



Quick Facts	
Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
Immigration detention capacity (2018)	16,116
International migrants (2019)	5,876,829
New asylum applications (2019)	56,417

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/turkey>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	Not Available	2019	Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2017
Number of apprehensions of non-citizens	58,647	2014	Estimated total immigration detention capacity	16,116	2018
	39,890	2013		8,276	2018
	47,510	2012		6,810	2016
	44,415	2011		1,740	2015
	32,667	2010		1,941	2012
	34,345	2009		2,176	2009
	65,737	2008		7,030	2009
	64,290	2007		900	2007
	51,983	2006			
	57,428	2005			
	94,514	2000			
	29,426	1998			
Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	18	2018	Criminal prison population	201,177	2017
	19	2016		176,268	2015
	14	2014		151,333	2014
Percentage of foreign prisoners	2.1	2015	Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	254	2017
				224	2015
				197	2014

Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	84,300,000	2020	International migrants	5,876,829	2019
	78,666,000	2015		2,964,900	2015
	74,600,000	2012		1,864,900	2013
International migrants as a percentage of the population	3.8	2015	Refugees	3,579,531	2019
	2.5	2013		3,681,685	2018
				3,480,348	2017
				2,869,379	2016
				1,838,848	2015
				2,503,549	2015
				609,938	2014

Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	36.04	2016	Total number of new asylum applications	56,417	2019
	20.48	2014		79,583	2016
	3.7	2012		87,820	2014
				17,557	2012
Stateless persons	117	2018			
	780	2016			
	780	2014			

DOMESTIC LAW				
LEGAL TRADITION				
Legal tradition	Name		Observation Date	
	Civil law			
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Yes	Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, adopted in 1982, as amended up to 2011, Article 19.	1982	1982
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Core pieces of national legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection adopted on 4 April 2013		2013	2013
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Additional legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Law No. 5683, amended in March 2011 by the Law Amending Certain Laws for the Purpose of Speeding of Judicial Procedures (No. 6217)		1950	2011
	Law on the Regulation of Emergency Provisions (No. 7070) - 7070 Olağanüstü Hal Kapsamında Bazı Düzenlemeler Yapılması Hakkında Kanun Hükmünde Kararnamenin Değiştirilerek Kabul Edilmesine Dair Kanun		2018	
	Law on Sojourn and Movement of Aliens (No. 5687)		1950	
	Law on Settlement (No. 2050) 1934			
	Passport Law (No.5682) of 15 July 1950		1950	
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Regulations, standards, guidelines	Name			Year Published
	Circular on Combating Illegal Migration (No. 2010/22)			2010
	Circular on Reception at Centres and Informing those staying at Centres (No. 64/67)			2010
	Circular on Refugees and Asylum Seekers (No. 2010/23			2010

GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION					
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name			Observation Date	
	Detention to prevent absconding			2016	
	Detention for unauthorised entry or stay			2016	
	Detention for unauthorised exit			2016	
	Detention for failing to respect a voluntary removal order			2016	
	Detention during the asylum process			2016	
	Detention to establish/verify identity and nationality			2016	
	Detention to prevent unauthorised entry at the border			2016	
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION					
Non-immigration-status-related grounds providing for administrative detention in immigration legislation.	Name			Observation Date	
	Detention on health-related grounds			2016	
	Detention on public order, threats or security grounds			2016	
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES					
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines		Incarceration		Observation Date
	Yes		No		2016
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES					
Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?	Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?			Observation Date	
	Yes			2014	
LENGTH OF DETENTION					
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days			Observation Date	
	365			2014	
LENGTH OF DETENTION					
Maximum length of detention for asylum-seekers	Number of Days			Observation Date	
	30			2015	
PROCEDURAL STANDARDS					
Provision of basic procedural standards	Name		In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Right to legal counsel		Yes		2015
	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention		Yes		2015
	Independent review of detention		Yes		2015
Information to detainees		Yes		2014	

NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)				
Types of non-custodial measures	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
		Designated regional residence	Yes	infrequently
VULNERABLE PERSONS				
Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Asylum seekers	Provided	Yes	2015
	Refugees	Not mentioned	Yes	2015
	Accompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2015
	Victims of trafficking	Prohibited	Yes	2015
	Unaccompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2012
EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN				
Re-entry ban	Name		Observation Date	
	Yes		2016	
COVID-19 UPDATES				
Latest Update	Update Status			Observation Date
	<p>The Turkish Parliament passed a law to allow tens of thousands of prisoners to be released to prevent the spread in overcrowded prisons. Those jailed on “terrorism” charges following the 2016 coup attempt will not be released, however. According to the law, persons can be temporarily released under judicial control until the end of May, and the Justice Ministry will be able to extend this twice, by a maximum of two months each time. Some would also be released permanently. (According to the CoE, Turkey has the second-largest prison population in Europe and the continent’s most over-crowded prison population as of January 2019.) According to reports in the Greek press, Turkey has allegedly been pushing Covid-infected migrants across the border into Greece. According to Ekathimerini.com (11 April), “Sources that cannot be named but are considered reliable believe that Turkey has a plan to push migrants infected with the coronavirus to cross into Greece and other parts of Europe in the midst of the virus pandemic. According to the sources, these migrants, many of whom were also at the Pazarkule, or Kastanies, border crossing, have been transported from migrant camps in the hinterland.”</p>			2020
<p>To-date, the GDP has been unable to find any reports indicating that authorities have taken measures within removal centres. Instead, domestic attention has been focused on the country’s prisons. On 17 March, nine human rights organisations and trade unions called on the state and prison authorities to take various steps to ensure the safety of inmates. The government is also reportedly working on a bill that aims to release 100,000 prisoners due to Covid-19. Sources indicate that repeat offenders, or those that have committed terrorist, drug, or sexual abuse crimes will not be released. On 16 March 2020, Turkish tribunals announced that hearings are postponed until further notice due to the spread of Covid-19. Also, visits to the country’s prison population have been suspended. Despite Turkey’s announcement in February that it would no longer stop migrants and refugees from reaching Europe, the government altered its approach in response to the virus, announcing that by 27 March 2020, refugees on the Turkey-Greece border would be temporarily settled in nine cities as a precaution against further spread of Covid-19.</p>			2020	

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year	
	OPCRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2015	
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2017	
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2011	
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2009	
	ICRMW, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	2004	
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	2003	
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2003	
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2003	
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2003	
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	2002	
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1995	
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1988	
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1985	
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1976	
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1968	
CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1962		
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	16/19		
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
International treaty reservations	Name	Reservation Year	Observation Date
	ICESCR Article 13	2003	2003
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year	
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	2006	
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2002	
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	1988	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date	
	3 / 8		
	3 / 8		

