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I. Main achievements

This chapter presents short summaries of a selection of the main reforms and achievements reported in final resolutions since the Convention system was amended in 1998 by Protocol No. 11, with a clear focus on recent reforms, referring however also to important earlier developments.

In view of the wealth of cases closed, the selection concentrates on those which have led to changes of legislation, government regulations, the adoption of new policies or general guidance from superior courts. As a rule, the overview does not cover information on measures providing individual redress to applicants.

The reforms are in principle presented in the order corresponding to the thematic domains used in the specialised database HUDOC-EXEC of the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

Many reforms address issues which appear to be on-going challenges in member states. The effects of reforms adopted at one point in time may thus need to be monitored and possibly revisited as conditions change.[1]

Definitions of the terms used in the context of the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments are available in the dedicated Glossary.

[1] The presentation is limited to the information provided at the time of the adoption of the final resolution. It is recalled in this context that the Committee of Ministers has issued Recommendation (2004)5 on the verification of the compatibility of draft laws, existing laws and administrative practice with standards laid down in the European Convention on Human Rights.

Precedence of international human rights treaties

With a view to improving the implementation of the ECHR, the Constitution was amended in 2004 giving international human rights conventions precedence over ordinary legislation.

United Communist Party (19392/92+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2007)100

In 2012, an individual right to complain to the Constitutional Court was introduced as an effective remedy for all violations of the ECHR.

Özbek (25327/04)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2013)254

Actions of security forces and effective investigations

The protection against the use of torture and other forms of ill-treatment has been gradually reinforced over time. The general prohibition of ill-treatment by civil servants was enshrined in the Constitution of 1982 and constitutes an offence under the Penal Code. The Code of Criminal Procedure (as revised in 1992) prohibited, in particular, ill-treatment as a method of interrogation specifying that evidence obtained as a result thereof is null and void regardless of the consent of the person concerned. Specific educational and training activities were periodically organised for members of the police to prevent the risk of ill-treatment during police custody.

Erdagöz (17128/90)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(96)17

The Code of Criminal Procedure of 2005 set out more elaborate standards for the protection against arbitrary police interventions, including search measures.

H.M. (34494/97)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2013)253

A law on compensation was adopted in 2004 and revised in 2005, providing for a simplified alternative to judicial proceedings to allow internally displaced persons to obtain directly from administrative commissions compensation for pecuniary damage resulting from terrorism and measures taken by the State against terrorism.

Doğan and Others (8803/02)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2008)60

A broad range of substantive legislative and institutional reforms, such as constant capacity-building measures and numerous training activities to improve the effectiveness of the investigations, the introduction of additional safeguards for persons in custody or detention were taken in the execution process. Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2016 ensured that investigations into allegations of certain offences, including torture, must be carried out as a priority, and that proceedings initiated against law enforcement officers for these offences shall be considered an urgent matter. The case-law of the Constitutional Court enhances the protection and the fight against impunity at domestic level. Continuing firm and clear high-level political messages reaffirm the authorities' commitment to combating torture and to taking continuous judicial reforms.

Batı and Others (33097/96)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)263

Risk of ill-treatment in case of expulsion

The 1999 Regulations on political asylum seekers established the authorities' obligation to assess the concrete threat of torture and other forms of ill-treatment on a case-to-case basis. Also, the deadline for requesting political asylum increased from five to ten days since one's entry into the territory.

Jabari and D. and others (40035/98+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)311

Protection against ill-treatment by individuals

Following the fatal stabbing of a pupil by a schoolmate outside a school in 2002, additional security measures for pupils were taken, including the installation of security gates and video systems. Furthermore, measures raising awareness about escalating peer violence among teenagers as well as relating to prevention and supervision of school premises were taken by the Ministry of Education.

Kayak (60444/08)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2016)302

Treatment of mentally ill prisoners

Broad range of capacity building measures were introduced to ensure timely placement and requisite treatment of mentally ill prisoners under adequate conditions. The number of psychiatric facilities, specialised institutions, and healthcare personnel in penitentiary establishments, including psychologists, has been significantly increased. Healthcare staff receive regular training to better support the mental-health and rehabilitation needs of inmates. In addition, a newly established e-doctor video examination system was developed to improve inmates' access to medical professionals, including for psychiatric evaluations.

