

HANDBOOK FOR FOREIGN PRISONERS

İdil Aydınoglu



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**HANDBOOK
FOR
FOREIGN
PRISONERS**

İdil Aydınoglu

We benefit from the book named Handbook of Prisoner Rights (Mahpus Hakları El Kitabı), which was prepared by Başak Ekinçi and Mustafa Eren.

9th section of this book named International Protection and Temporary Protection has been prepared by the Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (SGDD-ASAM). We would like to express our gratitude to advocate Ece Özaraç and Mert Mete Fırıncıođlu for their contributions.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CGTIHK - Law no. 5275 on Execution of Security and Measures for Penalties The expressions in the text that are indicated as law refers to this law.

CGTIHK – Statute on Execution of Penalty and Security Measures The expressions that are indicated as statute refer to this statute.

CMK – Code of Criminal Procedures

This indicates the institution that assigns defender/attorney in the trials in which 5 or more years of prison sentence is requested.

ECHR – European Convention on Human Rights

TPC – Turkish Penal Code

TMK – Anti-Terror Law

EMS – Express Mail Service

NGO – Non-Governmental Organizations

AOF – Open Education Faculty

SYDV – Social Aid and Solidarity Foundation

AYM – Constitutional Court

ACM – Heavy Penal Court

TIHEK – Human Rights and Equality Association of Turkey

IN GENERAL

According to the law and statute:

- The rules in the prisons shall be applied without discriminating and favoring the prisoners in terms of race, language, religion, creed, color, gender, birth, philosophical beliefs, national or social origin, political or other ideas or opinions, economic power and other positions.
- The staff of the institution has to do equal treatment to all the convicts and their relatives without any discrimination of language, religion, creed, race, gender and thought. In other words, it is legally a crime to discriminate you and treat you unequally for the reasons like the religion you are a member of or a country you are from.

If you think that you exposed to discrimination in the prison for the above-written reasons or the reasons written in the agreement to which Turkey is a party, you can make an application to the Human Rights and Equality Association of Turkey. This association has the right to visit the prisons without any notification and do unlimited inquisi-

tions. In addition, it has the right to give decision and penalty fine against the discrimination. The foreign prisoners that took conviction are placed in certain prisons throughout Turkey. These prisons have more information about special needs of foreign prisoners than other ones. However, if you are arrested, it is possible that you are kept in the closest prison to the court in which you are tried, and you may not benefit from all your rights in this prison. In this case, you can make an application to the organizations and institutions in this books for providing of the rights you have.

1. ENTERING INTO THE PRISON

- If there is someone that poses a threat to your life in the prison you are sent to, you can make a notification to the management of the prison for taking of the necessary measurements and making you kept in another room.
- When you enter the prison, you and your belongings are searched. Your belongings that are not allowed to bring into the prison and your money are seized and they are given back to you when you are released. If there is a serious doubt that you brought something sneakily and if the chief of the institution considers it necessary, “strip search” and “body holes search” may be done in the entry into the prison. However, if there are not such matters or you are exposed to maltreatment during these search procedures, you can make a complaint to the Public Prosecutor’s Office, make an application to the Execution Prosecutor’s Office and give information to the NGO’s.
- When you entered into the prison, you are firstly placed into a temporary room. After kept here for 3 days at most, you are placed into

the ward or room appropriate for you. You are asked about your profession and education for determining the ward you would be placed into. If it is considered necessary by the management, you may be kept alone, but this time period cannot exceed 60 working days (CGTIHK, Article 23).

- You are examined by a doctor when entering, and if there is any medicine you have to use or treatment you have to continue, you have to state it at this time.
- You can request to be informed about your rights in the prison. According to the law, this notification is given to the foreign prisoners not knowing Turkish in their native language or in English, French or German if impossible (CGTHIK, article 22). If your demand is not satisfied, you can try the application methods in Chapter 7 and 8, and you can make a notification to the NGOs.
- You have a right to notify your family that you are brought into the prison, all you have to do is to give a petition to the administration. The prison administration should call the number you mentioned in your petition and notify them that you are kept in the prison. You can demand notification to your family also when you are transferred to other institutions or referred to the hospital.
- If you do not want to be known by your country that you are imprisoned, notification does not go to your consulate if you demand it in a **written** document.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

You cannot use cash in the prison. Every prisoner has an account, and the people that want to send money have to send money to this account. Money can be sent to this account via PTT (post office). There is an upper limit over the money that you can spend in one month and you can learn it from the prison administration.

No food, beverage, linens, blanket, technological equipment, cleaning product etc. is accepted into the prison from outside. You can buy these needs of yours via weekly canteen shopping.

Your lawyer or visitors in the contact visitation can bring you clothes. After examined by the officers, they are given to you. Clothes can be sent also via mail. Sent clothes should not be dark blue, khaki or red, otherwise they may not be allowed in. Although it may change in accordance with the prisons, the number of clothes that you can have may be limited and you may have to leave some clothes when clothes are brought to you in order to avoid exceeding the limits. As there are different practices in the prisons, it may be useful to get information from the officers first.

You have to pay the price of the electricity used by all the electronic equipment except for the lamps, in other words lightning. There is an electric meter in each ward and room in order to measure how much electricity used in the wards and rooms.

You can have a 37-inch television, refrigerator, pocket radio with ear-phone, ventilator, hair dryer and kettle in your room or ward. You have to buy them from the canteen with your own money. In addition, you can have a non-electronic music instrument or a canary, nightingale or lovebird but you have to give a petition to the administration to show that the prisoners in the same room with you accept that.

What is petition?

Petition is a written tool with which you can convey your requests and complaints about all the procedures done by the public (government). If you think that someone who is not a state officer does an unlawful procedure, you can make complaint about also it with a petition. You do nearly all the procedures in the prison with the help of petitions: you have to write a petition for shopping in the canteen, requesting betterment of the meals, changing the ward or prison you are in or making a complaint to the court etc. What is written at the beginning of the petitions is the name of the institution to which you are writing the petition. If the institution you are writing to is outside of the prison you have to write “... aracılığıyla ... mahkemesine gönderilmek üzere” (to be sent via ... to court) Sample:

ATTN: HEAVY PENAL COURT OF BURSA

To be sent via No. 3 L Type Closed Prison of Maltepe

CASE NO: 20**/** E.

After that you have to write the subject (purpose) of the petition, your request and justification. At the end of the petition, you should not forget to write your name, surname, petition date and sign. You can find below a sample of petition written to the prison administration, and other samples in the rest of the booklet. You can use these samples by changing in accordance with your needs.

You can state the content of your request

You should write the name of the institution here

Attn: Administration of Bakırköy Women's Closed Prison

Subject: My request to change my ward.

I have been staying in X-5 ward since .././.... but I have some problems in } this ward.

Fort his reason, I want to change my ward into X-6.

I kindly request you to take necessary action. (Date)

Name
Surname
Ward or room number
Signature } Do not forget to write your personal info

You not forget the date

It would be to write what you are requesting and your justification

You can state the content of your request

You should write the name of the institution here

Bakırköy Kadın Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu Müdürlüğü'ne,

Konu: Koğuşumun değişmesi talebimi içerir.

.././.... Tarihinden beri X-5 koğuşunda kalmaktayım ancak bu koğuşta } bazı sorunlar yaşıyorum.

Bu nedenle X-6 koğuşuna geçmek istiyorum.

Gereğinin yapılmasını talep ederim. (Tarih)

İsim Soyisim
Koğuş ya da oda numarası
İmza } Do not forget to write your personal info

You not forget the date

It would be to write what you are requesting and your justification

2. ATTORNEY AND GUARDIANSHIP

- Even if you are in a hospital, you may face legal problems and you may need an attorney. According to the Turkish law, you need a power of attorney in order to be represented by an attorney. Power of attorney is an official document issued in Turkish in the presence of a notary and it is not free of charge.
- If you cannot retain an attorney, if you are under 18 or you are deaf, voiceless and 5 year or more of prison charge is demanded for you, the court has to appoint an attorney to you via bar association of the related province. If the attorney appointed by the bar association does not do his/her job, if he/she does not know foreign language, you can make a notification by writing a petition addressing the court in which you are tried, code of criminal procedure service of the bar association of the province you are in or disciplinary board of the bar association, and you can request a new attorney.
- If you do not have a financial opportunity to retain an attorney and there are other cases you want to follow outside, you can request

judicial assistance by writing a letter or sending a fax to the bar association of the province of your prison. Some bar associations list the attorneys that know languages other than Turkish for guiding them to the foreign prisoners. If you do not know Turkish, you should request in your petition an attorney that knows a foreign language. Within the scope of judicial assistance, you can request a free support of attorney in the cases of business law, administrative law, divorce suit, guardianship, alimony etc. Judicial assistance is an assurance of “the right of access to the justice” within the scope of Right of a Fair Trial, which is protected by the Article 36 of the Turkish Constitution and Article 6 of ECHR.

How to issue a power of attorney?

- If you are under arrest, the attorney to which you want to give power of attorney can visit you with notary or notary clerk, and you can give the power of attorney in this visit. Or, you family can take the information of the attorney to which you want to give the power of attorney, visit the prison with a notary and they can issue a power of attorney in this visit. Notaries come to every prison in working hours. You can ask the prison administration via a petition about in which days the notary comes and how to issue a power of attorney with details and learn them.

Attn: No. 1 T Type Closed Prison Administration of Şanlıurfa,

Subject: My request of bringing notary to the prison

I want to give a power of attorney for my cases and other legal affairs in Turkey. For this reason, I would like to know on which days a notary comes to the prison. In addition, I request bringing a notary to the prison in the next week and deducting the costs from my account. (Date)

Name Surname

Ward or room number

Signature

Şanlıurfa 1 Nolu T Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu Müdürlüğü'ne,

Konu: Kuruma noter getirilmesi talebimden ibarettir.

Türkiye'deki davalarım ve diğer hukuki işlerim için avukata vekalet vermek istiyorum. Bu nedenle kuruma hangi gün noter geldiğini öğrenmek istiyorum. Ayrıca önümüzdeki hafta içinde kuruma noter getirilmesini ve masrafların hesabımdan kesilmesini talep ediyorum. (Tarih)

İsim Soyisim

Koşu ya da oda numarası

İmza

- If you are a convict with a prison sentence of one year or more, a guardian is appointed for you and your guardian has to give power of attorney instead of you. The person who has been appointed as a **guardian** of you can talk with the attorney and give a power of attorney via a notary instead of you.
- The attorney you gave the power of attorney under arrest can represent you while being sentenced. In addition, he/she can give a *certificate of authority* to the attorneys, so you would not have to pay notary and power of attorney fee. The attorney given a *certificate of authority*, would be authorized to do all the procedures concerning you as long as this attorney represents you.
- Issuing a power of attorney in the repatriation center is more difficult than issuing it in the prison. If you would need an attorney after being released, you should issue a power of attorney while you are in prison. For example, if being repatriated to your citizenship country poses a threat and if there is a risk of facing a heavy violation of rights, it would be better for you to give a power of attorney to an attorney while being in the prison.

What does guardian mean?

According to the Turkish law, people having received more than 1-year prison sentence are limited in legal terms. A guardian is appointed to them and this procedure is called guardianship. After a guardian is appointed to you, only guardian can do the procedures to be done on behalf of you. For the important procedures about your assets (purchase and sale, long term rental etc.) and some matters like adoption, citizenship, inheritance etc., your guardian cannot do any procedure without

getting permission from the court. After your prison sentence finishes, guardianship also finishes. If your guardian dies before your prison sentence finishes, the guardianship is abolished and a new guardianship is appointed.

The penal court in which you are tried starts the procedures for appointing a guardian to you. If there is someone who is living in Turkey and has your confidence, this person can open a litigation of guardianship appointment against the CIVIL COURT OF PEACE and request to be your guardian. For this person to be your guardian, he/she should be over 60 years old, he/she should not be prohibited or limited from the public service, he/she should not be the guardian of another person, he/she should not have more than 4 children and there should not be any hostility between you.

Otherwise, Civil Court of Peace in the place you are tried would appoint a guardian to you. In the practice, many foreign prisoners do not know name of their guardians. If you do not know who your guardian is, you can ask who your guardian is and request his/her contact information by writing a petition to the prison administration. After that you can make a contact with your guardian and demand him/her to conduct the power of attorney and other procedures. According to the Article 403 of Civil Code, the guardians “shall be liable to protect all the interests of the limited person about his/her personality and assets, and represent him/her in legal procedures.”

Attn: No. 3 L Type Closed Prison Administration of Maltepe

Subject: My request of learning the identity and contact information of my guardian

*I received a penalty of ... years and ... months by the case no. 20**/** E of Heavy Penal Court of Konya in which I was heard, and a guardian has been appointed to me. I want to retain an attorney but I do not know who is my guardian and how to reach him/her. Therefore, I request identity and contact information of my guardian or the court that appointed the guardian to me and file no. (Date)*

Name Surname

Ward or room number

Signature

You have to write the name of the court in which you received penalty

Maltepe 3 Nolu L Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu Müdürlüğü'ne,

Konu: Vasimin kimliğini ve iletişim bilgilerini öğrenme talebimden ibarettir.

