The Institution has the mandate to contribute to access to justice for individuals, including through complaints handling, strategic litigation before courts, provide legal assistance to individuals and awareness-raising.</p> <p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>According to the Article (9/1-f,g,ğ,i) HREIT receives individual complaints. Applications can be made with persons deprived of their liberty, or anyone who claims to have been discriminated against can apply to HREIT. Even if the application is unacceptable, a rights-based approach is essential. The applicant is informed where to exactly him/her should apply, which legal remedies will be beneficial for him/her, and what HREIT can do about it in an official letter. In line with the needs, support is also provided in the meeting room within the institution, face-to-face, via telephone. Applications that cannot be the subject of an application are turned into ex officio examination when deemed necessary. It is examined ex officio and decided upon. institution recommendations are notified to the perpetrator of the relevant human rights violation.</p> <p>According to the Article (24/1-ğ) of the By-Law on the Principles and Procedures for the Implementation of Law on the HREIT, Guiding persons applying to HREIT based on a claim of being</p>

	<p>victim of an alleged violation of nondiscrimination principle about administrative and legal remedies they may seek to remedy the violation and helping them to follow their applications.</p> <p>As stated in the ECRI recommendation, HREIT has no initiative legal authority to take a recommendation to the judiciary. However, according to the Article (11/1-c) "To monitor and assess problems related to the enforcement of court decisions on violations of human rights and non-discrimination." Also the Article (11/1-d) "Upon request, to provide opinion to judicial bodies, public institutions and agencies and to relevant persons concerning matters falling under its mandate." Are important duties of the HREIT.</p> <p>To give an example, a legal opinion (amicus curiae) on the principle of equal treatment was given for a mobbing case in a court.</p> <p>In another file, an Opinion was submitted to the court as to whether this would lead to discrimination in the case of a workplace seeking the condition of having completed compulsory military service in recruitment.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by CoE independent bodies</p>	<p><i>ECRI Conclusions on Türkiye 2019, p. 5 (Para.1)</i></p> <p>With regard to the second part of the recommendation – to give the HREA clear authority to hear witnesses in the course of its investigations and the right to initiate and participate in court proceedings – ECRI welcomes the information provided by the authorities that the implementation regulation to the Law on the HREA of 24 November 2017 sets forth that the board can hear witnesses and carry out on site visits in the course of its investigations and inquiries (Articles 56 and 59 of the aforementioned implementation regulation). It can also file criminal complaints and inform, upon request, judicial bodies, public bodies and relevant persons of its views and considerations. The HREA points out that it can guide persons with regard to administrative and judicial remedies in case of violation of their right to non-discrimination. ECRI regrets that there is no information that the HREA</p>

	<p>would also have the right to initiate court proceedings as recommended in § 14 c and d of its GPR No. 2</p>
<p>Principle 3.7</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourage the signature, ratification of and accession to international human rights treaties and contribute to the effective implementation of such treaties, as well as related judgments, decisions and recommendations as well as to monitor States' compliance with them.
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 2</i></p> <p>The Government decided in December 2020 that HREIT shall gain the status of the “National Rapporteur” institution for the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA). As recommended by the GRETA report on Türkiye, the HREIT will monitor the implementation of the anti-trafficking activities of public institutions and organizations, including the implementation of the National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking. The Institution is responsible for identifying the deficiencies in the relevant legislation and preparing an annual report to make an objective assessment of the formulation of comprehensive recommendations and share it with the relevant authorities and the public. The aforementioned National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking has not yet been published addressed in the First Combat Human Trafficking.</p> <p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>Türkiye has ratified and accessed most of the core international conventions. While Founding Law might contain an article (9/1-m) on monitoring the implementation of international instruments, it</p>