Gömi (38704/11)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2025)396

Right to liberty and security

- Arrest and police custody

Legislation was enacted to reduce the maximum period a person could be held in police custody before appearing before a judge. Previously, detainees could be held for up to 15 days (or 30 days in areas under a state of emergency). In 1997, a new law reduced this maximum to seven days. Additionally, procedural safeguards were introduced to protect detainees' rights during custody.

Demir and Others (21380/93+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2002)107

In 2001, the Constitution was amended to limit the maximum length of police custody to four days before requiring that a detainee be presented before a judge, except in cases of derogation due to a state of emergency. Subsequently, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure concerning police custody were brought into conformity with the Constitution.

Sakık and Others (23878/94+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2002)110

The Code of Criminal Procedure enacted in 2005 established that detainees must be presented before a judge within 24 hours in ordinary cases, and within three days in exceptional circumstances. Furthermore, courts are required to issue decisions related to custody within a period of three days.

Ayaz and Others (11804/02+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2008)29

In 2005, special legal provisions for minors were introduced, together with the establishment of juvenile courts. These measures ensured that minors would be subject to distinct procedures and protections within the justice system.

Nart (20817/04)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2016)304

- The right to access to a lawyer

All detained persons are granted the right of access to a lawyer from the moment they are taken into police custody. Additional legislative amendments were made in 2016, providing that, by a court order, the right of access to a lawyer can be restricted during the first 24 hours of police custody in respect of an exhaustive list of crimes. Suspects cannot be interrogated while denied access to a lawyer during this period. The appointment of a lawyer was made obligatory in respect of minors or persons accused of an offence punishable by a maximum of at least five years' imprisonment.

Salduz (36391/02+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)219

- Judicial review

In 2013, the adversarial principle was established for judicial review hearings relating to pre-trial detention. The possibility of ordering detention in absentia, as well as extending detention on remand without the presence of the accused or their legal counsel, was abolished in 2005. Further measures were introduced in 2015 to reinforce protection against arbitrary detention.

Parlak (22459/04)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)90
Aksoy group (21987/93)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2019)51

- Compensation for unlawful detention

The right to effective compensation for unlawful arrest and detention was, in principle, granted after the constitutional amendments of 2001, codified in the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2005 and amended in 2013.

Sakık and Others (23878/94+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2002)110
Hamşioğlu (2036/04)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)123
Demirel (39324/98+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2016)332

Functioning of justice

- Fairness of proceedings and access to justice
  - *Criminal proceedings*

In the context of legislative reforms intended to enhance the fairness of judicial processes, martial law courts were abolished in 1993. Subsequently, the presence of a military judge on the bench compromised the independence and impartiality of the State Security Courts, which led to their abolition following a constitutional reform in 2004. The jurisdiction of these courts was transferred to the assize courts.

Çıraklar (19601/92)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(99)555
Incal (22678/93)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)356
Gencel (53431/99)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2013)256

The provision requiring the presence of active military officers on the military court bench was abolished by the Law on the Establishment and Procedure of Military Courts in 2010. In 2013, the jurisdiction of military disciplinary courts was restricted solely to disciplinary matters arising during times of war. Military courts were completely abolished in April 2017.

İbrahim Gürkan (10987/10)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2016)303
Bayrak (39429/98+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)22

Law No. 5395 on the Protection of Minors, effective from 15 July 2005, established principles and procedures to safeguard the rights and health of minors and provided for juvenile courts. Training projects between 2012 and 2014 supported its implementation. Article 101 §2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure requires detention decisions to be justified with legal and factual grounds; since 2012, these must also demonstrate strong suspicion, grounds, proportionality, and supporting evidence.

Selçuk (21768/02)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2010)115

The practice of imposing fines through "sentence orders" without trial, which had been declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court, was abolished in 2004.

Arslan (75836/01+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2010)64

The new Code of Criminal Procedure, enacted in 2005, significantly strengthened defence rights and introduced further improvements in subsequent years. It established the mandatory nature of oral hearings, thereby ensuring the parties' direct participation in judicial proceedings. The Code also requires that the Public Prosecutor's written opinions be formally communicated to the parties, enhancing transparency and facilitating effective preparation of the defence. Additionally, proceedings may only be closed in the absence of the defendant if an acquittal is being pronounced, thus upholding the defendant's right to be present throughout the process.