*Yargılandığım Konya Y. Ağır Ceza Mahkemesi'nin 20**/** E. sayılı dosyası ile .. yıl .. ay hapis cezası aldım ve bana vasi atandı. Bir avukat tutmak istiyorum ancak vasimin kim olduğunu ve nasıl ulaşacağımı bilmiyorum. Bunu için vasimin kimliğini ve iletişim bilgilerini ya da bana vasi atayan mahkeme ve dosya numarasının bildirilmesini talep ediyorum. (Tarih)*

İsim Soyisim

Koğuş ya da oda numarası

İmza

You have to write the name of the court in which you received penalty

Can a foreign attorney represent you?

While you are tried in Turkish courts because of the acts done in Turkey, you have to be represented by the attorney registered in a bar association in Turkey. However,

- If there is an investigation against you in the countries outside of Turkey or there is a litigation continuing outside of Turkey or if you want to open a litigation in a foreign country or international judiciary authority (it does not matter whether you are a Turkish citizen), you can retain a foreign attorney. You have a right to make a meeting with this foreign attorney like making a meeting with a Turkish attorney if you gave a power of attorney or in company with an attorney registered in Turkish bar associations if you did not give it.
- If you are going to appealing to the European Court of Human Rights or if you have appealed (it does not matter whether you are a Turkish citizen or not), you can make a meeting with the attorneys on the condition that you show the translations of the related documents about the investigation, prosecution or the subject of the litigation to the head of the prison.

Interview with the Attorney

It does not matter whether you are under arrest or convicted, you have a right to make a meeting with the attorney.

- If you are under arrest, they can make a meeting with you even they do not issue the power of attorney.
- If you are convicted, you have a right to make interview with the

attorney three times. After making three meetings without a power of attorney, you can only meet with the attorneys to whom you gave a power of attorney.

The interviews are done around a table by face to face within the working hours and out of the holidays like open visits in the conditions in which nobody can hear what is spoken but prison personnel can watch it.

No matter what the disciplinary sentence is given by the prison administration, your right to interview with the attorney cannot be taken from you. The prison administration cannot impose a restriction on your interview with your attorney.

Faxes and letters you sent to your attorney are not subject to inspection. As long as otherwise is decided by the Enforcement Judge's Office, you can close the envelopes of the letters you send to your attorney and submit to the prison officer as it is.

3. COMMUNICATION

Letter, Fax, Telegram

You can make contact with the persons whose addresses are notified by you, but each message is for a fee. You can buy a stamp from the prison canteen for the letters you send via normal ways. If you want to make sure that your letter is delivered to the address, you can send it with a return receipt or EMS. (It is more expensive than the normal mail) You should request a form from the officers for EMS, which reaches the address in a more rapid way. Apart from the mail, you can make a contact via fax and telegram in a rapid way, and you can request the needed form from the officers. The money needed for them are taken from the temporary money account in the prison.

The letters, faxes and telegrams you sent and the ones sent to you are read and approved by the Letter Reading Commission. For this reason, you have to give them openly to the officers. The messages considered inconvenient are given to the Disciplinary Committee and the committee may decide that the message is totally or partially “inconvenient”. Original of the partially letter is kept in the administration and

the copy in which the inconvenient parts are scratched and given to you. Totally inconvenient letter is not delivered to you but the decision letter has to be given to you for notifying that the letter has been considered inconvenient.

You can appeal against the decision of disciplinary committee. (See Chapter 6 of this book for detailed information)

The messages you send to your attorney and official authorities are not subject to check, for this reason you can close these envelopes.

Articles can be sent to you via mail. They have to be taken by the officers from the post office within 7 days and delivered to you unless they are considered as inconvenient. You have a right to appeal against the articles considered as inconvenient.

Phone

If you are a prisoner kept in a closed prison, you have a right to talk on the phone for a fee with you wife, blood relatives and in-laws until third degree and you guardian on the condition that it does not exceed once a week and ten minutes. If you are kept in open prison or child prison, you can make phone calls freely for a fee (Article 66 of CGTIHK, Article 88 of CGTIHK).

How to Use?

For making use of the right of making phone calls, you have to request a form called “Phone Call Form” and fill it. What are asked in this form are the people you want to make a phone call with, your degree of proximity, phone numbers of the people you want to make a phone call with

(it can be a fixed phone or mobile phone, domestic or abroad numbers) and open addresses of the people you want to make a phone call with.

ATTENTION!!! You cannot make a phone call with the people whose names you did not write. It is very important to pay attention to the phone numbers you wrote in the form, because you can change them only in the exceptional cases like death and phone change. In this case, you should request a new form and notify the administration about new numbers.

There may be some different practices for the phone procedures of the foreign prisoners in accordance with the prisons. Generally, it is requested for the people having the phone numbers the foreign prisoners want to make a phone call to provide an official document that shows blood kinship with them, ID copies of these persons, approved copy of the contract from the telecommunication company in which the number is registered if it is a mobile phone number. These documents have to be translated into Turkish. Some prisons make an applications to the consulates for checking and ensuring the blood kinship of the person whose names you gave. However, this process may take a lot of time and for this reason, if you have a possibility, submitting the above-written documents directly may accelerate your use of right to make a phone call.

In some prisons, another practice is applied for the Syrian prisoners. The people put under protection with a special regulation, certificate of residence is requested along with the above-written documents. If the person you will call is a citizen of Turkey, the documents to be requested are as follows:

1. Original invoice belonging to the phone number you want to call,
2. Certificate of identity register copy of the person who owns the invoice which is taken from the birth registration office,

3. ID copy of the invoice owner,
4. Certificate of residence of the invoice owner,
5. Invoice of the last period for the fixed line mobile phones, subscription agreement for the prepaid mobile phones.

These documents can be submitted to the prison administration by the visitors when they visit or they can send these documents via mail.

For making a phone call, you have to fill in “Request Form for Phone Call”, which is given to you every week. You may be requested to write a petition instead of Phone Call Form.

Attn: T Type Closed Prison Administration of Hatay

I want to make the phone call of this week with +27xxxxx.

Name Surname

Ward or room number

Signature

Hatay T Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu Müdürlüğü'ne,

Bu haftaki telefon görüşmemi +27xxxxx numarası ile yapmak istiyorum. (Tarih)

İsim Soyisim

Koğuş ya da oda numarası

İmza

ATTENTION!!! This number has to be one of the numbers you write in the Phone Call Form. You cannot call numbers other than you notify the administration at the beginning. You have a right to make a call to only one number in the day you make a phone call. If the number you called does not answer, you can make a call to another number in the list you wrote (Article 88 of CGTIHT).

– It may be requested that you start your phone call by saying your name and surname and you make the person you call to say his/her name, surname and phone number, you have to do that according to the statute (Article 88/2-n of CGTIHT).

– Request Form of Phone Call is consisted of three sections. After the phone call, you are requested to sign the last section of Request Form of Phone Call for authenticating that you made the phone call.

Details on the phone call:

- Phone calls are for a fee and they are made with a pay telephone. You can buy the telephone card from the prison canteen or you can make the prison personnel to bring you by paying the fee to him/her (Article 88/2-j of CGTIHT). For international calls, you will have to use more cards.
- The telephone calls are listened and recorded by the administration. The prison administration determines the days and hours of the calls

(Article 88 of CGTIHT).

- If you or the person you want to talk with do not know Turkish, you have a right to speak in a language other than Turkish by

declaring it to the prison administration. According to CGTIHT, if the records of these phone calls are inspected and considered that the phone call is used for the activities that have a possibility of organizing a crime you will not be permitted to talk in a language other than Turkish with the same person. (Article 88/2-p of CGTIHT)

- According to CGTIHK, the prison administration has a possibility to put a restriction on the right of phone communication for the prisoners that are kept in the closed prison and considered as “dangerous” by the “Committee of Administration and Observation” under the prison administration or the prisoners that are members of “an organization.” As a result of this restriction, phone call right may be used not once a week but every other week and with only spouse, children, mother and father, and you may be sentenced with “Divestiture from or Restriction on the Communication or Correspondence Tools” and it may be decided within the scope of this sentence to “divestiture from sending and receiving letter, fax or telegram, watching television, listening to radio, making telephone calls and using other communication tools”. (Article 66 of CGTIHK, Article 40, 88 and 148 of CGTIHT)
- “In the cases of death, heavy illness of lineal kinship, spouses and siblings”, you have a right to make use of phone and fax equipment immediately. These phone calls are not counted as the phone call right of that week (Article 66 of CGTIHK, Article 88 of CGTIHK). If there is a disciplinary sentence given to you, your right to making a phone call cannot be prevented (Article 44/2 of CGTIHK).
- According to the statute if the prison administration reaches a conclusion that there are “statements that put the institution under

- danger, organize crimes or helping or abetting a crime” in your phone conversation, it may interrupt your telephone conversation and head of the prison may try to start a “judicial or administrative investigation” about you (Article 88/2-g of CGTIHT).
- “If the Committee of Administration and Observation” under the prison administration reach a conclusion that you are a convict that “continue to be the head of an armed organization founded to commit crimes, and give instruction and messages to the people in or outside of the organization with any kind of methods,” it has a right to divestiture you from the making a phone call (Article 88/2-h of CGTIHT).
 - If you are a prison convicted with the aggravated life imprisonment, you can make use of your right of making a phone call every other week for talking with your lineal kinship, siblings and guardian “on the condition that it does not exceed 10 minutes.” (Article 25 of CGTIHK, Article 47 of CGTIHT)
 - If you are under 18 and kept under the children child prison, you can unrestrainedly make a phone call and your right to make a phone call cannot be restricted and prevented in any way (Article 88/3 of CGTIHT).

Visit

When and how is the visit done?

Foreign prisoners in the closed penal institution have a right of visit four times a month like Turkish prisoners on weekly basis as one open and three closed. Closed interviews are done with phone over the sound-proof glass, open interviews are done over the table with all the visitors. The convicts in open penal institutions and child prisons do their interviews as open interviews. These visits cannot be shorter than half an hour and longer than one hour if you are adult and they cannot be shorter than one hour and longer than three hours if you are a child prisoner.

Who can visit?

If you are a foreign national, you can be visited by your spouse, blood relatives and in-laws until third degree and your guardian or your trustee. Your relatives that visit you have to prove that they are your relatives, for this reason, they have to bring an official document translated into Turkish and proving that you are relatives in the first visit. In addition, your open ID and the visitor's ID and copy of passport are needed in all applications for the visit. Moreover, you can be visited by three persons (at most) whose addresses you notified to the institution if accepted. It is important that you select these people carefully, because you cannot change them except for the obligatory cases. The persons you can do open interview with: even if only your mother, father, spouse, children and grandchildren are stated in the law, your siblings can visit you in addition to these persons.

Visitors of the foreign judicial prisoners have to make an application to the related Public Prosecutor's Office and get approval one week before the visit and visitors of foreign prisoners who are under arrest and convicted for "organized crimes" have to make an application to the Ministry of Justice 15 days before the visit and get approval. The application can be made both in the building of the Ministry of Justice in Ankara and via agency of communications in the court of the institution which keeps the prisoner to be visited. In emergency cases, one week or 15-day period may be shortened. Moreover, Turkish or foreign people who want to visit the foreign prisoner can do an interview even if they do not have a right to visit by making an application to the related Public Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Justice if these authorities approve by making the above-written differentiating between judicial, political or organized crimes. (This right is not applied to the prisoners who are aggravated life prison sentence convicts)

The foreign prisoners are made to use open interview right first and visits can be decided to be made outside of the visit days determined by the institution. You can make interview with your officially married spouse or blood relatives and in-laws on the condition that you document that you are relatives.

The Ministry of Justice may bestow a right to open interview in official and religious holidays and special occasions (like Mother's Day); foreign prisoners can also make use of this right. If there are closed interviews in the same date with these open interviews, only open interviews are done. The people with whom you can do open interviews in religious holidays (bayrams) and special occasions: your mother, father, spouse, children, grandchildren, grandmother, grandfather and siblings. If you do not have these relatives, you can do an open interview with three persons until third degree.

The prisoners with aggravated life sentence have a right of two times interview as one closed and one open every other week. The prisoners with aggravated life sentence can do interview with their spouse, children, grandchildren, children of their grandchildren, mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, mothers and fathers of their grandmother and grandfather, siblings and guardian. Unlike the other prisoners, the prisoners with aggravated life sentence cannot make use of the right to visit that can be made by getting approval from the Prosecutor's Office for the days other than the visit days. In open interviews, visitors may be taken one by one.