	<p>does not envisage a duty regarding encouraging ratification. Even HREIT is not explicitly mandated to encourage ratification and accession, HREIT contributed to the preparatory work of the convention on the human rights of the Older Persons, which is envisaged to be prepared within the United Nations. The preparations of the CAI about AI and Human Rights Convention is followed by the HREIT with interest.</p> <p>At the point of contributing to the effective implementation of such treaties (CPT, SPT, CRPD, GRETA, CRC etc.) Thematic or annual report written, the recommendations of these treaty bodies are taken into account. For instance, avoiding hesitations about complying with the decisions of the ECtHR and doing the necessary is recommended by the last published Annual Report on Protection and Promotion of Human Rights 2021. Another example is that Monitoring Guidelines of the NPM was formed by accepting the recommendations of the SPT and CPT as principles. Recommendations of treaty bodies given to national governments are stated in visit reports on repetition. The HREIT prepares monthly for Periodic Monitoring Bulletin following the works of almost 30 different international stakeholders for national public institutions understand the importance and duty of these international mechanisms.</p> <p>Lastly, at the point of monitoring States' compliance with them, according to the Article 17 of OPCAT as national preventive mechanism, HREIT has mandate to monitor national compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. As an NHRI, HREIT sends independent country reports to the monitoring mechanisms of the conventions to which State's party.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report October 2022 p. 9</i></p> <p>The HREIT reports that it prepares reports and raises awareness about international human rights instruments. However, the HREIT is not explicitly mandated to encourage ratification of, and accession to, regional and international human rights instruments. The SCA recommends that the</p>

	<p>HREIT advocates for appropriate amendments to its enabling legislation to include an explicit mandate to encourage ratification of and accession to international human rights instruments.</p>
<p>Principle 4</p>	<p>The process of selection and appointment of the leadership of a NHRI should be competence based, transparent and participatory, in order to guarantee the independence and pluralist representation of these institutions. It should also be based on clear, predetermined, objective and publicly accessible criteria.</p> <p>The duration of the appointment should be clearly set out in the founding legislation, so that the leadership posts of the NHRI do not stay vacant for any significant period of time.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023.</i></p> <p>Pursuant to (10/3) of the Law "Two months before the expiry of mandate of the members selected by the President of the Republic of Türkiye under the paragraph two, the vacancy shall be announced to the public by the Institution through appropriate means of communication. Applications and nominations shall be filed at the Presidency. New members selected under the procedure mentioned in the paragraph two shall take office as from the expiry of the mandate of the member they replace."</p> <p>The selection process has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law. There are no shortcomings in terms of publicity and openness to different groups. The information on selection of Board members is transparently announced on the Institution's official web site. The announcement is also shared with the civil society organizations working in the field of human rights and the news agencies that reach all segments of the society.</p>

	<p>The application process of the current members started with the announcement published in the Official Gazette dated 16.01.2021. The announcement can be accessed here.</p> <p>The announcement was also shared with the public on the Institution's website.</p> <p>Applications were received between the dates 18.01.2021 and 18.02.2021 in person, by hand, by post and by e-mail.</p> <p>The process was completed with the appointment decision numbered 2021/349 published in the Official Gazette dated 14.07.2021 as a result of the evaluation. The decision of appointment can be accessed via this link.</p> <p>Apart from what mentioned above, there is no guarantee clause in the law that will ensure pluralism in elections. The process could be more participatory. With the publication of the SCA report, a Turkish translation of the recommendations was made by the HREIT and sent attached to the official letter to national stakeholders influencing the law-making process.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report October 2022, p. 11</i></p> <p>The SCA recommends that the HREIT advocates for the formalization and application of a process that includes requirements to: maximize the number of potential candidates from a wide range of societal groups and educational qualifications; promote broad consultation and/or participation in the application, screening, selection and appointment process; and assess applicants on the basis of pre-determined, objective and publicly-available criteria</p> <p>The SCA recommends that the HREIT advocates for the inclusion in its enabling law of a requirement that the members of the HREIT Board be reflective of the principles of pluralism and diversity, including gender representation. The SCA further recommends that the HREIT take steps to ensure that these principles are implemented in practice.</p> <p><i>SCA Report October 2022 , p. 12</i></p>

	<p>The enabling law and other relevant regulations are silent about whether the members of the HREIT Board can be re-elected. The SCA encourages the term of office to be limited to one re-appointment. The SCA recommends that the HREIT advocates for amendments to its enabling law to provide for such a limit on the term of office.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by CoE independent bodies</p>	<p><i>ECRI Conclusions on Türkiye 2019, p. 5 (Para.1)</i></p> <p>As from the entry into force of Decree Law No. 703 on 9 July 2018, which brought about this restructuring, the President selects all 11 members of the HREA’s decision-making body (Article 149 of Decree Law No. 703) and the HREA is affiliated to the Ministry of Justice. 2 The HREA itself points out that it has legal personality and administrative and financial autonomy. According to civil society, the aforementioned restructuring has further weakened the HREA’s independence, as now all 11 members of the decision making board are nominated by the President, who was also given the power to nominate the Chair and the Vice-Chair of the board. Civil society also points out that there is no longer any provision requiring relevant professional experience to become a board member and that the board has developed only a very limited activity since the beginning of 2017. ECRI recalls that equality bodies should have both de jure and de facto independence and that the executive should not have a decisive influence in any stage of the process for the selection of the persons holding leadership positions in the equality body.</p>
<p>Principle 5</p>	<p>To ensure independence, the enabling legislation of a NHRI should contain an objective dismissal process for the NHRI leadership, with clearly defined terms in a constitutional or legislative text. The dismissal process should be fair and ensure objectivity and impartiality and should be confined to only those actions which impact adversely on the capacity of the leaders of NHRIs to fulfil their mandate.</p>

