

CONTINUING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TÜRKİYE

Persistent Non-Implementation of European Court of Human Rights Judgments

Türkiye continues to account for a disproportionate share of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) docket. The figures below illustrate the sustained volume of applications and the high proportion of judgments finding at least one violation.

22,600

Pending applications
concerning Türkiye

End of June 2026; exactly
four in ten ECtHR cases [2]

40.0%

Of the Court's pending
caseload at 30 June 2026

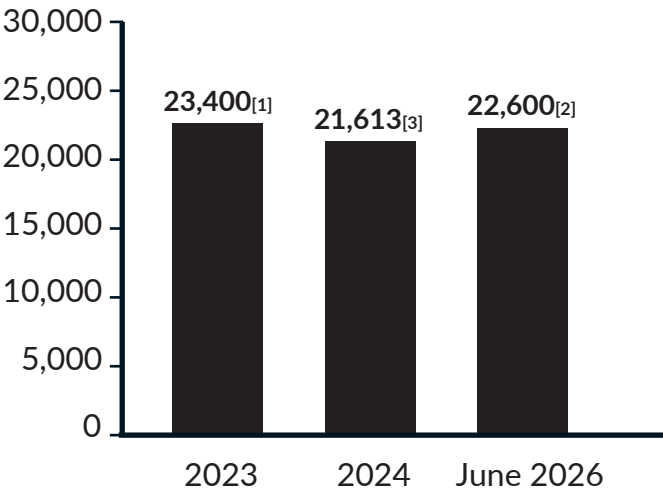
22,600 of 56,500
pending applications [2]

≈3.4x

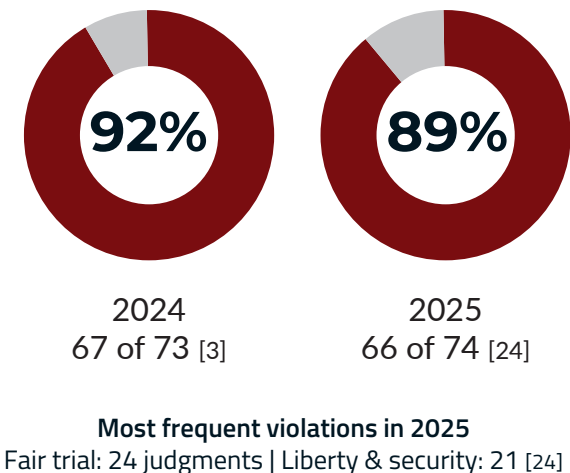
Russia's residual
pending docket

22,600 vs 6,650
in mid-2026 [2]

Pending ECtHR applications concerning Türkiye



Violation rate in judgments



Judgments do not secure rights unless they are fully and promptly implemented. Persistent delays or resistance in executing leading ECtHR judgments raise broader concerns about effective remedies, judicial independence and compliance with Strasbourg case law.

FROM INDIVIDUAL CASES TO STRUCTURAL RULE OF LAW CONCERNS

LEADING ECtHR CASES

KAVALA v. TÜRKİYE — 2019 / 2022

Articles 18 + 5. Grand Chamber infringement proceedings in 2022 confirmed failure to comply with the Article 46 obligation following continued non-release. [6] [7a]

DEMİRTAŞ (No. 2) — 2020

Articles 18 + 5. The Grand Chamber called for immediate release; execution remains under enhanced supervision by the Committee of Ministers. [8] [9]

ALPAY & ALTAN — 2018

Articles 5 + 10. The Court found violations concerning the post-coup detention of journalists and criticised delays in constitutional review. [10] [11]

YALÇINKAYA — 2023

Articles 7 + 6. The Grand Chamber identified systemic defects in ByLock-based terrorism convictions; thousands of similar applications followed. [12] [13] [14]

STRUCTURAL CONCERNS

- Use of criminal-law measures against journalists, lawyers, human-rights defenders and opposition politicians. [18] [20]
- Restrictions on liberty and proportionality concerns, including prolonged detention. [18] [20]
- Tensions between Constitutional Court rulings and ordinary-court practice that can delay or weaken effective remedies. [16] [23]

POINTS FOR DIALOGUE

- Full and timely execution of ECtHR judgments, including individual and general measures. [7a] [12]
- Structural reform to strengthen judicial independence and prosecutorial safeguards. [17] [18] [22]
- Transparent reporting on execution and measurable progress. [18] [19a]
- Space for independent civil society and bar associations to monitor fair-trial guarantees. [15]

References



See the accompanying reference list.
Ref. Nos. [1]–[24]

Prepared as an independent civil-society contribution to the OSCE 2026 Warsaw Human Dimension Conference 2026, where participating States review implementation of OSCE human dimension commitments.