Restriction on Visit, Letter or Phone Call to the Prisoners

Visit rights of the prisoners may be restricted by the Public Prosecutor in the stage of investigation and by Judge or court order after the case is open. The Public Prosecutor, Judge or Court may put a restriction for the prisoner on the rights of letter and phone call in addition to the restriction on visit. The law gives the below justification for this restriction: A restriction may be put on "the prisoners who are in dangerous temper, have a possibility of obfuscating the evidences, put the aim of the investigation or the jail under danger or behave like causing the crime to be repeated..." (Article 115 of CGTIHK) If you are a prisoner decided to be restricted, you can appeal against the authority that decided this restriction if you learn the justification of this restriction and do not find this justification fair.

Rewarding

The prison administration may give rewards to the prisoners in the case that participation is high for the in-house activities and programmes and prisoners pose some behaviors accepted as positive by the administration. In this case, some opportunities are provided like private interview with the officially married spouse without the presence of an officer, extension of the time periods for phone calls or visits, making open interviews instead of closed interviews, being privileged or making extended use of social, cultural or sports activities, increase in weekly expenditure, but they are not a right. Children prisoners may be provided with the opportunity to interview with their families or guardian without the presence of the personnel.

4. RIGHTS (HEALTH, WORK, SOCIAL)

The Right of Health

Access to the health is one of the fundamental rights within your time period of imprisonment. The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health are obliged to fulfill this right of you.

There is an infirmary in every institution for carrying out the health services. When you have a health problem, you can get examined by the doctor by writing a petition to the prison administration and going to the prison infirmary.

Attn: No. 4 T Type Closed Prison Administration of İzmir

I want to be referred to the infirmary because of health problems I have. (Date)

Name Surname

Ward or room number

Signature

İzmir 4 Nolu T Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu Müdürlüğü'ne,

Yaşadığım sağlık sorunları nedeniyle revire sevk edilmek istiyorum.

(Tarih)

İsim Soyisim

Koğuş ya da oda numarası

İmza

There should be a doctor report for all the tools and things you want to keep with yourself for the health-related reasons. If the doctor gives a report that you have to keep them for your health, you can keep prosthesis and similar medical tools and goods needed for your health in your ward or room.

If you are under arrest and pregnant, or if you have a small child, you can demand a pending trial for the health of you and your child. If you are convicted and pregnant, or if you have a small child, you can demand the stay of execution of the sentence you are given for health of you and your child. For this, you have to write a petition to the court trying you and you have to appeal against it if you are rejected. In addition, you can make a direct application to the Constitutional Court with the bill quia timet by stating that the release should be done immediately without appealing to any authority. (You can see Chapter 7 for the detailed information)

If you are a pregnant female prisoner, there have to be a special place for all kinds of nursing and examination in the prison for the before and after birth. The prison administration is obliged to take necessary measures for ensuring that the birth takes place in a place other than

the prison. If the birth takes place in the prison, it is not written in the birth certificate that the child was born in the prison.

If you have a venereal disease or a prisoner with HIV positive, your situation is notified by the prison administration to the relevant authorities and necessary measurement are taken for preventing the spread of the disease. If these kinds of your disease cannot be treated in the prison you are kept in, you have to be referred to a healthcare organization in which you can be treated.

Psychological integrity is one part of the health right. You can request to talk with the psychologist in your prison.

For all the obstacles or insufficiencies about the access to the right of health, you can appeal to the relevant institutions and request support from the NGOs.

Referral to the Hospital

If the prison infirmary is insufficient for the examination and treatment, you can demand being referred to a hospital. Who decided your referral to the hospital is the prison doctor and you are referred to the state or university hospital in the area where the prison is located or in the closes area to the prison, and your treatment is done in the prisoner wards there. You are kept in a separate place from the other patients, but according to the law, the place you stay should get sun and have the same conditions with other patient rooms. The prisoners in the open prisons and children child prisons stay another section other than the convicted people ward under the surveillance of the interval security officers of the prison in the area of the treating hospital.

In the emergency cases, you are referred to the hospital with the decision by the prison doctor or the most authorized person without taking an appointment. The institution may request an ambulance. According to the protocol, you are not referred to the private healthcare institutions except for the “emergency cases”. If you think that your case is emergent and your referral to the state and university hospital takes time, you can request to be referred to the private healthcare institution if there is one in the nearby.

If the hospital you are sent to does not have necessary equipment and personnel for your diagnosis and treatment, you are referred to another hospital with the health committee report of this hospital. If the hospital you stay is not sufficient, you can request your referral. Your visit to the infirmary and hospital, examination and medically required medicines have to be covered for free.

If there is a protected treatment room for the prisoners, the gendarmerie has to be outside of the room while you are treated. However, if the doctor requests it with a document gendarmerie can enter the treatment room. If there is not any protected treatment room, while you are getting examined, “gendarmerie would be in the treatment room and take the protection measures in a distance not to hear the talk between the patient and doctor”.

If you are treated as inpatient treatment in the hospital and if the doctor states it as necessary with a report, your spouse, mother, father, sibling, children and, if you do not have them, a family acquaintance considered appropriate by the Public Prosecutor’s Office can be your companion. If you think that you need help, you can request the doctor that treating you to write a report. If you are a mother prisoner whose child is kept in the prison, and your child is referred to outside of the

institution because of the health condition, you can accompany your child with the report of the prison doctor and the most authorized person in the institution (first manager if any).

Stay of the Execution Because of the Illness

If you cannot maintain your life alone in the prison conditions with a heavy illness or disability you are exposed to, you can request stay of the execution until you get well.

- For deferment of the execution of the sentence, it should be decided that you cannot maintain your life in the prison conditions because of your illness and your release would not pose a heavy and tangible danger to the public security. For this:
 - a. Institution of forensic medicine should give a report that you cannot maintain your life alone in prison conditions and the prison conditions pose a real danger for your life,
 - b. The Public Prosecutor's Office should give a decision that the release "would not pose a heavy and tangible danger for the public safety".
- If the stay of the execution is decided, it may put some liabilities on you. These are notified with a decision to you and your legal representative. You and your legal representative have to inform the Public Prosecutor's Office about the place you would be within the period of deferment. If you act against your liabilities, the decision of stay of execution would be abolished by the decision giving Public Prosecutor's Office. You can appeal against Enforcement Judge Office for this decision.

- Your health condition is examined by the Ministry with the specified periods, yearly if a period is not specified. According to the examination results, it would be decided whether to continue to the stay of execution or not.

The Right to Work

“Working” in the prisons is not regulated as a right. On the contrary, it the administration request you to work, you do not have a right of objection, otherwise you may receive a disciplinary sentence. However, according to the laws, a wage from the income obtained by what they produced is paid to the working convicted people in return for their work and these convicted people can make use of social rights (Article 32 of CGTIHK). On the other hand, not every prisoner in the closed enforcement institution has a possibility to work and gain money. If you need to work in economic terms, you can request it from the prison. On the other hand, your work conditions cannot be incompatible with human dignity. If you think that the working conditions are segregationist or incompatible with human dignity, you can appeal to the relevant authorities and Public Prosecutor’s Office to which the prison is affiliated.

Attn: Women's Closed Prison Administration of Bakırköy,

Subject: My request to work in the textile workshop

I am a foreign prisoner and it is hard for my family to send money. I want to work in the textile workshop for meeting my needs. I kindly request you to take necessary action. (Date)

Name Surname

Ward or Room Number

Signature

It is an example, you can change it in accordance with your demand

Bakırköy Kadın Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu Müdürlüğü'ne,

Konu: Tekstil atölyesinde çalışma talebimi içerir.

Yabancı uyruklu bir mahpusum ve ailemin para göndermesi zor. İhtiyaçlarımı karşılamak için tekstil atölyesinde çalışmak istiyorum. Gereğinin yapılmasını talep ederim. (Tarih)

İsim Soyisim

Koğuş ya da oda numarası

İmza

It is an example, you can change it in accordance with your demand

If you cannot work in the prison and you do not have an income, you can make an application to the Ministry of Family and Social Policies for requesting aid. To show that the amount of money sent to your account is small, it will be better to deliver your bill of account. You can demand this from the prison administration.

*Attn: Turkish Republic, Ministry of Family and Social Policies,
Directorate General of Social Aids, Ankara
To be sent via E Type Closed Prison of Erzurum*

I am staying at E Type Closed Prison of Erzurum. I would like to state that I have no income and I request aid. I submit the records of the money credited to my account in the last 12 months as attachment. For your information. (Date)

*Name Surname
E Type Closed Prison of Erzurum
Ward or Room Number
Signature*

*Erzurum E Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu
Aracılığıyla Gönderilmek Üzere
T.C. AİLE VE SOSYAL POLİTİKALAR BAKANLIĞI
Sosyal Yardımlar Genel Müdürlüğü'ne
ANKARA*

Erzurum E Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumunda kalmaktayım. Hiçbir maddi gelirim olmadığını belirtmekte ve yardım talep etmekteyim. Son 12 ayda hesabıma yatırılan paranın kaydını ek olarak sunmaktayım. Bilgilerinize arz olunur. (Tarih)

*İsim Soyisim
Erzurum E Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu
Koşu ya da oda numarası
İmza*

The Right of Transfer to the Your Citizenship Country

If you are on trial because of an act happened in Turkey, you are kept in prison until the end of the trial. You can be transferred to the country you belong to after you take a conviction on the condition that you pay the fee yourself and the necessary procedures are completed. The prisoner can go to his/her country after the application for the process is approved by the Prosecutor, the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, the Ministry of Justice, and the Consulate of the country the prisoner belong to, respectively. However, your transfer can last 2 or 3 years because of the bureaucratic procedures. If there isn't an agreement between the two countries or you do not have a citizenship, you cannot benefit from that right.

Attn: Public Prosecutor's Office of Antalya

Subject: My request to serve the remaining part of prison sentence in Brazil where I have a citizenship

*I am a citizen of Brazil and I am serving my ... year ... month sentence, which was made certain in the year ***, in L Type Closed Prison of Antalya. However, as my family is in Brazil, it is very hard for me to serve my prison sentence in Turkey. I want to be transferred to Brazil where I have a citizenship for my family to visit me and support me in economic terms easily. (Date)*

Prisoner

Name Surname

Ward or Room Number

Signature

**You should write
here your country**

Antalya Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı'na

Konu: Cezamın kalanını vatandaşı olduğum Brezilya'da çekme talebimi içerir.

*Brezilya vatandaşıyım ve *** yılında almış olduğum kesinleşen .. yıl .. aylık cezamı Antalya L Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumunda infaz etmekteyim. Ancak ailem, Brezilya'da olduğundan cezamı Türkiye'de infaz etmem benim için çok zordur. Ailemin beni ziyaret edebilmesi ve ekonomik olarak daha kolay destek olması için vatandaşı olduğum Brezilya'ya nakledilmek istiyorum.*

Nakil ücretini benim karşılayacağımı kabul ediyor, gereğinin ivedilikle yapılmasını talep ediyorum. (Tarih)

Hükümlü

İsim Soyisim

Koğuş ya da oda numarası

İmza

**You should write
here your country**

Language

The most frequent problem faced in the prison is the language problem. Even if translation service is provided in some prisons in which foreign prisoners stay most for the languages spoken at most, you may face such a problem. In this case, you can request support by making a contact with your consulate or you can make a contact with the NGOs and request them to take steps to solve the problem. (See Chapter 10 and 11 of this book for detailed information) If you need a translator for the legal cases, you can request a translator from your prison. If you could not make use of the rights in the brochure or you face a violation of rights

because you know Turkish or because of the wrong translation, you can appeal to the court (see Chapter 7 of this book for detailed information) and other government agencies (see Chapter 8 of this book for detailed information). If you think that you are prevented from making applications and face a violation of your rights because these institutions accept only Turkish as written language, you can appeal to the human rights organization written at the end of the brochure.

The Right of Education

According to your education level, you can register to the literacy courses, distance education middle school or high school. You can participate Turkish courses done in the prisons in which foreign prisoners mostly stay. In addition, you can enter university exams by paying the examination fee and you can register to the Distance Education Faculty and use your education right.

The Dean's Office of Distance Education does not accept the application to the exam if the remaining time to the exam is less than 21 days. For this reason, you should make application to the prison administration on time, and follow up your application.

- If you are arrested or convicted while you are continuing to a higher education institution (university, faculty, technical or vocational school of higher education) or if you win the university exams while being in the prison, if your school accepts, you have a right to participate in the mid-term, final, resit and makeup exams with the presence of outer security officer (gendarmerie) if you are in a closed prison or internal security officer (warden) if you are in an open prison.

- If you are arrested or convicted while you are continuing to a higher education institution (university, faculty, technical or vocational school of higher education) or if you win the university exams while being in the prison, if you request and your school accepts, you can free your registration. You should apply to the prison administration to freeze your registration. You can do this via the prison administration.
- If you are going to take an exam, the prison administration is responsible for faxing your petition including your request for the academic calendar, your student certificate and your demand to take the exam, with a cover letter to the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses at least 10 days before the exam, taking into consideration of the time you need to be able to deliver your documents.
- If you are a prisoner kept in open prison and you have got the right to study in a higher education institution within same the border of metropolitan municipality as a result of the university exam, if the school accepts too, you have the right to attend your school and benefit from the formal education (receiving education under the umbrella of the school).