<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023.</i></p> <p>Board Members including the Head and Deputy Head of the Institution work fulltime. According to Article (10/9) Member's previous function shall be discharged during their term of office in the Board. Unless based on a specific law, members shall take no official or private office other than their office in the Board, shall not serve as manager or supervisor at associations, foundations, cooperatives and similar entities, shall not engage in commerce, shall not perform a self-employed activity or shall not act as arbitrator or expert witness. However, members can make scientific publications, give lectures or conferences in a way that does not disrupt their main duty, and can receive related copy rights and lecture and conference payments.</p> <p>(10/8) The Head, Deputy-Head and members cannot be dismissed from office for any reason before their office terms expire. However, in cases where the Board determines that the member;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) has lost or never fulfilled the eligibility criteria for membership, b) failure of the signing of the Board decisions in due time. c) has not attended five Board meetings in total during a calendar year without justifications acceptable to the Board, ç) is certified by a medical board as incapable to work due to heavy illness disability, d) is definitely convicted of an offence committed as part of his function, e) has had more than three months of temporary incapability to work, f) has been convicted of an offence mentioned in the Law no 657, Article (48/1-A), sub-section (5) and has started to serve his sentence, her/his membership shall be terminated through the approval of the President of the Republic of Türkiye or a Minister designated by the President of the Republic
--	--

	of Türkiye. Thus, the cases are specific and well-defined. So far no Board Members have been removed from their office.
Principle 6	Member States should provide NHRIs with adequate, sufficient and sustainable resources to allow them to carry out their mandate , including to engage with all relevant stakeholders in a fully independent manner and freely determine their priorities and activities.
Assessment of implementation by the NHRI	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023.</i></p> <p>Our increasing budget can be mentioned as an example of good practice. Total Budget 2022 was 50000 TL. So the budget was twice that of 2022 in 2021. Now on total budget of 2023 is 82.170.000 TL. In 2023, it increased by 60%.</p> <p>The institution currently operates in facilities located in two adjacent buildings, one of which is 3000 square meters with 5 floors and the other is 8 floors with 2750 square meters. Pursuant to The Presidential Decree in the Official Gazette dated March 7th 2023, we are in the process of establishing the first regional office of HREIT in Gaziantep Province (one of the provinces affected by the earthquake that hit our country in 6 February 2023.)</p>
Principle 7	NHRIs should have the authority to determine their staffing profile and recruit their own staff , as well as sufficient resources available, in order to fulfil their mandate, so as to permit the employment and retention of staff and to ensure that they receive adequate training.
Assessment of implementation by the NHRI	<i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i>

	<p>The institution has administrative authority to recruit personnel to the positions established by law, as established by the Article 6 of the By-Law of Human Rights and Equality Experts</p> <p>According to the Article 6 of the By-Law of Human Rights and Equality Experts regulate the qualifications required for recruitment by the Institution in terms of education, age and nationality. Entrance exams are announced through the Official Gazette, corporate website, and mass media. All individuals who meet the qualifications within the scope of the law can take these exams. Examinations are held on previously determined exam subjects, to be able to take the exam, it is necessary to take the exam held centrally throughout the country, and the candidates are taken to the exam by ranking according to the exam results. Objectively created exam conditions ensure equality of opportunity and this situation ensures the spread of social pluralism. The management and the staff of the HREIT are permanently composed of persons representing different layers of society.</p> <p>According to article 6 of the By-law on Human Rights and Equality Expertise one of the requirements is that "having graduated from faculties of law, political sciences, economics, business administration, economics and administrative sciences, theology, communication faculty, psychology, sociology, philosophy with at least four years of undergraduate education or to have graduated from domestic or foreign educational institutions Türkiye whose equivalence is accepted by the Council of Higher Education."</p> <p>As of today, a total of 180 staff member -64 of them are Human Rights and Equality Experts- are employed in our institution. Fulfilling so many legal mandates with 66 experts is a lack of capacity. The aim of the institution is to increase the capacity.</p>
--	--