Göç (36590/97+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)307
Kızılyaprak (9844/02)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2009)108

In 2005, a new legislative framework governing the use of undercover investigators was introduced. Under this framework, undercover investigators must be appointed by a court decision and are subject to special supervision. The amendments

Burak Hun (17570/04+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)217

specifically prohibit inciting individuals to commit offenses, and stipulate that convictions cannot be based on evidence obtained illegally.

In 2011, the Audio/Visual Information System (SEGBIS) was introduced to enable the remote taking of statements from parties and witnesses by a public prosecutor, judge, or court outside the local or regional jurisdiction. This system facilitates the interrogation of witnesses, including anonymous witnesses, through online means.

Balta and Demir (48628/12)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)160

- *Civil proceedings*

A new framework for legal aid was introduced in Code of Civil Procedure 2011 and amended in 2013. Requests for legal aid are granted if the merits of the claim cannot be regarded as manifestly ill-founded *prima facie* and if the claimants are not able to partially or fully pay the costs and expenses of proceedings without carrying a significant financial burden. The amendment also introduced the possibility to appeal the decision.

Bakan (50939/99+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)37

➢ Remedies against excessive length of proceedings

The 2013 "Law on the Settlement of some Applications Lodged with the European Court of Human Rights by means of Compensation" introduced an effective domestic remedy by providing that applications relating to excessive length of proceedings or non-execution, delayed execution or partial execution of final judicial decisions and those pending before the European Court could be settled by payment of compensation. Under this law, a State Commission may award compensation within nine months, after an assessment of the complaint in the light of European Court's case-law. The Commission's decision may be appealed before the Ankara Regional Administrative Court and the appeal decision must be rendered within three months. The compensation awarded shall be paid by the Ministry of Finance within three months as from the date when the Regional Administrative Court's decision becomes final.

Ormancı and others group (24240/07) ***and Ümmühan Kaplan*** (43647/98)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)298

➢ Organisation of the judiciary

The High Military Administrative Court was abolished in 2017, following constitutional amendments. The cases before it were transferred to the Court of Cassation and the Council of State. Cases in which the High Military Administrative Court had first-instance jurisdiction were transferred to the competent civil courts of first instance. Cases that were previously within its jurisdiction fell under the jurisdiction of civil administrative tribunals. No member of the armed forces may sit in these tribunals.

Tanışma group (32219/05+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)422

Protection of private and family life

➢ Access to and custody of one's children

In order to improve effectiveness, family courts were created in 2003. The failure to abide by access or custody orders was defined as a criminal offence. Sanctions for non-compliance were increased shortly thereafter. The new framework provides that a social worker, a pedagogue, a psychologist or social officer shall be present during enforcement operations.

Hansen (36141/97)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2008)61

➢ Filiation / paternity actions

The 2001 Civil Code introduced provisions in paternity cases allowing courts to treat a defendant's refusal to consent to inquiry and examination as evidence against the defendant. The 2011 Code of Civil Procedure further empowered courts to order the defendant's examination by force. Additionally, under the new case-law of the Court of Cassation, domestic courts are obligated to determine paternity based on a thorough examination of all available evidence.

Ebru and Tayfun Engin Çolak (60176/00)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)189

- Gender identity

The prerequisite of being unable to procreate, formerly required under Article 40 of the Civil Code in order to be eligible for a gender conversion operation, was repealed by the Constitutional Court's decision of 29 November 2017.

Y.Y. (14793/08)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)395

Freedom of religion and conscience

In 2014, the Criminal Code provision imposing imprisonment for wearing religious headgear and garments in public areas was abrogated.

Ahmet Arslan and Others (41135/98)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2016)330

A secure legal framework regulating identity cards was established in 2016. The new cards feature an electronic chip, which may include information regarding a person's religious affiliation only with their express consent indicated on the ID application form. The information stored on these electronic chips is classified, and access by authorities is permitted solely by law and only to the extent strictly necessary for the fulfilment of their official duties.