Religious Rights

You have the right to perform your duties of the religion that you belong to, and be visited by the religious officers of yours and contact them. However, the law requires that “you do not disturb the order and interrupt the working”. It is subject to the permission of the Ministry of Justice (Regulation Article 29 and 31 about the Visiting of Convicts and Prisoners). It is required that the visiting religious officer is a consu-

late personnel or official representatives and clergymen of the religions whose activities are admitted by the official authorities of Turkish Republic. You can procure the things or the books and artworks which are obligatory for the prayers of the religion you belong to, and keep them in your ward or room. You have a right to demand the appropriate food in accordance with your religion and culture (Article 72 of CGTIHK).

Social Rights

Committee of Administration and Observation organize programs suitable for the situation of the prisoners. If you want to attend the education and training activities and social-cultural and sport activities, you should request information about the activities by writing a petition and make an application to the prison administration with a petition. (As an example you can see the Sample Petition 1, 2, 3)

You can procure the books, newspaper or magazines from the cafeteria which are published legally and do not threaten the security of the institution. The publications sent to you via post are given to you after an evaluation by the publications and education unit. The publications which are not in Turkish may take time to submit because they are checked by translating into Turkish. You have the right to benefit from the library in the prison and apply to work there (Article 88 of CGTIHK). The conditions of benefiting from the library is not regulated as going to the library and choosing a book, but you can request the list of the library books and request the books you choose to be brought. For this, you should fill the “Publication Request Form”. You can keep the books for 15 days but you can demand a renewal at the end of this time period. How many books you can get at one time is determined by the Education Committee, therefore you can ask the prison personnel. You can demand a book in your language to be brought to the library.

Attn: No. 1 T Type Closed Prison Administration of Şanlıurfa

Subject: My request to bring a book in Persian to the prison library.

The number of books in Persian in the library is not enough. I request you to bring new books/the book named "...". (Date)

Name Surname

Ward or Room Number

Signature

It is a sample

Şanlıurfa 1 Nolu T Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu Müdürlüğü'ne,

Konu: Kurum kütüphanesine Farsça kitap getirilmesi talebimden ibarettir.

Kütüphanedeki Farsça kitapların sayısı yeterli değildir. Yeni kitapların getirilmesini talep ediyorum/ "...". kitabının getirilmesini talep ediyorum. (Tarih)

İsim Soyisim

Koğuş ya da oda numarası

İmza

It is a sample

Consulates, educational institutions and your family can send you books in a foreign language. These are reviewed by the education unit, and they are submitted to you if they are found suitable.

Permission Right

a) Compassionate leave due to an illness and permission to attend a funeral

If you are not a prisoner convicted with the aggravated life sentence and not classified as “dangerous convict”, you can get a permission for at most 2 days except for the journey time to attend the funeral of your spouse or one of your blood relatives or in-laws including the second-degree ones. Similarly, you can get one day of permission except for the journey time for the cases of serious and heavy illness posing a danger on life of your mother, father, spouse, sibling or which one of mother or father of your spouse, once for each member, providing you certify it with a report by the Health Committee. You need to certify that those people are your relatives. You can apply to the Public Prosecutor’s Office to which the prison belongs with a petition (As an example you can look at the Sample Petition 6). During that time, you cannot benefit from the communication tools apart from the condolence. But the law restricts this permission to the relatives only in Turkey.

b) Permission for job-search

If you legally stay in Turkey, have finished the first 6 months with a good conduct, and there is 1 month left for your release on probation, you can request permission to look for a job that you will do after you are released.

c) Special permission

If you are kept in an open prison or you are kept in a closed prison because of involuntary reasons although you have got the right to leave

for the open prison, or if you stay in a child prison, you have the right for permission for 3 days except for the journey time at most 3 times a year with the suggestion of the head of the prison (first administrator if any) and the approval of the Public Prosecutor's Office. When you are using a special permission, you are given a travelling permission not exceeding 4 days except for the main permission considering the distance you go. You should not use alcohol drinks or drugs during the permission, you should avoid from the actions that may cause security risks, and you should not make any written or oral explanation to the media.

IMPORTANT!!! If you do not come back from the permission or come after 2 days later of your permission, you may be assumed to flee in accordance with the Turkish Penal Code, and a case may be opened with a demand of imprisonment from 6 months to 6 years. In the case that you exceed the permission duration, a disciplinary investigation about you may be started and given a disciplinary sentence. If you exceed your permission duration without any excuse for 2 days, the solitary confinement may be applied. If you flee during the permission, you cannot use permission any more. If you are a child prisoner and come later than you actually should, the disciplinary sentence called "permission postponement" may be applied, and your permission may be postponed up to 60 days.

If your return becomes impossible because of an illness or an unavoidable reason, you should make an application to the Public Prosecutor's Office in the place where you are. After the application, you are put in the prison there temporarily. By this way, you are not assumed to have fled and a case is not opened and a disciplinary investigation is not started against you.

5. OPEN PRISONS

Open prisons are institutions where you can leave after completing a certain part of your punishment, there are no precautions to prevent fleeing and, they work according to the working principles. Those who have disciplinary sentences apart from the condemnation, those who have arrest warrant for another crime, those who are on trial because of crimes which has upper limit not less than 7 years, and those who cannot work because of their age, health, body or mental conditions are sent back to closed penal institutions. However, those people can benefit from their rights of open penal institutions during the time they stay in the closed penal institutions.

In the open prisons you can make phone calls whenever you want, but other conditions about phone calls are still valid.

When you get the right to be brought to the open prisons, you are released from the closed prison you are kept in to go to an open prison you are transferred to. Which open prison you are going to go is determined and a time period is designated according to the distance you will go. You should surrender to the open prison in the determined

time period. If you do not surrender in time, you may be assumed as fleeing, you may be sentenced to the solitary confinement for up to 11 days, and you may have to stay in the closed prisons for one year. After your disciplinary sentence finishes, and if it is considered that you will not flee after you have good standing, it can be decided that you can be brought the open institution, but the prisoners who flee are not given the right for permission again. You can get the document from the prison administration concerning the prison you need to surrender. If you cannot cover the transportation cost, you can request it from the prison administration and make an application to the Social Aid and Solidarity Foundation and the institutions written in the Chapter 11.

If you receive a disciplinary sentence other than the condemnation in the open prisons, you are sent to the closed prisons for the enforcement of the sentence. The open prisons are based on working and refusing to work may cause you to receive a disciplinary sentence and you may be sent to the closed prisons. If you have a health problem that does not prevents you totally from working, you can request to be given a work in accordance with your health status. In addition, you may be sent to out of the institution for working (Article 30 of CGTIHK).

6. DISCIPLINARY SENTENCES

Articles 39-46 of CGTIHK list the acts against which disciplinary investigation may be open in the prison. The disciplinary investigation against you have to be finished within 7 days, and your oral or written defense have to be taken. If you do not know Turkish, if you are visually or hearing impaired, your defense has to be taken via a translator. Decision has to be taken within 3 days. Disciplinary Committee may decide the practice of the disciplinary sentences of condemnation (Article 39 of CGTIHK), retention from participation to some activities (Article 40 of CGTIHK), divestiture from the work done in return for a wage (Article 41 of CGTIHK), divestiture from or a restriction on communication or correspondence (Article 42 of CGTIHK), divestiture from accepting visitors (Article 43 of CGTIHK), putting in a cell (Article 44 of CGTIHK). Even if which disciplinary sentence is given to which act is stated in the law, the act has to disturb the security and order of the prison. If this conditions have not been met or if you have other objections for the disciplinary sentence you can appeal to the Enforcement Judge's Office (you can see Chapter 7 for the petition samples) or the Public Prosecutor's Office (by writing the Public Prosecutor's Office in-

stead of the Enforcement Judge's Office in the petitions in Chapter 7 for the Enforcement Judge's Office).

With the enforcement of the disciplinary sentences, the *good standing* cannot be won directly.

Good standing: It is the necessary status for the practices such as release on probation, being taken to the open prison, supervised release or increasing the usage of the rights, awarding etc. The prisoners who does not have a good standing cannot be released. When the prisoner receives a disciplinary punishment the *good standing* becomes lost and the time periods needed for regaining it are 15 days for condemnation, 1 months for retention from participating some activities, 3 months for divestiture from the job in return for a wage, 3 months for divestiture from or limitation on correspondence and communication tools, 3 months for divestiture from accepting visitors, 6 months or 1 year for being put in the prison cell in accordance with the severity of the act. For those who committed the acts to be punished by the same disciplinary punishment, punishment of one upper degree in the sorting is given.

The disciplinary sentences which can be applied to the child prisoners are stated in Article 45-46 of CGTIHK. Child prisoners cannot be sentenced with the solitary confinement.

If you are sentenced with the divestiture from or restriction on the communication or correspondence tools, your messages have to be given to you after your sentence finishes, even if you have another disciplinary sentence to start. Your new penalty can only start after your messages are given to you (Article 42/3 of CGTIHK).

Your communication and correspondence in the cases of death, heavy

illness, disasters and interview with attorney cannot be prevented with disciplinary sentence (Article 42/4 of CGTIHK).

If you have a sentence of solitary confinement, you are examined by a physician before and during the enforcement. If it is understood that you cannot bear this punishment, the enforcement of the sentence is left afterwards or the sentence is enforced with the intervals determined by your physician. The solitary confinement can last 20 days at most and your interview of official authorities and your attorney cannot be prevented in this period (Article 44 of CGTIHK), and you have to go out to open air and reading book (Article 150 of CGTIHT).

7. LEGAL REMEDIES

You can make a complaint to the Public Prosecutor's Office for every act that is illegal in accordance with Turkish Republic, and you can request starting of the criminal procedures. The complaints you can made for the prison personnel, other prisoners you stay with or the people outside of the prison are evaluated by the Prosecutor's Office and it is decided whether to open a case or not. If it is decided to open a case, the Prosecutor's Office prepares an indictment and presents it to the court. If the court accepts the indictment, criminal procedures start. If the court did not see the indictment sufficient, it returns the indictment to the Prosecutor's Office and may request the re-preparation of the indictment.

If your complaint to the Prosecutor's Office is not seen appropriate, it may decide "non-prosecution" and you have to appeal against the decision 15 days after it is delivered to you or your legal representative. You have to do your appeal to the Criminal Court of Peace in the duty area of Heavy Penal Court in the duty area of Prosecutor's Office that gave the decision. The time period of appeal and the authority to appeal

should be written in the decision delivered to you. If Criminal Court of Peace rejects your appeal, it may demand you to pay the expenses. If Criminal Court of Peace accepts your appeal and starts investigation, the Prosecutor's Office has to prepare an indictment. If both of your applications are rejected, you can make an individual appeal to the Constitutional Court but there should be a violation of your rights for this. You can see below headline for the appeal to the Constitutional Court.

If your access to your rights is prevented with by the provisions of law, statute and regulation within the time period of your stay in the jail, you have a right to appeal to the following institutions respectively:

1. Enforcement Judge's Office,
2. Heavy Penal Court (if there is more than one, Second Heavy Penal Court),
3. Constitutional Court,
4. European Court of Human Rights.

Trial language is Turkish in Turkey, for this reason, you should write your petition in Turkish. You can request help from the prison administration for writing the petition.

1. Enforcement Judge's Office

Enforcement Judge's Offices are institutions to which you can appeal for the happenings in the prisons and the procedures done for you.

1. You can appeal for the complaints about acceptance to the prison, accommodation, nutrition, health, working, cleaning, communication with outside etc.,

2. complaints about enforcement of the sentences of convicts, being subject to medical hold, separation to the open prison, permission, referral, transfer and release etc.,
 3. complaints about the illegality of the disciplinary measures and sentences.
- You can do your complaints to Enforcement Judge's Office about the procedures done about you or happenings in the prison within 15 days after the date in which you learned these procedures and happenings and within 30 days after the procedure application date. You can make a complaint directly to the Enforcement Judge's Office and via Prosecutor's Office or prison administrator with a petition. Appeals to the institutions other than Enforcement Judge's Office are sent to the Enforcement Judge's Office immediately and within 3 days at most. The oral complaints are recorded in a report, and a copy is given to the complainer. You have to do your appeal in Turkish, you can request help from the prison administration. If your application is out of the duty and authorization scope of the Enforcement Judge's Office, it is rejected but if the application is done within the time period, it is sent to the judicial authority that has that duty.

If you appealed against a disciplinary sentence given against you, the Enforcement Judge gives a decision after taking your defense, gathering and evaluating the evidences if you requested to gathering of them. You can make your defense with your attorney or via your attorney on the condition that he/she will be ready and submit his/her power of attorney.

Attn: The Enforcement Judge's Office of Tarsus

Subject: My appeal to the disciplinary sentence of divestiture from the tools of communication and correspondence dated .././... and no./...