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	36. The Committee recommends that the State party take appropriate steps to improve the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. In particular, the State party should: [...]; (b) avoid the detention of migrants in an irregular situation and asylum seekers, except as a measure of last resort; (c) improve the conditions at removal centres; [...]	2016
	Committee on Migrant Workers	"§30. c) the ombudsperson institution has jurisdiction to intervene on all administrative decisions relating to migration, including arrest, detention, decisions on migration status and expulsion;" "§34. (c) provide civil society organizations with unhindered access to detention centres to enable them to support detained migrant workers and members of their families effectively." "§48. (a) ensure that administrative detention is used as a measure of last resort only and that non-custodial alternatives are promoted, in line with the committee's general comment no. 2 (2013) on the rights of migrant workers in an irregular situation and members of their families; (b) expeditiously and completely cease the detention of children on the basis of their or their parents' immigration status, and adopt alternatives to detention that allow children to remain with family members and/or guardians in non-custodial, community-based contexts while their immigration status is being resolved, consistent with their best interests, and with children's rights to liberty and family life; (c) ensure that a humanitarian as opposed to a security approach to migration continues to guide all the state party's policies and practices, including by prioritizing alternatives to, rather than increase in, detention." "§50. a) investigate effectively all cases of violence and other human rights abuses of detained migrants and provide on a regular basis mandatory human rights training for all law enforcement officials, with a view to preventing such violations; (b) ensure that all migrants and members of their families who are arrested are informed about the reasons for their arrest at the time of arrest and are promptly informed about their rights and the charges against them, in a language they understand; (c) ensure that migrants are detained only in facilities officially designated for that purpose; (d) ensure that all detention facilities provide adequate basic services, including food, health care, hygienic conditions and access to outdoor areas." "§52. (a) take the steps necessary to ensure that in administrative and judicial proceedings, including detention and expulsion proceedings, migrant workers and members of their families, particularly those in an irregular situation, are guaranteed due process on an equal basis with nationals of the state party before the courts and tribunals; (b) include in its follow-up and second periodic reports detailed disaggregated information on the number of migrant workers detained for immigration offences and the place, average duration and conditions of their detention, as well as information on the implementation of the rights of migrant workers in respect of due process and equality before the courts; (c) ensure that the minimum guarantees enshrined in the convention are assured with regard to administrative and judicial procedures against migrant workers and members of their families." "§84. (d) take measures to protect victims of trafficking from prosecution, detention or punishment for activities in which they were involved as a direct consequence of their situation as trafficked persons;"	2016
	Human Rights Committee	§ 15 "... take measures to protect victims of trafficking from prosecution, detention or punishment for activities they were involved in as a direct consequence of their situation as trafficked persons."	2012
	Committee against Torture	"§ 15 (a) Ensure access by independent monitoring bodies to "foreigners' guesthouses" and other places of detention and pursue, without delay, with the construction of new shelters that provide safe and healthy living conditions;[---] (d) Ensure effective access to the asylum procedure for apprehended foreigners kept in detention and introduce suspensive effect of deportation proceedings during consideration of asylum requests; (e) Ensure access of UNHCR personnel, in line with Ministry of Interior circular on asylum-seekers and refugees, to persons in detention who wish to apply for asylum, so as to ensure their right to do so; (f) Ensure access of lawyers to asylum-seekers and refugees in detention so as to ensure their right to challenge decisions concerning their asylum application or other aspect of their legal status before appropriate legal tribunals."	2011

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional legal instruments	Name	Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)	
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	2016	
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)	1954	
	ECHRP1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1954	
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment	1988	
	ECHRP7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	2016	
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse	2011	
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional treaty reservations	Name	Reservation Year	
	ECHRP1Article 2	1954	
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional judicial decisions on individual complaints	Name	Decision Details	Observation Date
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	GHORBANOV AND OTHERS v. TURKEY (Application no. 28127/09), European Court of Human Rights, 3 December 2013	2013
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	ATHARY v. TURKEY. 50372/09 . ECtHR. 11 December 2012	2012
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	DBOUBA v. TURKEY (Application no. 15916/09), ECtHR, 13 July 2010	2010
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	D.B. v. TURKEY (Application no. 33526/08), European Court of Human Rights, 13 July 2010	2010
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	Alipour and Hosseinzadjan v. Turkey (Appls.nos.6909/08, 12792/08, 28960/08), European Court of Human Rights, 13 July 2010	2010
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	Ahmadpour v. Turkey (Appl.no.12717/08), European Court of Human Rights, 15 June 2010	2010
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	Tehrani and Others v. Turkey (nos. 32940/08, 41626/08 and 43616/08), European Court of Human Rights, 13 April 2010	2010
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	Ranjbar and Others v. Turkey (no. 37040/07), European Court of Human Rights, 13 April 2010	2010
European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	Charahili v. Turkey (no. 46605/07), European Court of Human Rights, 13 April 2010	2010	