Sinan Işık (21924/05)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)221

The Presidency of Alevi Bektashi Culture and Cemevis was established in 2022 to coordinate religious public services for the Alevi community. Its functions include employing Alevi leaders as civil servants, as well as the construction and maintenance of cemevis, the community's places of worship. In the same year, a legal framework was adopted enabling cemevis to benefit from subsidies for various expenses, including electricity.

İzzettin Doğan and Others (62649/10)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2024)124

Freedom of expression

In 2003, as part of a broad reform programme aimed at harmonising national law with ECHR standards on freedom of expression, several provisions of the Law against Terrorism and the Criminal Code—which had served as the legal basis for numerous criminal convictions and publication bans concerning periodicals—were abrogated.

Arslan (23462/94+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2006)79
Eytişim Basın Yayın Reklam Sanat Hizmetleri Ticaret Limited Şirketi (69763/01+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2009)151

The Criminal Code was amended in 2013 to restrict the conditions under which prosecution for incitement to immediate desertion or abstention from compulsory military service may be initiated. As a result of this amendment, mere criticism of military service no longer constitutes sufficient grounds for prosecution.

Ürper and Others (14526/07+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2014)130

Liability for incitement to immediate desertion from the armed forces or abstention from military service was restricted in the new Criminal Code, and the respective provision was further amended in 2013 to narrow the conditions for prosecution. These legislative changes led to a significant reduction in the number of prosecutions and convictions related to the offence. Additionally, the practice of domestic courts in applying the new offence is aligned with ECHR jurisprudence.

Ergin (No. 6) group (47533/99+)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2019)148

Freedom of association

To improve the political parties' legal status, 2001 constitutional amendments, followed by 2003 amendments to the law on political parties, ensured that a political party would not be sanctioned on the sole basis of its manifesto or without any evidence of clearly anti-democratic activity.

United Communist Party (19392/92)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2007)100

In 2004, the new Associations Law was enacted with a view to strengthening civil society and securing freedom of association: most of the restrictions of the right to found associations, including prohibiting political activities and insults of the State at stake in this case, were lifted. The automatic dissolution of associations following the criminal conviction of one of their members for having carried out activities or made statements against the association's aims was abolished by law in 2004.

IPSD and Others (35832/97)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)161

In 2010, civil servants were granted the right to form and join trade unions with the competence to engage in collective bargaining. Dismissal based on membership in a trade union is prohibited.

Demir and Baykara (34503/97)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2011)308

Protection of property rights

The provision of the Act on Expropriation granting compensation exclusively in cases of expropriation but not for occupation of land for public use was declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court in 2003.

İ.R.S. (26338/95)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2007)98

The possibility of default interest payment covering the difference in the value of the compensation for the expropriation on the date on which the court action had been brought and the value when compensation had actually been paid as a result of the combined effect of the length of proceedings and inflation was introduced by a 2013 amendment to the Expropriation Law. Subsequently, a new Compensation Commission was established to deal with applications concerning excessive length of proceedings, delayed or non-execution of judgments. In 2014, the competence of the Compensation Commission was subsequently extended to also examine complaints relating to, inter alia, loss of value in expropriation-related compensation due to inflation and length of proceedings.

Yetiş and Others (40349/05)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2018)223

Electoral rights

Following decisions by the Supreme Electoral Board between 2013 and 2015, certain prisoners (notably, those convicted for negligent offences, released on probation or conditional release or subject to suspended sentences) were allowed to vote in the general elections held in 2014 and 2015. In 2015, the Constitutional Court partially abrogated the Criminal Code on the prisoners' right to vote. By decisions rendered from 2015 to 2018, the Supreme Election Board accepted that voting rights be held also by prisoners on remand, persons convicted of offences committed involuntarily, conditionally released persons, persons whose prison sentences had been suspended and those who were released on probation. As a consequence, only persons convicted of intentional crimes are disenfranchised during the period they serve their prison sentences.

Söyler (29411/07)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2019)147

Protection against discrimination in education

In 2012, the Law on Higher Education was amended to provide that grades obtained at the university entrance exams are to be calculated in the same manner for students holding diplomas from vocational and ordinary high schools.

Altınay (37222/04)
Final Resolution CM/ResDH(2017)89

II. Main issues pending before the Committee of Ministers

This chapter presents the main issues pending in cases/groups of cases currently under the Committee of Ministers' supervision. The relevant supervision procedure is indicated for each case/group of cases.