I am an arrestee/prisoner in No. 2 T Type Closed Prison of Tarsus. I received a disciplinary sentence because of an incident that happened on .././..... However, I have no fault in this incident. The incident happened as follows: ... I request the abolishment of my disciplinary sentence given to me because of the abovementioned reasons. (Date)

Name Surname

No. 2 T Type Closed Prison of Tarsus

Ward or Room Number

Signature

It would be positive to write the happening and your defense in detail

Tarsus İnfaz Hakimliği

Konu: .././.... tarihli ve/... sayılı haberleşme veya iletişim araçlarından yoksun bırakma disiplin cezasına itirazımı içerir.

Tarsus 2 Nolu T Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumunda tutukluyum/hükümlüyüm. .././..... tarihinde gerçekleşen bir olay nedeniyle disiplin cezası aldım. Ancak olayda bir kusurum bulunmamaktadır. Olay şöyle gerçekleşmiştir:

Yukarıda anlattığım nedenlerden dolayı hakkımda verilmiş disiplin cezasının kaldırılmasını talep ediyorum. (Tarih)

İsim Soyisim

Tarsus 2 Nolu T Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu

Koğuş ya da oda numarası

İmza

It would be positive to write the happening and your defense in detail

2. Heavy Penal Court (ACM)

Within one week after the announcement of the decision against the decisions of the Enforcement Judge (in other words after notification, declaration), you have a right to appeal to the Heavy Penal Court in the same place as the Enforcement Judge's Office. If there are more than one ACM, you should appeal to the 2nd Heavy Penal Court. You can appeal to Enforcement Judge's Office written or orally.

ATTENTION!!! When you appeal to the prison administrator written or orally, you can demand to learn the process number and the date to follow whether your application is put in process straight away. If you do not find these decisions of Heavy Penal Court proper, you can appeal against Constitutional Court for this decision.

Attn: NO 2 HEAVY PENAL COURT OF TARSUS

To be sent via No. 2 T Type Closed Prison of Tarsus

Subject: My appeal to the decision no. / ... of Tarsus Enforcement Judge's Office on / ...

I am an arrestee/prisoner in No. 2 T Type Closed Prison of Tarsus. I received a disciplinary sentence of divestiture from the tools of communication and correspondence because of an incident that happened on .. / .. / .. . My appeal to the sentence within the time period was rejected by Mersin Enforcement Judge's Office. However, this disciplinary sentence is against the law because I have no fault in the incident. The incident happened as follows:

Because of the abovementioned reasons, I request the abolishment of the decision given by the Enforcement Judge's Office and abolishment of the disciplinary sentence decision for me. (Date)

Name Surname

No. 2 T Type Closed Prison of Tarsus

Ward or Room Number

Signature

Tarsus 2 Nolu T Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu
Aracılığıyla Gönderilmek Üzere
Tarsus 2. AĞIR CEZA MAHKEMESİ BAŞKANLIĞINA

Konu: Tarsus İnfaz Hakimliği'nin/... tarihli ve/... sayılı kararına itirazımı içerir.

Tarsus 2 Nolu T Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu'nda tutukluyum/hükümlüyüm./... tarihinde gerçekleşen bir olay nedeniyle haberleşme veya iletişim araçlarından yoksun bırakılma cezası aldım. Cezaya ilişkin süresinde yaptığım itiraz, Mersin İnfaz Hakimliği tarafından reddedildi. Ancak bu disiplin cezası kanuna aykırıdır çünkü olayda bir kusurum bulunmamaktadır. Olay şöyle gerçekleşmiştir:

Yukarıda anlattığım nedenlerden dolayı İnfaz Hakimliği'nin vermiş olduğu kararın bozulmasını ve hakkımda verilmiş disiplin kararının bozulmasını talep ediyorum. (Tarih)

İsim Soyisim

Tarsus 2 Nolu T Tipi Kapalı Ceza İnfaz Kurumu

Koğuş ya da oda numarası

İmza

3. Constitutional Court (AYM)

If you think one of your rights secured by the Turkish Constitution, the European Convention on Human Rights and additional protocols are violated, you can appeal to Constitutional Court within 30 days after the completion of judicial processes stated above.

ATTENTION!!! The application you are going to appeal should have arrived at the Constitutional Court **within 30 days**. If you have a valid excuse for missing the time, you have a right to appeal with your excuse and documents explaining your excuse within 15 days.

There is a form for the Constitutional Court applications. You should ask the prison administration for this form, and fill it precisely. The Constitutional Court demands the fee for the application but if you cannot afford it, you can ask for financial support by explaining your situation and appeal without paying a fee. You should also send the originals and copies of the procedures and decisions that show what you put forward in your application, and you should explain clearly which right of yours is violated. The documents you send to the court is not subject to the check by the prison administration, and you can send it in a closed envelope.

To make an appeal to the Constitutional Court, one of your rights stated in the Constitution or conventions should be violated. For example, if your applications concerning the disciplinary sentence are rejected, your application stating only this will not be sufficient. When one of your rights (for this example; the right of access to the justice, the right to make an effective and efficient appeal, or another right) is violated, you need to claim and prove the violation. For this reason, it may be positive to get help from an attorney or demand information from NGOs written in the last section. However, as the application time is short, it would be better to try to get information when you appeal to the Enforcement Judge's Office. You can benefit from the library to get information about the subject or demand the administration to give you information about your rights.

If there is a serious danger to pecuniary and non-pecuniary unity of your life, you can make a direct application to the Constitutional Court *with the bill quia timet* without appealing to any authority. The court have to come to a decision within 6 months and take the necessary precautions to save your fundamental rights. If it is decided that there is not a violation as a result of the evaluation, the injunction disappears

automatically. If your or your child's health is in danger because you are in prison, you can appeal with the bill quia timet.

4. European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)

To be able to appeal to the European Court of Human Rights, you should have exhausted domestic legal remedies (appealing to the authorities above (including Constitutional Court) and conclusion of the decisions) and should appeal to ECHR within 6 months after the final decision. You should fill the form you request from the prison administration precisely. If you want to be anonymous, you can demand that by explaining your justification. If you need to pay the application fee and you cannot afford it, you can demand financial support explaining your situation. You need to state which article of European Convention on Human Rights is violated in the application. **You can appeal in any language you want, however in the continuation of the trial you have to choose either English or French.** You can appeal to ECHR via a Turkish citizen attorney or a foreign one, and consult NGOs for more detailed information.

You also need to state that one of your rights is violated when appealing to ECHR. For this reason, it would be positive to practice the statements for the Constitutional Court.

8. OTHER INSTITUTIONS TO APPEAL

You can appeal to the institutions and organizations assigned by the state to follow, investigate, research and report the violations of rights. Your appealing to these institutions and organizations does not mean that you have opened a case against prison administration and personnel or other responsible people. It means you only demand investigation about the bad treatment you are opposed to, annihilation of that bad treatment and reporting about it.

1. HUMAN RIGHTS INVESTIGATION COMMISSION OF TBMM

A person who believes one of their fundamental rights and freedoms violated can appeal to the committee. It is worth noting in the applications that it is the claim that there is a violation against any rights in the Constitution and international human rights documents. The application language is essentially Turkish, however, petitions in other languages can be taken, so you can appeal in your own

language. Your name, surname, signature and address should be written in your petition.

2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY ASSOCIATION OF TURKEY

If you have a complaint about torture or other tyrannous, inhumane or insulting treatment or punishment, you can appeal to TIHEK. Additionally, you can appeal to TIHEK with a claim on discrimination based on gender, race, skin color, language, religion, creed, philosophical and political view, ethnic origin, wealth, birth, marital status, health state, disability. TIHEK is responsible for examining the application, investigating it and coming to a decision and following the results. Before appealing to TIHEK, you should appeal to the prison administration about the matter. If your requests are rejected or you cannot get any reply in 30 days, you can appeal to TIHEK. However, if appealing to the prison administration would bear any results which is hard to compensate for or impossible, you can directly appeal to TIHEK. TIHEK has to conclude its investigation in 3 months at most after your application. In the cases that this time period is not enough, the duration can be extended at most for 3 months more for once only. If TIHEK determines the violation of prohibition of discrimination, it can give a decision on fine penalty.

3. OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION OF TURKEY

If one of your rights or interests is violated because of the processes prison administration has done, first you have to appeal to the prison administration for the procedures of your complaint subject. If the

reply from the administration does not solve your problem, you can appeal to the Ombudsman Institution against the prison administration within 6 months after the response is notified to you or within 6 months after the end of this duration if your application is not replied in 60 days.

You can directly appeal against the procedures of the administration stated clearly as to be certain in the laws or in the cases that the procedures would result in damages very hard or impossible compensate. Your attorney, guardian or foundations and associations can also make an appeal for you. You can make an appeal via mail or petition. In the applications done via fax or e-mail, you need to convey the original copy of the document within 15 days. If you have a reasonable justification, you can also make an appeal in other language apart from Turkish, so you can do it in your own language. In your petition, you should include your name, surname, signature, passport number, nationality, and identity number if any (if you are a Turkish citizen, your identity number), contact information, the name of the administration or personnel you are complaining about, your application date to the administration and the response date of the administration with the subject of the complaint and your demand. You can demand the anonymity of the complaint application in your petition. You can also demand the presentation of the documents to the Ombudsman Institution which the prison administration have and you cannot obtain. The institution can make **recommendatory decisions** like compensation for damage, discharge or correcting of the process, taking precautions etc. Even if it is not binding, the prison administration has to make an explanation when they do not practice the recommendation.

4. PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND JAIL OBSERVATION BOARDS

Address: Provincial penal institutions and jail observation boards are under the Court House in the same city where the prison is located. Therefore, the address in the applications is the Court House of that city. You can appeal to the Monitoring Board for any difficulty, hardship, violation of rights, maltreatment and similar cases, attitude and behaviors you face. These boards make a report about the situation by interviewing you and the administration, and may give suggestions to solve the problems. In addition, they may make a notice to the Prosecutor's Office or the Enforcement Judge's Office when needed.

5. PRIME MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (BIMER)

You can convey your demands, complaints, denouncements, views and suggestions via BIMER about all the services provided by the state. Your petition should include your name, surname, residential address (the name of the institution where you stay), signature with your complaint or demand. You can appeal to BIMER via phone, letter, fax, internet or in person. You can keep your identity anonymous in the applications serving as denouncement. You receive a reply for the result of your application or the process in progress within 30 days at most.

6. PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEES

Address: Provincial Human Rights Committees are under the Office of the Governor; District Human Rights Committees are under the District Governorship in the same city where the prison is located. Hence, the address in the applications are the Office of Governor for the Provincial Human Rights Committees; the District Governorship for the District Human Rights Committees.

If you have any complaints or demand or think one of your rights is violated, you can appeal by writing a letter, fax and petition. The committees are responsible for “investigating and doing research” to reach those aims. These institutions “are responsible for evaluating the results of investigations and research, convey them in accordance with the subject to the Public Prosecutor’s Offices or related administrative authorities, and follow the conclusion.”

9. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTED AND TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS

9.1 International Protection

- People under life danger or the danger of exposure to the oppression because of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group;
- People who will face a serious danger for themselves because of the acts of violence which are directed to everyone without discriminating in the international or nationwide armed conflagrations;
- People who cannot come back to their country because there is a danger of death penalty or exposure to torture when coming back

can apply for *the international protected status*. As a result of this application, you can have the statuses of refugee, conditional refugee or secondary protection status. According to the Turkish law, refugee status is possible for those who come from European countries. For this reason, if you are in Turkey because of an incident that occurred outside of the

European countries and if the first one of the above-mentioned situations is true for you can make an application for the conditional refugee status, or if you are in the other two conditions or you cannot benefit from the conditional refugee status you can make an application for the secondary protection status. Note that these international protected statuses do not allow the foreign people to settle indefinitely or get citizenship but you can stay in Turkey as long as your status continues if a country cannot be found for you to settle for a long period. In other words, you are not sent to another country without your wish.

For this, you must make an application to the Provincial Directorate of Immigration of the province you are in. On the other hand, you must make an application to the UN High Commission on Refugees for being a refugee in another country. You can learn central addresses of these institutions from this brochure and contact details of the provinces from the administration of prison or NGOs.

If the Provincial Directorate of Immigration reject your application you must make an appeal to the authorized Administrative Court within 30 days. If the decision of the Administrative Court is negative, you can make an appeal to the Council of the State.

ATTENTION!!! If you make an appeal by obeying to the deadlines, you can stay in Turkey until the decision by the Council of the State and you are not deported. However, you must notify the Provincial Directorate of Immigration that you made an appeal against the decisions. In the exceptional cases, you can request the decision of injunction by making an application to the Administrative Court and the Constitutional Court at the same time, and you can prevent being deported within the time period of the case.

In addition, if you are a sufferer of violence of social gender, you can

request for International Protection based on the Agreement of Istanbul if this violence is widespread in your country and the state cannot provide protection.