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	Detention of foreign nationals under aliens legislation - for as long as the detention facility for foreign nationals at the Ankara Police Headquarters remains in service, detained persons to be offered access to the open air for at least one hour every day (paragraph 40).	2013	2013
<p>Recommendations issued by regional human rights mechanisms</p>	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	<p>Detention centres for foreigners - police officers at the detention centres in Ağrı, Edirne-Tunça and Kırklareli to be reminded that all forms of ill-treatment of immigration detainees are not acceptable and will be punished accordingly (paragraph 41); - the Turkish authorities to take the necessary steps to prevent any “informal deportations” from occurring in the future (paragraph 43); - the Turkish authorities to prevent any repetition of the severe overcrowding which reportedly occurred at Van Detention Centre in August and September 2009 (paragraph 44); - steps to be taken to significantly reduce the official capacity of Istanbul-Kumkapı Detention Centre and to ensure that future occupancy levels are always kept within the limits of the new capacity (paragraph 45); - urgent steps to be taken to ensure that the detention centres at Ağrı, Kırklareli (unit for male adults), Konya and Van are kept in an acceptable state of repair and hygiene (paragraph 48); - the Turkish authorities to take steps at all the detention centres visited to ensure that foreign nationals are offered a greater number and broader range of activities (paragraph 49); - 66 - - the provision of food to immigration detainees to be reviewed in all the detention centres for foreigners, to ensure that it is adequate in terms of both quantity and quality (paragraph 51); - the necessary steps to be taken in all the detention centres for foreigners to: □ ensure that all newly-arrived detainees are promptly examined by a doctor or by a fully-qualified nurse reporting to a doctor; □ arrange for the daily presence of a person with a recognised nursing qualification, the length of time of that presence depending on the number of immigration detainees; a nurse should be present on a full-time basis at Istanbul-Kumkapı. Such nursing staff could in particular perform the initial medical screening of new arrivals, receive requests from foreign nationals to see a doctor, ensure the provision and distribution of prescribed medicines, keep the medical documentation (thus ensuring confidentiality of medical data) and supervise the general conditions of hygiene (paragraph 52); - steps to be taken in all detention centres for foreigners to ensure that police officers working in direct contact with immigration detainees receive appropriate initial and continuous training (including in interpersonal communication skills) (paragraph 59).</p> <p>Legal situation of immigration detainees - the Turkish authorities to take steps to ensure that all immigration detainees are able to have unrestricted and confidential access to a lawyer throughout their detention (paragraph 63)</p> <p>Holding facilities for foreign nationals in the transit zone of Istanbul International Airport - the Turkish authorities to take the necessary steps to ensure that foreign nationals held in the transit zone are allowed to contact and meet representatives of UNHCR (paragraph 67).</p>	2011	2011

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Greece	2002	2017
	Italy	2001	2017
	Romania	2004	2017
	Spain	2009	2017
	Georgia	2005	2017
	Russian Federation	2011	2017
	Ukraine	1998	2017
	Syria	2003	2017
	Kyrgyzstan	2009	2017
	Greece	2001	2017
	Belarus	2013	2017
	Montenegro	2013	2017
	Moldova	2014	2017
	Yemen	2013	2017
Pakistan	2011	2017	
EU	2014	2014	

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council	Name	Year of Visit	Observation Date
	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	2012	2016

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
Relevant recommendations by UN Special Procedures	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	<p>§ 94. Avoid detaining individuals for the sole purpose of their irregular migration status, and systematically explore non-custodial alternatives to detention. 95. Detention should be limited to those cases where there is a risk of absconding or when the person poses a threat to his/her own or public security, and its duration should be limited to the minimum time necessary in order to carry out removal proceedings. 96. Establish clear procedures to avoid the detention of migrants whose removal is unlikely, inter alia due to statelessness, lack of diplomatic presence in Turkey, or unwillingness of the countries of origin to receive their own nationals. 97. Refrain from detaining children and families with children, in conformity with the principle of the best interests of the child and family unity. 98. Facilitate, where possible, the voluntary return of migrants who are willing to return to their countries, as opposed to deportation proceedings, in accordance with international human rights law. 99. Ensure adequate access to all places where migrants are detained, including the transit zone at Istanbul Atatürk Airport, to lawyers, CSOs, UNHCR and other international organizations. 100. Establish a system of independent monitoring of all detention facilities, including by the National Preventive Mechanism, the National Human Rights Institution, civil society organizations and international organizations. 101. Develop regulations in line with international human rights standards concerning procedural safeguards and conditions of detention, and ensure that all migrants deprived of their liberty are able to promptly contact their family, consular services and a lawyer, which should be free of charge if necessary, to seek asylum if requested, and to promptly and effectively challenge their detention. 102. Ensure that all detained migrants have access to proper medical care, adequate food and hygienic conditions, and to an interpreter. 103. Improve the human rights training of police officers and other officials working in the area of migration, including the staff in detention facilities.</p>	2012	2012

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recommendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	No	2010	2017
	Yes	2015	

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

Governing structures

Federal or centralized governing system	Federal or centralized governing system	Observation Date
	Centralized system	2016