Detailed information on the status of execution of these cases as well as on the Committee of Ministers' supervision process is available on the specialised database HUDOC-EXEC of the website of the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

Definitions of the terms used in the context of the supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments are available in the dedicated Glossary.

Detention for ulterior purpose

Unreasonable interpretation and application of the legal provisions by domestic authorities so as to render the applicants' deprivation of liberty unlawful and arbitrary in the absence of concrete evidence capable of providing objective justification for the suspicions, for an ulterior purpose, namely, silencing the applicant and dissuading other human rights defenders in the *Osman Kavala* case and stifling pluralism and limiting freedom of political debate in *Selahattin Demirtaş (No. 2)* group of cases.

Subsequent developments in the *Kavala* case: The Court's judgment on the *Osman Kavala* case became final on 11 May 2020. In the absence of progress on implementation of the individual measures, the Committee of Ministers referred the *Osman Kavala* case to the Court under Article 46§4. On 11 July 2022, the Grand Chamber found that Türkiye had failed to fulfil its obligation under Article 46 § 1, considering that the measures indicated by Türkiye did not permit it to conclude that the State Party had acted in "good faith", in a manner compatible with the "conclusions and spirit" of the *Kavala* judgment, or in a way that would make practical and effective the protection of the Convention rights which the Court found to have been violated in that judgment.

Osman Kavala (28749/18)

Judgment final on 11/05/2020

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

***Selahattin Demirtaş (No. 2)* group** (14305/17) (Grand Chamber)

Judgment final on 22/12/2020

Yüksekdağ Şenoğlu and Others (14332/17)

Judgment final on 03/04/2023

Selahattin Demirtaş (No 4) (13609.20)

Judgment final on 03/11/2025

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Detention and other issues

Unlawfulness of detention and the lack of a reasonable suspicion at the time of pre-trial detention, including extensive interpretation of the concept of discovery *in flagrante delicto*, negating the procedural safeguards which members of the judiciary were afforded in order to protect them from interference by the executive; lack of a speedy review on the applicant's pre-trial detention.

***Alparslan Altan* group** (12778/17)

Judgment final on 09/09/2019

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

***Akgün* group** (19699/18)
Judgment final on 22/11/2021

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Continued pre-trial detention, in the absence of sufficient and relevant reasons, imposed for peaceful statements, actions, or publication of written material in cases involving mainly journalists, human rights defenders, and politicians.

***Nedim Şener* group** (38270/11)

Judgment final on 08/10/2014

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Freedom of expression and information and safety of journalists

Unjustified and disproportionate interferences with the applicants' right to freedom of expression on account of criminal proceedings initiated under various articles of the Criminal Code or Anti-Terrorism Law for having expressed opinions that did not incite hatred or violence, and the consequent chilling effect on society as a whole.

Öner and Türk group (51962/12)

Judgment final on 30/06/2015

Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

Unforeseeable convictions of a participant in a funeral and a peaceful demonstration as result of an extensive interpretation of the term "membership" in an illegal armed organisation.