If your application for the International Protection is approved, the Provincial Directorate of Immigration will give you an identity document of the Application Holder of International Protection. With this document, you will be able to benefit from the services provided by the state like health, education without a fee. In addition, if your economic situation does not afford benefiting from the private advocate support, you can convey your request of advocate to the bar association. If you need this support because of a legal crime, your request for an advocate will have to be conveyed to the bar association via police officers/Prosecutor's Office/Court.

9.2 Temporary Protection

Syrian citizens who came to Turkey because of the incidents that happened in Arabic Republic of Syria, stateless people or refugees (e.g. Palestine origin and people who ran away from the war in Syria) get the temporary protection status when they make an application to the Provincial Directorate of Immigration. These people cannot make an application individually for the international protected status as long as temporary protection is applied. Different from the International protected status, an individual evaluation is not required for getting the Temporary Protection status, and running from the war atmosphere of Syria is enough for this. Temporary protection identity document is given to those who have temporary protection. Education, education, access to the labor market, social aid, services and translation etc. can be provided with this document. In addition, if your economic situa-

tion does not afford benefiting from the private advocate support, you can convey your request of advocate to the bar association. If you need this support because of a legal crime, your request for an advocate will have to be conveyed to the bar association via police officers/Prosecutor's Office/Court.

Those who are seriously considered to have committed a crime defined in the international documents like crime against peace, war crime or crime against humanity, committed a heavy crime other than political ones, or committed actions against the purposes and principles of the United Nations, those who have the reasons to be considered to have committed tyrannous actions outside of Turkey, those who have instigated these crimes or those who have participated in these crimes, those who have participated in armed conflicts in their countries and have not perennially finished these activities, those who have been determined to have committed, planned or participated in the terror actions, those who are considered to pose a danger to the public order or safety, those who have committed before a crime requiring prison charge when committed in Turkey and left their country for not serving this penalty, those who have been decided by the International Courts to have committed humanity crimes and those who have committed crimes against the state and espionage would not be taken in to the scope of temporary protection.

After Being Released

If you do not have above-mentioned statuses or if you do not have a legal basis for continuing to stay in Turkey, you are deported from Turkey after being released. You are kept in the Temporary Repatriation Center within this time period. If there is not any factor that poses any danger to you when you come back to your country, you may sign the

translated document that shows that you turn back to your country by you will for accelerating your coming back to your country. Note that you have a right to request the support of translator in every step. If you do not have the money to come back to your country, you should state this. Your fee of gravel will be covered in this case.

State officials will follow you to determine that you leave Turkey. However, those people should not do acts that deprive you of freedom (like handcuff) and they should not reveal themselves to other people while they are doing their duty.

If your deportation from Turkey or your repatriation to your country pose any danger for you, you can make an application to the NGOs in the last part of the book and you can request help from them.

10. CONSULATES

Country	Phone	Address
Afghanistan	(+90) (212) 343 87 22	Cumhuriyet Cad. Umaç Apt. No:141-147 Kat:5 Elmadağ / Şişli / İstanbul
Afghanistan Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 442 25 23	Cinnah Cad. No: 88 06551 Çankaya / Ankara
Germany	(+90) (212) 334 61 00	Gümüşsuyu Mah. İnönü Cad. No:10 34437 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
German Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 455 51 00	Atatürk Bulvarı 114 06680 Kavaklıdere / Ankara
U.S.A	(+90) (212) 335 90 00	İstinye Mah. 3 Şehitler Sok. 34460 Sarıyer / İstanbul
U.S Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 455 55 55	Ataturk Bulvari No:110 Kavaklıdere / Ankara
The United Arab Emirates	(+90) (212) 317 92 57 - 8	Meeeli Sok. No:11 34330 4. Levent / İstanbul
The United Arab Emirates Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 490 14 14	Turan Güneş Bulvarı İlkbahar Mah. Galip Erdem Cad. 613 Sok. No: 13 Çankaya / Ankara
Argentina	(+90) (212) 244 32 56 - 7 , (212) 243 11 70	Sezer Plaza Askerocağı Cad. No: 9 Kat:16 34367 Elmadağ / Şişli İstanbul
Argentina Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 20 62	Karaca Sok. No:19 Gaziosmanpaşa / Çankaya / Ankara
Albania	(+90) (212) 244 23 56	Ömer Avni Mah. İsmet İnönü Cad. Deniz Apt. No:22 34427 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Albanian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 441 61 03	Ebu Ziya Tevfik Sok. No: 17 Çankaya / Ankara
Australia	(+90) (212) 243 13 33 , (212) 393 85 42	Harbiye Mah. Asker Ocağı Cad. Süzer Plaza No:15 34357 Şişli / Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Australia	(+90) (312) 459 95 00	Uğur Mumcu Cad. MNG Binası No:88 Kat:7 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
Austria	(+90) (212) 363 84 10 - 14	Yeniköy Mah. Köybaşı Cad. No:46 34464 Sarıyer / İstanbul

Austrian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 405 51 90	Atatürk Bulvarı 189 06680 Kavaklıdere P.K. 131 06661 Küçükcesat / Ankara
Bahrain	(+90) (216) 544 24 62	Fahrettin Kerim Gökay Cad. No:36 Altunizade / İstanbul
Consulate General of Bangladesh	+90 216 318 42 30-31 +90 216 318 42 32	Küplüce Mahallesi, Beybostanı Sk. No:30/A 34676 Üsküdar/İSTANBUL istanbulcg.mission@mofa.gov.bd, bdcgistanbul@mofa.gov.bd http://www.bangladootistanbul.org.tr/
Belarus	(+90) (212) 573 66 31	Atatürk Cad. No:270 Alsancak / İzmir
Embassy of Belarus Ankara	(+90) (312) 441 67 70	Abidin Daver Sok. No.17 06550 Çankaya / Ankara
Belgium	(+90) (212) 243 33 00	Cihangir Mah. Sıraselviler Cad. No:39 34433 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Belgium	(+90) (212) 243 33 00 - 01 , (212) 243 20 68 , (212) 243 33 01	Sıraselviler Cad. No: 39 Taksim / İstanbul
Embassy of Belgium Ankara	(+90) (312) 405 61 66	Mahatma Ghandi Cad. No:55 06700 Gaziosmanpaşa / Ankara
Benin	(+90) (212) 285 66 88	Cankurtaran Mah. Sultanahmet Semti, Akbiyık Keresteci Hakkı Sok. No: 40 Dede Efendi Müze Evi Karşısı Fatih/ İstanbul
Beninese Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 490 08 15	İlkbahar Mah. Galip Erdem Cad. 608. Sokak No.7 Oran / Çankaya / ANKARA
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	(+90) (212) 215 62 08 - 09	Esentepe Mah. Hakkı Yeten Cad. Fulya Terrace No:11 D:65 34365 Şişli / İstanbul
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 441 21 45	İlkbahar Mah. Galip Erdem Cad. 608. Sok. No:24 Çankaya / Ankara
Bosnia-Herzegovina	(+90) (212) 236 69 34	Dikilitaş Mah. Yenigelin Sok. No:3 34349 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Embassy of Bosnia- Herzegovina Ankara	(+90) (312) 427 36 02	Turan Emeksiz Sok. Park Blokları B-Blok No. 3/9-10 G.O.P. / Ankara
Bulgaria	(+90) (212) 281 01 15 , 279 58 37 , (212) 281 01 14	Kültür Mah. Ahmet Adnan Saygun Cad. No:29 34340 Beşiktaş / İstanbul

Bulgarian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 467 20 71	Atatürk Bulvarı 124 Kavaklıdere / Ankara
Algerian Embassy	(+90) (312) 468 77 19	Şehit Ersan Cad. No:42 Çankaya / Ankara
Algeria İstanbul Consulate	(+90) (212) 356 95 16	Gazeteciler Sitesi 23 Temmuz Meydanı No: 7 34394 Şişli / İstanbul
Czech Republic	(+90) (212) 232 90 46, 234 13 66 , 368 80 35	Harbiye Mah. Abdi İpekci Cad. No:71 34367 Şişli / İstanbul
Czech Republic Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 405 69 65	Kaptanpaşa Sok. No.15 G.O.P. / Ankara
China	(+90) (212) 299 26 34, 299 21 87, 88	Tarabya Mah. Çoban Çeşme Sok. No:4 34457 Sarıyer / İstanbul
People's Republic of China Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 436 06 28	Gölgeli Sok. No: 34 G.O.P. / Ankara
Denmark	(+90) (212) 359 19 00	Kuştepe Mah. Büyükdere Cad. Trump Towers 2 No:1 D:463 34387 Şişli / İstanbul
Danish Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 57 20	Mahatma Gandhi Cad. 74 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
Ecuador	(+90) (212) 446 01 60, 359 19 00, 365 52 02	Etiler Mah. Seher Yıldız Sok. No:33 34337 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
embassy.ankara@ mfa. ee	(+90) (312) 405 69 70	Gölgeli Sok. No:16 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
Indonesia	(+90) (212) 352 65 59 , (212) 674 86 86	Düğmeciler Mah. Düğmeciler Cad. No:52 Eyüp / İstanbul
Indonesian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 438 21 90	Abdullah Cevdet Sok. No. 10 06680 Çankaya / Ankara
Estonia		Harbiye Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad. No:46 34367 Şişli / İstanbul
Ethiopia	(+90) (212) 315 70 71	Nuri Pasa Cad. No:84 34457 Ferahevler / Tarabya / İstanbul
Ethiopia Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 436 04 00	Uğur Mumcu Sok. No: 74/1-2 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
Morocco	(+90) (212) 258 15 98	Levazım Mah. Korukent Sitesi Beyazköşk No:46/2
Morocco Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 437 60 20	Reşit Galip Cad. Rabat Sok. No: 1, G.O.P. / Ankara

The Philippines	(+90) (212) 635 89 76	Ahmediye Cad. No: 44 / 2 Fatih / İstanbul
The Philippines Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 442 38 24	Kazım Özalp Mah. Kumkapı Sok. No:36 06700 Gazi Osman Paşa / Çankaya / Ankara
Palestine Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 490 35 46	Kılıç Ali Sok. No:5 Diplomatik Site 06450 Oran / Ankara
Finland	(+90) (212) 296 95 49	Nispetiye Mah. Aydın Sok. No:6 D.8. 34340 1.Levent / Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Finlandian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 457 44 00	Kader Sok. No. 44 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
France	(+90) (212) 334 87 30	Şehit Muhtar Mah. İstiklal Cad. No:8 34435 Taksim / Beyoğlu / İstanbul
French Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 455 45 45	70 Paris Cad. 06650 Kavaklıdere / Ankara
South Africa	(+90) (212) 227 52 00	Ortaköy Mah. Muallim Naci Cad. Alarko Holding 113-115 34347 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
South African Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 405 68 61	Filistin Sok. No: 27 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
Georgia	(+90) (212) 270 02 61	Levent Cad. Sümbül Sok. No: 17 Levent / İstanbul
Croatia	(+90) (212) 293 54 67 - 68	İstiklal Mah. Oteller Sok. No:1 34430 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Croatian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 08 31	Aziziye Mah. Kırkpınar Sok. 18/5 Çankaya / Ankara
India	(+90) (212) 296 21 31 - 32	Harbiye Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad. Dortler Apt. No:42 D:11-12 34367 Şişli/İstanbul
Embassy of India Ankara	(+90) (312) 440 34 27	Cinnah Cad. No:77 Çankaya /Ankara
Netherlands	(+90) (212) 393 21 21	Tomtom Mah. İstiklal Cad. No:197 34433 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Netherlands Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 409 18 00	Hilal Mah. Hollanda Cad. No. 5 06550 Yıldız / Ankara
Iraq	(+90) (212) 262 63 35, (212) 299 01 20, (212) 299 67 29, (312) 468 74 22	Esentepe Mah. Hikaye Sok. No:3 34464 Şişli / Sarıyer / İstanbul