Governing structures

Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Observation Date
	Centralized immigration authority	2016

Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Custodial authority	Agency			Ministry		Ministry Typology		Observation Date							
	Provincial Directorates of Migration Management			Ministry of the Interior		Interior or Home Affairs		2015							
	Directorate General of Migration Management			Ministry of the Interior		Interior or Home Affairs		2015							
				Ministry of the Interior		Interior or Home Affairs		2014							
				Ministry of the Interior		Interior or Home Affairs		2011							
				Ministry of the Interior		Interior or Home Affairs		2009							
				Ministry of Interior		Interior or Home Affairs		2008							
				Ministry of the Interior		Interior or Home Affairs		2007							
				Ministry of the Interior		Interior or Home Affairs		2006							
				Ministry of the Interior		Interior or Home Affairs		2001							
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Apprehending authorities	Name			Agency		Ministry		Observation Date							
	Provincial Directorates of Migration Management			Immigration agency		Ministry of Interior (Home Affairs)		2015							
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Detention Facility Management	Entity Name				Entity Type				Observation Date						
	Provincial Directorates of Migration Management				Government-local				2015						
	Directorate General for Migration Management				Governmental				2014						
	Passport Police				Governmental				2014						
	Tracing and Control Police				Governmental				2009						
	Tracing and Control Police				Governmental				2008						
	Tracing and Control Police				Governmental				2006						
	Tracing and Control Police				Governmental				2001						
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Types of detention facilities used in practice	Immigration detention centre (Administrative)	Immigration field office (Administrative)	Transit centre (Administrative)	Reception centre (Administrative)	Offshore detention centre (Administrative)	Hospital (Administrative)	Border guard (Administrative)	Police station (Criminal)	National penitentiary (Criminal)	Local prison (Criminal)	Juvenile detention centre (Criminal)	Informal camp (Ad hoc)	Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc)	Surge facility (Ad hoc)	Observation Date
															2016
															2016
	Yes		Yes										Yes		2015
Yes		Yes					Yes							2014	
Detention monitoring institutions															
Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution				Institution Type				Observation Date						
	Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey - TÜRKİYE'NİN İNSAN HAKLARI VE EŞİTE KURUMU				National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)				2016						
	Human Rights Institution of Turkey (TIHK)				National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)				2014						
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture				International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)				2013						

Detention monitoring institutions		
Is the national human rights institution (NHRI) recognized as independent?	Is the NHRI recognized as independent by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions?	Observation Date
	No	2016
Detention monitoring institutions		
Does NHRI carry out visits?	Does NHRI carry out visits in practice?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018
	Yes	2014
Detention monitoring institutions		
Does national preventive mechanism (NPM) carry out visits?	Does NPM carry out visits in practice?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018
Detention monitoring institutions		
Do international and/or regional bodies (IRBs) visit immigration-related detention facilities?	Do international and/or regional bodies (IRB) regularly visit immigration-related detention facilities?	Observation Date
	Yes	2016
Detention monitoring institutions		
Do IRBs publicly report their findings from inspections?	Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspections?	Observation Date
	Yes	2015
Foreign sources of funding for detention operations		
Does the country receive external sources of funding?	Benefitted from non-state funding sources?	Observation Date
	Yes	2013
	Yes	2010
	Yes	2009
	Yes	2007
Foreign sources of funding for detention operations		
Description of foreign assistance	Description of non-state assistance	Observation Date
	Under a 2007 Twinning project titled "Support to Turkey's Capacity in Combating Illegal Migration and Establishment of Removal Centres for Illegal Migrants"—the EU agreed to provide €15,000,000 towards the establishment of at least two removal centres and development of standards for their management by 2012. This project aims to "provide a better capacity to cope with illegal migration" and create centres devoted to "the purpose of controlling the illegal migrants to be removed" that will serve as models for future facilities.	2016
	Supply, delivery, installation, putting into operation, inspection, testing, training, calibration and warranty services of refurbishing equipment and material of reception and removal centres in order to ensure their well functioning in line with the EU best practice and international standards. Including: furniture, home textile and upholstery, electrical appliances, security equipment, medical equipment, laundry equipment, kitchen equipment and IT equipment.	2013

More information about immigration detention in Turkey is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)