<p>Principle 8</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that NHRIs enjoy adequate access to information and to policy makers and legislators, including timely consultations on the human rights implications of draft legislation and policy strategies.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 9</i></p> <p>Article 19 of Law No. 6701 provides that HREIT, within the scope of its inquiry power, shall “where authorized by the Head (...) have the authority to request necessary information and documents from all public institutions and agencies and other natural and legal persons, to examine and take copies of the same, to receive written and oral information from relevant persons.</p> <p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>The Government itself refers to the reports of HREIT in the preparation of the Human Rights Action Plan (2021-2023). Many responsibilities are placed to HREIT in the implementation of the plan. For instance, (Goal 9/3-a), as an activity for which HREIT is responsible, “Türkiye’s Human Rights Report” will be prepared every year and shared with the public. “Activities will be organized for the members and experts of human rights institutions and provincial and sub-provincial human rights boards, and promotions in the field of human rights” has been envisaged and HREIT has been appointed as the responsible institution on a continuous basis in terms of this activity. HREIT is responsible also for other strategy documents. these are the EU Accession Action Plan (2021-2023), Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women 2022.</p>

<p>Principle 9</p>	<p>Member States should implement the recommendations of NHRIs and are encouraged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to make it a legal obligation for all addressees of NHRI recommendations to provide a reasoned reply within an appropriate time frame, - to develop processes to facilitate effective follow-up of NHRI recommendations, in a timely fashion and - include information thereon in their relevant documents and reports.
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 10</i></p> <p>Within the scope of the provisions of the aforementioned legislation, the addressees generally provide timely and reasoned replies. However, there is no administrative sanction in place for the failure to fulfil the recommendations made by the HREIT in the reports it prepares after its visits as NPM. In this context, telephone calls or follow-up visits are carried out after the visit to monitor whether the relevant administration implements the recommendations .</p> <p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>There is a legal obligation in Article 19 of the ACT to provide a reasoned and timely response to the HREIT information document request. Article (9/1-g) includes the assurance of the obligation to follow the consequences of decisions of HREIT. However, It does not include a provision such as a sanctioning power or parliamentary support as to whether the recommendation is implemented or not.</p>

Within the scope of the Article (9/1-g) "Inquiring into, examining, taking a final decision on and monitoring the violations of non-discrimination principle – ex officio or upon an application" is also HREIT's statutory duty to follow up the recommendations legally.

Article (19/2) such personnel ... shall have the authority to request necessary information and documents from all public institutions and agencies and other natural and legal persons, to examine and take copies of the same, to receive written and oral information from relevant persons, to undertake visits to places where those deprived of liberty and those under protection are held and to carry out examinations in such places and draw up necessary reports and to interview person(s) alleged to have been ill-treated. Public institutions and agencies and other natural and legal persons shall have to facilitate the visits undertaken by the Institution and fulfil their requests immediately. There is a legal obligation on Article 19 for provide a reasoned and timely response to the HREIT information document request. However, It does not include a provision such as a sanctioning power or parliamentary support as to whether the recommendation is implemented or not.

After all, there is no administrative sanction in place for the failure to fulfil the recommendations made by the HREIT in the reports it prepares after its visits as NPM.

According to the Article (25/1) In case of violation of non-discrimination principle, an administrative fine ranging from one thousand Turkish lira to fifteen thousand Turkish lira depending on the gravity of the effects and consequences of such violation, financial situation of the perpetrator and aggravating effect of the multiple discrimination, shall be imposed on the relevant public institutions and agencies, professional organizations with public institution status, natural persons and legal persons established under private law responsible for the violation.

If the decision is not implemented, HREIT makes a second decision on the same issue and the administrative fine is given at the maximum limit.