Iraq Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 468 74 21 - 22	Turan Emeksiz Sok. No:11 G.O.P. / Ankara
The United Kingdom	(+90) (212) 334 64 00	Kamer Hatun Mah. Meşrutiyet Cad. No:34 34435 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
British Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 455 33 44	Şehit Ersan Cad. 46/A Çankaya/ Ankara
Iran	(+90) (212) 513 82 30	Hobyar Mah. Ankara Cad. No:1 34112 Fatih / İstanbul
Iran Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 468 28 21	Tahran Cad. No: 10 06700 Kavaklıdere / Ankara
Ireland	(+90) (212) 482 18 62	İkitelli Osb Mah. Eskoop Sanayi Sitesi D:A3 Blok No: 172 34490 Başakşehir / İstanbul
Embassy of Ireland Ankara	(+90) (312) 459 10 00	Uğur Mumcu Cad. No: 88 MNG Binası B. Blok. Kat 3 G.O.P. / Ankara
Spain	(+90) (212) 270 74 10 - 14 - 65	Levent Mah. Karanfil Aralığı Sok. No:16 34330 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Spanish Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 438 03 92	Prof. Dr. Aziz Sancar Cad. No. 8 06680 Çankaya / Ankara
Israel	(+90) (212) 317 65 00	Levent Mah. Cömert Sok. Yapı Kredi Plaza D:C Blok 34330 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Israeli Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 459 75 00	Mahatma Gandhi Cad. 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
Sweden	(+90) (212) 334 06 00, (212) 373 58 03	Şahkulu Mah. İstiklal Cad. 34421 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Swedish Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 455 41 00	Katip Çelebi Sok. No.7 06692 Kavaklıdere / Ankara
Switzerland	(+90) (212) 283 12 82	1.Levent Plaza, A-Blok Kat:3 Büyükdere Cad. No: 173 34394 Levent / İstanbul
Embassy of Switzerland Ankara	(+90) (312) 457 31 00	Atatürk Bulvarı 247 P.K.25 06680 Kavaklıdere, Ankara
Italy	(+90) (212) 243 10 24, (212) 243 10 25	Tom Tom Kaptan Sok. No:5 34433 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Italian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 457 42 00	Atatürk Bulvarı No:118 06680 Kavaklıdere / Çankaya / Ankara
Iceland	(+90) (216) 394 32 10	Orhanlı Mah. Okul Cad. No:13 34956 Tuzla / İstanbul
Embassy of Iceland Ankara	(+90) (312) 387 42 00	Kız Kulesi Sok. 14/1 06700 Gaziosmanpaşa / Ankara

Japan	(+90) (212) 317 46 00	Esentepe Mah. Büyükdere Cad. Tekfen Tower No:209 34394 4.Levent / Şişli / İstanbul
Japanese Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 05 00	Reşit Galip Cad. No:81 06692 G.O.P. / Ankara
Cameroon	(+90) (212) 676 01 28	Üniversite Mah. Bağlariçi Cad. No:29 34850 Avclar / İstanbul
Canada	(+90) (212) 385 97 00	Levent Mah. Büyükdere Cad. No:209 34394 Şişli / İstanbul
Canadian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 409 27 00	Cinnah Cad. No: 58 06690 Çankaya / Ankara
Montenegro	(+90) (212) 213 05 56	Barbaros Bulvarı IBA Blokları No:42/2 Balmumcu / Besiktas / İstanbul
Montenegro Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 436 46 98	Çayhane Sok. No:41/3 G.O.P. / Ankara
Qatar	(+90) (212) 229 99 55	Yeniköy Mah. İstinye Mevkii Balbandere Cad. Hilpark Evleri Yolu Hilpark Suites Sitesi No:2 34464 Sarıyer / İstanbul
Qatari Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 490 72 74 490 45 85 , 490 47 87	Bakü Sok. No: 6, Diplomatik Site Oran / Ankara
Kazakhstan	(+90) (212) 662 53 47	Yeşilyurt Mah. Başak Sok. No:35 34149 Bakirköy / İstanbul
Embassy of Kazakhstan Ankara	(+90) (312) 491 91 00	Kılıç Ali Sok. No: 6 Diplomatik Site 06450 Oran / Ankara
Kenyan Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 491 45 08	İlkbahar Mah. Turan Güneş Bulvarı 571. Cad. 612 Sok. No:10 06550 Yıldız / Ankara
Cyprus	(+90) (212) 227 34 90 - 91 - 92 , (212) 277 34 90 - 1 - 2	Gayrettepe Mah. Yeni Gelin Zerde Sok. No:24 34390 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Kyrgyzstan	(+90) (212) 235 67 67	Gümüşsuyu Mah. Lamartin Cad. Altunay Apt. No:7 34437 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Kyrgyzstan Republic Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 491 35 06, 491 35 07	Turan Güneş Bulvarı 15 Cadde No.21 Yıldız / Oran / Ankara
Congo	(+90) (212) 227 44 50	Kavacık Mah. Orhan Veli Kanık Cad. Özkan Sok. No:6 Kat:5 34810 Beykoz / İstanbul

Korea	(+90) (212) 368 83 68	Kaptanpaşa Mah. Piyalepaşa Bulvarı Ortadoğu Plaza No:73, 34384 Şişli / İstanbul
The Republic Of Korea Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 468 48 21 , 23	Cinnah Cad. Farabi Sok. No:27 Çankaya / Ankara
Kosovo	(+90) (212) 446 70 54 , (212) 234 82 62	Teşvikiye Mah. Vali Konağı Cad. No:74 D:3 34365 Şişli / İstanbul
The Republic of Kosovo Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 70 54	Hirfanlı Sok. 14/2 06700 G.O.P. / Çankaya / Ankara
Kuwait	(+90) (212) 351 18 88	Akat Mahallesi Cebeci Cad. No:22 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Kuwaiti Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 445 05 76	Reşit Galip Cad No: 110 G.O.P. / Ankara
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 01 85	Rabat Sok. No:20 G.O.P. / Ankara
Cuba		Şölen Sok. No:14 Çankaya / Ankara
Latvia	(+90) (216) 519 75 00	Küçükyalı Mah. Eski Bağdat Cad. Çamlık Çıkmazı No:2 34840 Maltepe / İstanbul
Latvian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 442 89 70	Pak Sok. 1/28 Çankaya / Ankara
Libya	(+90) (212) 251 81 00	İnönü Cad. Miralay Şefik Bey Sok. No:3 Gümüşsuyu / İstanbul
Libyan Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 438 11 10	Cinnah Cad. No: 60 06690 Çankaya / Ankara
Lithuania	(+90) (216) 425 05 00, (212) 240 79 19	Kazım Özalp Mah. Mahatma Gandhi Cad. No:17 06700 Çankaya / Ankara
Lithuanian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 447 07 66	Mahatma Gandi Cad. No:38 G.O.P. / Ankara
Lebanon	(+90) (212) 236 13 65 - 6	Teşvikiye Cad. Saray Apt. No: 134/1 Teşvikiye / İstanbul
Lebanese Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 74 85 - 8	Kızkulesi Sok. No. 44 / Ankara
Luxembourg	(+90) (212) 373 58 09	Yeniköy Mah. Köybaşı Cad. No:173 34464 Sarıyer / İstanbul
Embassy of Luxembourg Ankara	(+90) (312) 459 14 00	Resit Galip Cad. 70/2 TR-06700 G.O.P. / Ankara

Hungary	(+90) (212) 344 12 65 , 344 12 66 , 344 1267 , 317 92 14	Gürsel Mah. Yankı Sok. No:27 34400 Kağıthane, İstanbul
Hungarian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 405 80 60	Sancak Mah. Layoş Koşut Cad. No. 2 Yıldız / Çankaya / Ankara
Madagascar	(+90) (212) 211 92 06	Mecidiyeköy Mah. Büyükdere Cad. Kral Apt. No:75 D:10 34387 Şişli / İstanbul
Macedonia	(+90) (212) 249 99 77	Ömer Avni Mah. İnönü Cad. Üçler Apt. No:20 D:3 34427 Gümüşsuyu / Taksim / Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Macedonian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 439 92 04	Karaca Sok. No: 24/5-6 G.O.P. 06700 / Ankara
Malaysia	(+90) (212) 247 17 28	Halaskargazi Cad. Çankaya Apt. No:150 K:4 D:7 / İstanbul
Malaysian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 35 47	Mahatma Gandhi Cad. No. 58 06700 Gaziosmanpaşa / Ankara
Mali	(+90) (212) 284 05 15	Halaskargazi Cad. Alp Palas No:25 Harbiye / Şişli / İstanbul
Embassy of Mali Ankara	(+90) (312) 491 11 93	Rafet Canitez Cad. Rasih Kaplan Sok. No:4 Çankaya / Ankara
Malta	(+90) (212) 311 12 12	Aydede Cad. No: 16/11 34437 Taksim / Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Mexico	(+90) (212) 274 24 64	Harbiye Mah. Teşvikiye Cad. No:107 34367 Şişli / İstanbul
Mexican Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 442 30 33	Kırkpınar Sok. No:18/6 Çankaya / Ankara
Egypt	(+90) (212) 324 21 60 , (212) 324 21 33	Cevdetpaşa Cad. No:12 Bebek 34330 Besiktas / İstanbul
Mongolia	(+90) (216) 327 13 77	Levent Mah. Güvercin Sok. No:37 34330 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Mongolian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 79 77	Koza Sok. No: 113 G.O.P. 06700 Çankaya / Ankara
Moldova	(+90) (212) 251 72 64	Gümüşsuyu Mah. İnönü Cad. 43/D D:6 34437 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Moldovian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 55 27	Kaptan Paşa Sok. No. 49 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
Monaco	(+90) (212) 262 41 48	Köybaşı Arkası Sok. No:4 Park Apt. Daire 2 Yeniköy / İstanbul
Mauritania	(+90) (216) 311 00 67	İstiklal Cad. No: 8 Taksim / Beyoğlu / İstanbul

Embassy of Mauritania Ankara	(+90) (312) 491 70 63	Oran Mah. Şemsetit Bayramođlu Sok. No: 7 Çankaya / Ankara
Nigeria		Büyükesat Mah. Uđur Mumcu Sok. No:56 06700 Çankaya / Ankara
Nigerian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 448 10 76	Uđur Mumcu Sok. No.56 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
Norway	(+90) (212) 249 97 53	Ömer Avni Mah. Bilezik Sok. No:4 34427 Beyođlu/İstanbul
Norwegian Embassy Ankara		Yukarı Dikmen Mah. Turan Güneş Bulvarı No: 106 Yıldız Kule İş Merkezi Kat: 12 06450 Çankaya / Ankara
Uzbekistan	(+90) (212) 229 00 75	Levent Mah. Lale Sok. No:8 34330 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Uzbekistan Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 441 38 71	Sancak Mah. 549. Sok. No:3 Yıldız / Çankaya / Ankara
Pakistan	(+90) (212) 324 58 27, 324 91 54	Levent Mah. Güllü Sok. No:20 34330 3.Levent / Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Pakistan	(+90) (312) 427 14 10	İran Caddesi No:37 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
Peru	(+90) (539) 917 40 73 , (212) 294 23 00 - 01 - 02 - 03	Turgut Reis Mah. Tekstilkent Koza Plaza A Blok D:83 34235 Esenler / İstanbul
Peruvian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 90 39	Kazım Özalp Mahallesi, Reşit Galip Cd. No:70/1, 06700 Çankaya/Ankara
Poland	(+90) (212) 290 66 30, (212) 290 66 31	Maslak Mah. Eski Büyükdere Cad. Ayazađa Yolu Giz 2000 Plaza No:7 34398 Şişli / İstanbul
Polish Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 457 20 00	Atatürk Bulvarı No: 241 Kavaklıdere / Ankara
Portugal	(+90) (212) 251 91 18	Ömer Avni Mah. Mebusan Cad. No:157 34427 Beyođlu / İstanbul
Portuguese Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 405 41 01	Kırlangıç Cad. No: 39 Gaziosmanpaşa / Ankara
Romania	(+90) (212) 358 05 35, (212) 358 05 15	Cihangir Mah. Yanarsu Sok Narin Sitesi No:42 34437 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Romanian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 466 37 06	Bükreş Sok. No.4 06680 Çankaya / Ankara
Rwanda	(+90) (212) 352 06 56	Kazım Özalp Mah. Reşit Galip Cad. No:62 G.O.P. Çankaya / Ankara

Russia	(+90) (212) 292 51 01 -02 - 03	Tomtom Mah. İstiklal Cad. 219/225A 34433 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Russian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 439 21 22	Karyağdı Sok. No.5 06692 Çankaya (PK. 35 Kavaklıdere) / Ankara
Senegal	(+90) (212) 241 73 72	Harbiye Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad. No:25734373 Şişli / İstanbul
Embassy of Senegal Ankara	(+90) (312) 466 30 86	İran Cad. 47/5 G.O.P. / Ankara
Seychelles	(+90) (212) 325 26 24	Yapi Kredi Plaza C Blok Kat 13 Levent / İstanbul
Serbia	(+90) (212) 213 76 86	Levent Mah. Geyikli Sok. No:1 34330 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Serbian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 426 02 36	Paris Cad. No. 47 P.K.28 06691 Kavaklıdere / Ankara
Slovakia	(+90) (212) 317 94 30 , 317 94 31	3. Levent Mah. Bambu Sok. No:6 34330 Beşiktaş / İstanbul
Slovakian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 467 50 75	Atatürk Bulvarı No. 245 06692 Kavaklıdere / Ankara
Slovenia	(+90) (216) 321 90 00, (216) 554 27 11	Büyükesat Mah. 06700 Çankaya / Ankara
Slovenian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 467 50 75	Atatürk Bulvarı No. 245 06692 Kavaklıdere / Ankara
Somalia	(+90) (212) 452 20 15	Çobançeşme Mah. Havaalanı Kavşağı Kalender Sok. No:8 Bahçelievler / İstanbul
Somalia Arabia Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 436 40 28	Reşit Galip Cad. No:100 G.O.P / Ankara
Sudan	(+90) (212) 281 7441 - 2	Menekşeli Sok. No: 16 1. Levent / İstanbul
Syria	(+90) (212) 232 71 10 , 232 67 21 , 225 48 41	Teşvikiye Mah. Maçka Cad. Ralli Apt. No:37 34367 Şişli / İstanbul
Syrian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 440 96 57 - 58 , 440 17 21 , 440 31 74 , 440 31 43	Sedat Simavi Sok. No:40 06550 Çankaya / Ankara
Saudi Arabia	(+90) (212) 281 91 40	Konaklar Mah. Çamlık Cad. Akasyalı Sok. No. 6 4. Levent / İstanbul
Saudi Arabia Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 468 55 40	Turan Emeksiz Sok. No:6 06700 Gaziosman Paşa / Ankara
Chile	(+90) (212) 272 57 90	Gayrettepe Mah. Bestekar Şevki Bey Sok. No:30 34349 Beşiktaş / İstanbul