	<p>In this context, telephone calls or follow-up visits, naming and shaming by follow-up report are carried out after the visit to monitor whether the relevant administration implements the recommendations by creating pressure with official demands.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report October 2022, p. 10</i></p> <p>The SCA recommends that the HREIT continues to conduct follow-up activities to encourage that its recommendations are implemented by the relevant authorities.</p>
<p>Principle 10</p>	<p>When member States grant NHRIs additional competences to perform functions foreseen by international conventions in the field of human rights, such as the United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the NHRI should have access to sufficient resources to develop the capacity to effectively discharge its functions, including having appropriately qualified and trained staff.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>Within the scope of Article 9 HREIT acting as National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) within the framework of OPCAT to prevent torture and ill-treatment, Undertaking regular visits, with or without prior notice, to places where those deprived of their liberties or those under protection are held; delivering the reports related to such visits to relevant agencies and public is a duty of the HREIT. 20 experts take part monitoring visits in the fulfilment of this duty.</p> <p>According to the Article 19, inquiry power has been regulated. The examination, inquiry, visiting and report drafting duties and other duties given to the Institution by the Law and other legislation shall</p>

be carried out by Human Rights and Equality Experts and Assistant Experts and also by other staff members assigned by the Head.

Where authorized by the Head, such personnel listed in the paragraph one shall have the authority to request necessary information and documents from all public institutions and agencies and other natural and legal persons, to examine and take copies of the same, to receive written and oral information from relevant persons, to undertake visits to places where those deprived of liberty and those under protection are held and to carry out examinations in such places and draw up necessary reports and to interview person(s) alleged to have been ill-treated. Public institutions and agencies and other natural and legal persons shall have to facilitate the visits undertaken by the Institution and fulfil their requests without delay.

III. Safe and Enabling Environment

<p>Principle 11</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that NHRIs can operate independently, in an environment which is conducive to them carrying out their mandate in an effective manner and in a climate of impartiality, integrity, transparency and fairness.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>With Article 8 of the HREIT Law, it is clearly stated that the Institution is an institution with administrative and financial autonomy, private budget and public legal personality. NPM budget items are not separate from HREIT budget and are used in accordance with the budget law. In addition, while using the budget, the administration distributes the expenditure independently, and there is no external intervention to this.</p> <p>HREIT strives to transparently share every report, press release, and decision on the website. It is broadcast live on the YouTube channel of all organizations in English and Turkish.</p> <p>The exponential increase in the budget, and approval of our interim additional budget request are significant support conducive to the HREIT carrying out its mandate.</p> <p>With the publication of the SCA report, Turkish translation of the recommendations was made by the HREIT and sent in attached to the official letter to the Presidency of Türkiye, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union Presidency, the Ministry of Interior, and the Presidency of the Grand National Assembly.</p> <p>Moreover, in the same letter, we explained to them the importance of the Paris Principles, the need to follow the recommendations, and the mandate of a fully compliant NHRI. The public institutions</p>

	<p>interviewed agreed that the law should be changed. HREIT endeavors to explain the recommendations in each national platform.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report October 2022, p. 8</i></p> <p>Article 8(1) of the enabling law states that the HREIT is affiliated to the Minister nominated by the President of the Republic of Turkiye, and that the President may exercise powers regarding the administration of the institution through the Minister when deemed necessary.</p> <p>The SCA recommends that the HREIT advocates for the necessary changes in its legislation to ensure the institution is independent from the Executive.</p>
<p>Principle 12</p>	<p>Member States should foster awareness and the co-operation of all relevant public authorities in relation to the mandate, independence and role of NHRIs, including through training and awareness-raising activities.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 9</i></p> <p>The Institution is involved in many national action plans and strategy documents regarding human rights as a relevant/responsible institution. In this context, the level of awareness regarding the mandate, independence and role of Institution is constantly increasing. However, certain public institutions and organizations such as penitentiary institutions, mental health and diseases hospitals, lack a sufficient awareness of the Institution. The Institution noted that these institutions are particularly relevant for the work of HREIT as National Prevention Mechanism (NPM). The Institution has increased its contact with provincial and sub-provincial human rights boards and started to hold consultation meetings at regular intervals. The increasing number of visits, reports and press releases also raises the general awareness that relevant institutions and authorities have of the HREIT's role and competences.</p>

Information provided by the NHRI in 2023

It is an important point that HREIT is included in the top policy documents of the State. As the most important, HREIT has the mandate to examine, investigate and inspect places where people are deprived of their freedom, and that HREIT's reports are taken into account in the Action Plan and activities have been determined that HREIT is responsible for or related with. This Action Plan also included following activity: "The structure of the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye will be rendered compliant with the UN Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions and its accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions will be secured." And today, with the support of the State, HREIT is B level accredited. Also in the Action Plan, it is stated that "The Annual Implementation Report will be assessed by the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye and the Ombudsman Institution, of which the results will be submitted to the Presidency of the Republic and the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye."

Beyond that HREIT's opinion is taken in the Action Plan processes carried out by other public institutions.

It should be added that in the budget of the Institution, there were 2 expenditure units as "Special Item" and "Service Units". After the studies carried out in line with the SPT recommendation, the studies of adding NPM as the third expenditure unit to the HREIT budget in the budget of 2023 were completed. Thus, a separate expenditure item was created for the NPM task in the HREIT budget in 2023 and the resources and expenditures to be made by the Institution within the framework of the NPM task is included under a separate heading in the HREIT budget. This is an example of good practice regarding the State's supportive stance on ensuring the effectiveness of NHRIs' mandates and shows that the State guarantees the functional independence of the national preventive mechanism.

Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI	<p><i>See also the SCA recommendation under Principle 3 on addressing human rights violations.</i></p>
Principle 13	<p>Member States should take all measures necessary to protect and support NHRIs against threats and harassment and any other forms of intimidation, including through ensuring functional immunity. Any cases of alleged reprisals or intimidation against NHRIs, their membership and staff, or against those who co-operate or seek to co-operate with them, should be promptly and thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice.</p>
Assessment of implementation by the NHRI	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023.</i></p> <p>Until now, as NHRI, HREIT and its staff has never faced negative situations such as threats and harassment and any other forms of intimidation. However there is no specific article regulated in the law or measure taken ensuring functional immunity by the State.</p>
Principle 14	<p>Member States should ensure that confidential information collected by NHRIs in the context of their mandate is privileged and is not unduly made public.</p>
Assessment of implementation by the NHRI	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>The Head, members and Institution staff cannot disclose any confidential information belonging to the public, relevant persons or third persons, any personal data, or any confidential data regarding the Institution, any commercial secrets or the documents thereof, to persons other than the bodies</p>

authorized by laws in this matter, and cannot use such information for their own interests or for the interest of third parties. This obligation continues even after end of office.

Unless otherwise decided, deliberations of Board meetings are confidential.

Unless otherwise agreed, the negotiations at the meetings of the Board are confidential.

Negotiations at the meetings of the Chamber are confidential unless otherwise agreed.

The Board may announce the decisions of the Chamber to the public by appropriate means, provided that the confidentiality of personal data is adhered to.

The principle of confidentiality is respected. Especially sensitive data can be obtained in applications and in the NPM visit process within the scope of the Institution's NPM duty. All Board decisions (decisions over applications related for example ill-treatment and anti-discrimination) and the NPM reports are shared to the public by extracting personal data.

IV. Co-operation and Support

<p>Principle 15</p>	<p>Member States should take effective measures to enable NHRIs to communicate and co-operate with, in addition to the various levels of administration in the member States, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. counterpart institutions, where appropriate through networking and exchange of information and practices, as well as through regular meetings such as those taking place within the framework of ENNHRI and GANHRI; b. civil society stakeholders, in particular non-governmental organisations and human rights defenders, who should enjoy easy and safe access to NHRIs as part of an enabling environment; c. other human rights structures, including regional, local and/or specialised institutions, notably Ombudsman institutions and equality bodies and their respective networks, where appropriate through jointly organised activities; d. international and regional organisations working in related or similar fields.
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 11</i></p> <p>The Institution cooperates with various non-governmental groups in the context of its duty to protect and promote human rights. In this respect, an active cooperation is carried out with non-governmental organizations, trade unions, professional organizations, persons or organizations that support philosophical or religious tendencies, universities, academics, and parliament and government departments.</p>

During the reporting activities, official letters are sent to all relevant non-governmental groups to convey their opinions and suggestions on human rights to the Institution. These opinions and suggestions are evaluated within the scope of the reporting activity.