Chilean Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 447 34 18	Reşit Galip Cad. Hirfanlı Sok. 14/1 06700 G.O.P./Ankara
Tajikistan	(+90) (212) 426 50 54	Yeşilköy Mah. Halkalı Cad. Şevketpaşa Konağı No:14 34149 Bakırköy / İstanbul
Tajikistan Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 491 16 07	Oran Mahallesi, Ferit Recai Ertuğrul Cd. No:20, 06450 Çankaya/Ankara
Thailand Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 467 34 09 - 467 30 59	Çankaya Cad. Kader Sok. No: 45/3-4 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
Thailand	(+90) (212) 347 34 57 - 58	Esentepe Mah. Mithat Ünlü Sok. No:16 34394 Şişli / İstanbul
Tunisia	(+90) (212) 259 80 00	Keskin Kalem Sok. No:31 Esentepe / Şişli / İstanbul
Tunisian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 491 96 35	Ferit Recai Ertuğrul Cad. No: 19 Diplomatik Site Oran / Ankara
Turkmenistan	(+90) (212) 662 02 21 - 23 , (312) 441 71 22 - 23 - 24	Yeşilköy Mah. Gazi Evronos Cad. No:13 34149 Bakırköy / İstanbul
Embassy of Turkmenistan Ankara	(+90) (312) 441 71 22	Koza Sok. No:28 Çankaya / Ankara
Ukraine	(+90) (212) 662 25 41, 663 26 55 , 663 26 73, 662 27 35 , 662 25 41	Şenlikköy Mah. Adakale Sok. No:13 34000 Bakırköy / İstanbul
Ukranian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 440 52 89	Sancak Mah. 512. Sok. No:17, 06550 Yıldız / Çankaya / Ankara
Oman	(+90) (212) 230 83 84	Cumhuriyet Cad. 157/4 Elmadağ (Harbiye Orduevi Karşısı) 34373
Omani Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 491 09 40	Besim Atalay Sok. No: 7 Oran / Ankara
Jordan	(+90) (212) 274 79 00	Büyükdere Cad. No. 155 / 3 Zincirlikuyu / Şişli / İstanbul
Jordanian Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 501 11 11	Mesnevi, Dede Korkut Sok. No:18 Çankaya / Ankara
Vatican		İnönü Mah. Papa Roncalli Sok. No:87 34373 Şişli / İstanbul
Vatican Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 495 35 14	Birlik Mah. 428. Cad. No.37 PK 33- 06552 Çankaya / Ankara
Vietnam	(+90) (212) 274 69 08	İtri Sok. No:3 /1 Balmumcu / Beşiktaş / İstanbul

Vietnamese Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 80 49	414. Sok. No:14 Birlik Mah. 06610 Çankaya / Ankara
Yemen	(+90) (212) 233 31 17	Harbiye Mah. Halaskargazi Cad. No:43 D:5 34373 Şişli / İstanbul
Yemen Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 446 26 37	Fethiye Sok. No: 2 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara
New Zealand	(+90) (212) 244 02 72	Şehit Muhtar Mah. İnönü Cad. No:48 34435 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
New Zealander Embassy	(+90) (312) 446 33 33	Kızılkulesi Sok. No: 11 06700 Gaziosmanpaşa / Ankara
Greece	(+90) (212) 393 82 90 - 94	Hüseyinağa Mah. Turnacıbaşı Sok. No:22 34435 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Greek Embassy Ankara	(+90) (312) 448 08 73, 448 22 49	Ziaur Rahman Cad. No: 9-11 06700 G.O.P. / Ankara

11. INSTITUTIONS

Ministry of Justice	Tel (0312) 417 77 70 Fax (0312) 419 33 70	Adalet Bakanlıđı, 06659 Kızılay/ Ankara
General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses	Tel 0312 204 10 00 Fax 0312 223 60 07	Emniyet Mahallesi, Mevlana Bulvarı No:36 HSK Binası Yenimahalle/ Ankara
TBMM Human Rights Examination Committee	Tel 0312 420 54 06 Fax 0312 420 24 92	Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi İnsan Haklarını İnceleme Komisyonu Bakanlıklar 06543 Ankara
TBMM Petition Committee	Fax 0312 420 53 65	Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Dilekçe Komisyonu Bakanlıklar 06543 Ankara
Human Rights and Equality Association of Turkey (TIHEK)	Tel: 0312 422 29 20 Fax: 0312 422 29 96	Yüksel Caddesi No:23, Kat 3, Yenişehir 06650 Ankara
Turkish Republic Ombudsman Institution (Ombudsman's office)	Tel: 0312 465 22 00 Fax: 0312 465 22 65	Kavaklıdere Mah. Nevzat Tandođan Caddesi No:4 Çankaya/Ankara
Prime Minister's Office Communications Center (BIMER)	Tel 150 Fax 0312 422 26 67	Turkish Republic Başbakanlık Halkla İlişkiler Daire Başkanlıđı Kızılay Ek Bina B.Blok P.K.:06640 Kızılay/ Ankara
Office Of The United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees	0312 409 70 00 Fax 0312 441 21 73	Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Dilekçe Komisyonu Bakanlıklar 06543 Ankara

12. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Civil Society in the Penal System Association

It is an association working for the human rights of the prisoners.

Tel/Fax: 0212 252 53 11 Address: Katip Mustafa Çelebi Mah. Bil-lurcu Sok. No:5/1 Beyoğlu /İstanbul

Network of Attorneys Working in the Field of Children

It is a structure consisted of the attorneys working in the field of children. Tel/Fax: 0312 431 15 30

The Association Of Women With Disabilities

It is an association that works for the rights of women with disabilities.

Tel: 0312 362 31 50 Address: Sanlı İş Merkezi Atatürk Bulvarı No 105/515 Kat 5 Kızılay Çankaya Ankara

Barrier-Free Access Association

It is an association that works in the field of human rights of people with disabilities. Tel: 0533 343 36 08

AMER (Association for Monitoring Equal Rights)

It is an association that works for human rights and preventing discrimination. Tel: 0 212 293 63 77 - 0 501 212 72 77

Address: Kamer Hatun Mh. Hamalbaşı Cd. No:22/9 Beyoğlu - İstanbul

The Human Rights Association (Headquarters)

It is an association that works for human rights. It has branches throughout Turkey and it has special committees for the prisons Tel: 0312 230 35 67-68-69 Fax: 0312 230 17 07 Address: Necatibey Cd.,

No: 82 / 11-12 (6. Kat) Demirtepe - Ankara

Women's Solidarity Foundation (KADAV)

It is an association that works for the human rights of women and refugee women. Tel/Fax: 0212 251 58 50 Address: Tomtom Mh. Yeni Çarşı Cd. Galatasaray Apt. No:26 D:8-9 K:4 Beyoğlu/İstanbul

Central Association for Legal Support to the Women

It is an internet platform that gives legal information for human rights of women and family law. <http://www.turkhukuksitesi.com/forum-display.php?f=78>

Kaos GL

It is an association that works in the field of LGBTI and LGBTI refugees. Tel: 0312 23003 58 Fax: 0312 230 62 77
Address: Tunus PTT, PK 12, Kavaklıdere-Ankara

Red Umbrella Sexual Health and Human Rights Association

It is an association that works in the fields of sexual health and human rights. Tel: 0312 419 29 91 Address: Kızılay, Konur 2 Sok. No:44 D:8, Çankaya/Ankara

The Association for Human Rights and Solidarity for the Oppressed (Mazlumder - Headquarters)

It is an association that works for human rights. It has branches throughout Turkey and it has special committees for the prisons.
Tel: +90 (0212) 526 2440 Fax: +90 (0212) 526 2441 Address: Molla Gürani Mh. Şehit Pilot Mahmut Nedim Sk. No: 5 Fatih / İstanbul

Purple Roof Women's Shelter Foundation

It is an association that conducts activities in the field of human rights of women. It provides shelter, psychological and legal support for the women who are exposed to violence.
Tel: (212) 292 52 31-32 Fax : (212) 292 52 33
Address: Katip Mustafa Çelebi Mah. Anadolu Sok. No:23 D:7-8 34433 Beyoğlu / İstanbul

Association For Solidarity With Refugees (Mülteci-Der)

It is an association that works in the field of human rights of refugees.
Tel: 0232 483 54 21 Address: Uğur Mahallesi 848 Sokak No:16 Konak İzmir

Center For Refugee Rights

It is an association that works in the field of human rights of refugees and gives legal support. Tel: +90 212 292 48 30 Fax: +90 212 292 48 33 Address: Dr. Refik Saydam Cad. Dilber Apt. No: 39 Daire: 11 Şişhane, Beyoğlu - İstanbul

ONAR

It is an association that works for supporting foreign women.
nardernek@gmail.com

The Foundation for the Handicapped

It is an association that works for human rights of the handicapped people. Tel: 0212 635 78 45 Fax :0212 635 45 14 Address: Balat Mah. Köprübaşı Hızır Çavuş Sok. No:26 P.K. 34087 Fatih/İstanbul

Pink Life LGBTT Solidarity Association

It is an association that works for the human rights of transgenders.
Tel: 0312 433 85 17 Fax: 0312 433 85 18

Positive Living Association

It is an association that works for the rights of HIV+ people and gives psychological and legal support to these people. Tel: 0 216 418 10 61 Fax: 0 216 541 98 23

Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (SGDD-ASAM)

It is an association that works in the field of human rights of refugees and gives legal support. It works with many branches throughout Turkey with different refugees. It has different units that support women, children and LGBTI. Tel: +90 312 427 55 83 Tel: +90 212 60 12 Tel: +90 212 60 13 Fax : +90 312 212 60 14 - 312 212 60 15 Address: Aşağı Dikmen Mah. Galip Erdem Cad. No:42 Çankaya/Ankara

Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (TIHV)

It is an association that works for human rights. It has branches throughout Turkey and it has special committees for the prisons. Tel: +90 (312) 310 66 36 Fax: +90 (312) 310 64 63 Address: Mithatpaşa Caddesi No: 49/11 6. Kat 06420 Kızılay/ Ankara

Social Rights and Research Association

It is an association that works for the rights of the people that are exposed to social, economic and psychological maltreatment and restriction, discrimination, exploitation and loss of rights like handicapped, patients with chronic or perpetual illnesses, elderly people, women, children etc. Tel: + 90 (212) 426 26 28

Turkish Medical Association

It is the center of professional chambers established in the provinces and having members of doctors. Address: GMK Bulvarı Şehit Daniş Tunalgil Sok. No: 2/17-23, 06570 Maltepe-Ankara

Turkish Bars Association

It is the centers of the professional chambers established in the provinces and having members of attorneys.

Tel: +90 312 292 59 00 - Fax : +90 312 286 31 00

Address: Oğuzlar Mahallesi Barış Manço Caddesi Av. Özdemir Özok Sokak No:8 06520 Balgat - Ankara

Turkey's Disabled Association

Address: Molla Gürani, Ördek Kasap Sk. No:4, Fatih/İstanbul

Amnesty International

It is an international association that works in the field of human rights.

Tel: 0212 361 62 17-18 Fax: 0212 361 62 19

Address: Hacımimi Mah. Kemeraltı Cad. Adahan No:31 Kat:2
PK:34425 Karaköy-Beyoğlu/İstanbul



MAHPUS
DANIřMA HATTI
0212 252 53 11

Civil Society in the Penal System (CISST) was founded in 2006 upon an urgent need for a rights-based civil society organization dealing specifically with the situation of prisons in Turkey. The ongoing debate on human rights violations within the penal system made it apparent that the full support of civil society is needed to address problems and to name necessary, effective reforms. CISST has been up to this task by bridging the efforts of state authorities and civil society in order to strengthen and improve prisoners' rights as well as the conditions of prisons. The main aim of CISST is to mobilise civil society to bring Turkey's prisons in line with international standards and human dignity, make them transparent as well as to strengthen their links with civil society.



CISST
CEZA İNFAZ SİSTEMİNDE SİVİL TOPLUM DERNEĐİ



TCPS
TÜRKİYE HAPİSHANE ÇALIřMALARI MERKEZİ