Information provided by the NHRI in 2023

a. The structure of the HREIT is designed accordingly for networking and exchange of information and practices, as well as through regular meetings. Within the scope of the Article (9/1-m) "Following and assessing international developments in areas of human rights and non-discrimination, cooperating with international organizations working in the field within the framework off relevant legislation" is an important mandate for the HREIT. Another important article to be mentioned in this sense is (9/1-ö) "Monitoring the implementation of international human rights conventions to which Türkiye is a party to. Submitting opinions during the process of preparation of the reports which the State is under the obligation to submit to review, monitoring and supervisory mechanisms established by these conventions, by also making use of relevant nongovernmental organizations and participating in the international meetings where such reports are to be submitted, via sending a delegate" Study visits were organized to 12 different countries. (France, Bulgaria, Saudi Arabia, Uzbekistan, Switzerland, Poland, Azerbaijan, Albania, North Macedonia, Austria, Ireland and Belgium) MoUs were signed with some of the countries listed above in order to develop cooperation.

Study visits were organized with the ECtHR, ODIHR, ENNHRI, GANHRI to develop cooperation, as well as for experience sharing with peer organizations. Cooperation is made in accordance with the provisions of the Article (9/1-n) Law such as cooperating with public institutions and agencies, non-governmental organizations, professional organizations and universities working in the field of protection of human rights and fight against discrimination. In 2022, many comprehensive international events were held with the participation of many foreign colleagues. (ex: Georgia, Denmark, Bosnia, Uzbekistan, Croatia etc.).

	<p>b. Regarding dialogue with civil society stakeholders, Article 22 of the Law, "The Institution shall carry out consultation meetings in the center and provinces with the participation of public institutions and agencies, non-governmental organizations, unions, social and professional organizations, higher education institutions, printed and audio-visual media, researchers and relevant persons, agencies and organizations so as to discuss human rights-related issues and to exchange information and opinions on these matters." The views and requests expressed at the provincial human rights consultation commission meetings held to discuss human rights issues and exchange information and views on human rights issues are taken into account in the activities to be carried out, the necessary information is given to the executive institutions on the subject and their follow-up is carried out at regular intervals. The results of these meetings are also shared with the public on the official website. Besides that the representation of many different segments of society is given importance in the symposiums, workshops, seminars and consultation meetings organized by the HREIT. In these events, people representing civil society are invited as speakers and listeners. In addition, representatives from non-governmental organizations and bar associations participate in the visiting delegation. Also, in terms of the NPM role of HREIT, all kinds of information are received from the visited administration, and applications made to NPM, reports of NGOs and other monitoring mechanisms are scanned before the visit. The reports of the public (such as provincial human rights boards or civil monitoring boards), non-governmental organizations and bar associations related to the Center are examined. After visit, prepared NPM reports are sent to the administrations where recommendations are given, and their feedback on the improvements made is requested. Besides, the news or reports of these actors are taken into account during the pre-report and reporting processes. And even signed MoUs with the two NGOs. This is an important step in formalizing the NGO-NHRI relations.</p> <p>c. HREIT is always eagerly open to participate and always seizes opportunities for national and international cooperation. Many projects carried out by the Directorate of Migration Management and the Ministry of Labor are supported. We are part of 8 different training modules on all values in the EU Fundamental Rights Window within the scope of an IPA project carried out by the</p>
--	---

	<p>Directorate for EU Affairs. Personnel of the HREIT participates to the such as weekly project writing trainings and EU jurisprudence. Organizations were held for strengthening sector coordination with different national institutions such as Police Forces, Directorate of Migration Management, Gendarmerie, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate for EU Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Human Rights Department of the Ministry of Justice, Ombudsman Institution, Ministry of Family, and Ministry of National Education. In these organizations, HREIT is introduced and awareness is tried to be raised about how important it is to implement the SCA recommendations.</p> <p>d. Special attention is paid to creating relations. Relations are established with members of civil society including international and regional organizations interested in areas related to vulnerable groups such as refugee rights and children rights. Our contacts with international organizations such as UNDP and UNICEF, Coe Ankara Office, Care International, OHCHR and other themes shaped by the agenda can also be evaluated in this context. In this context, we have many collaborative works with international organizations such as training meetings, awareness studies and joint monitoring visits. A total of 13 cooperation protocols were signed with different universities, NGOs, international organizations and bar associations in 2022.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report October 2022, pp. 9-10</i></p> <p>The SCA recommends that the HREIT engages effectively and independently with the international human rights system.</p> <p>The SCA further recommends that the HREIT continues to enhance and formalize its working relationships and cooperation with civil society organizations and human rights defenders, including those working on the rights of vulnerable groups and minorities in a timely and responsive manner.</p>