***Işıkırık* group** (41226/09)

Judgment final on 09/04/2018

Enhanced supervision

	Status of execution
Interferences with the right to freedom of expression on account of prosecutions/convictions for denigrating "the Turkish Nation, the State of the Turkish Republic or the Organs and Institutions of the State".	***Altuğ Taner Akçam* group** (27520/07) Judgment final on 25/01/2012 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Unjustified interferences with the applicants' right to freedom of expression on account of their criminal convictions for insulting public officials.	***Artun and Güvener* group** (75510/01) Judgment final on 26/09/2007 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Failure of the authorities to provide protection to a journalist faced with threats to life; ineffective investigations and lack of effective remedies right and the right to compensation.	***Dink*** (2668/07) Judgment final on 14/12/2010 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Freedom of assembly and association	
Prosecution of participants in and/or use of excessive force to disperse peaceful demonstrations; failure to carry out effective investigations into their allegations of ill-treatment or lack of an effective remedy in this respect.	***Oya Ataman* group** (74552/01+) Judgment final on 05/03/2007 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Irreversible aggravated life sentence	
Absence of review mechanism in Turkish legislation governing the execution of aggravated life sentences that would allow the review of a life sentence after a certain minimum term in order to verify whether legitimate grounds still justified the continuation of the applicant's imprisonment.	***Gurban* group** (4947/04) Judgment final on 15/03/2016 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Domestic violence	
Failure of authorities to react sufficiently to complaints/warnings of domestic violence and **inadequate investigations** into resulting killings/ill-treatment; inadequate legal framework and judicial passivity.	***Opuz* group** (33401/02) Judgment final on 09/09/2009 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Functioning of justice	
Violation of the principle of no punishment without law on account of the applicant's conviction for membership in an armed terrorist organisation without establishing the offence's constituent material and mental elements in an individualised manner.	***Yüksel Yalçınkaya* group** (15669/20) Judgment final on 26/09/2023 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Failure of the national authorities to comply with numerous administrative court decisions, annulling various permits required for the operation of a gold mine, three thermal power plants and a starch factory on grounds of risk to public health and environment.	***Genç and Demirgan* group** (34327/06) Judgment final on 10/10/2017 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Failure of the national courts to conduct an in-depth, thorough examination of the applicant's arguments and to give reasons for the dismissal of his objections; lack of specification by the employer of the nature of the applicant's activities used as evidence of his links with an illegal structure and a lack of any actual charges explicitly put forward during the domestic proceedings.	***Pişkin* group** (33399/18) Judgment final on 19/04/2021 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**

Lack of access to a court, resulting in judges' inability to have recourse to judicial review of an allegedly unjustified non-consensual transfer decision to a lower ranking judicial district.	***Bilgen*** (1571/07) **group** Judgment final on 09/06/2021 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Failure of the domestic courts to provide adequate and relevant reasons for their decisions.	***Deryan*** **group** (41721/04) Judgment final on 21/10/2015 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	
Lack of appropriate options to opt out of compulsory religious education, without pupils' parents being obliged to disclose their religious or philosophical convictions.	***Mansur Yalçın and Others*** (21163/11) Judgment final on 16/02/2015 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Action of security forces	
Ineffectiveness of investigations in relation to the **prior *administrative authorisation requirement*** to commence investigations (*i.e.*, inability of the complainant and the victims to participate in the proceedings, shortcomings in the Council of State's judicial review on the decisions of administrative bodies, lack of independence of the investigating bodies); and the atmosphere of impunity created in the subsequent criminal proceedings due to the *suspension of the pronouncement of convictions*.	***Elvan*** (64937/19) Judgment final on 26/06/2023 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution** ***Hasan Köse*** (15014/11) Judgment final on 06/05/2019 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Unjustified or/and excessive use of force by security forces during military and police operations; Failure to prepare and supervise operations or to take all the necessary safety measures to reduce any risk to life. Ineffectiveness of investigations and/or serious shortcomings of ensuing criminal proceedings brought against members of security forces.	***Erdoğan and Others*** **group** (19807/92+) Judgment final on 13/09/2006 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
Interstate and related cases	
Interstate case - Violations linked with the situation in the northern part of Cyprus: Lack of effective investigations into the fate of the Greek Cypriot missing after the military intervention in northern Cyprus in 1974, the lack of respect for the homes and properties of displaced persons and problems relating to the living conditions of Greek Cypriots in the Karpas region of the northern part of Cyprus. *Significant progress:* Reforms adopted have ensured that **civilians can no longer be subjected to the jurisdiction of military courts** and the supervision of this issue has been closed (CM/ResDH(2005)44). In view of measures adopted the CM has also been able to close a number of aspects of the violations relating to the **living conditions of Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus,** notably as regards secondary schools, censorship of textbooks and freedom of religion (CM/ResDH(2007)25), as well as peaceful enjoyment of property and effective domestic remedies in this respect (CM/ResDH(2020)185).	***Cyprus v. Turkey*** (25781/94) Judgment GC (merits) final on 10/05/2001 Judgment GC (just satisfaction) final on 12.05/2014 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**
As regards in particular missing Greek Cypriots: lack of effective investigations into the fate of nine Greek Cypriots who disappeared during the Turkish military operations in Cyprus in 1974.	***Varnava*** **group** (16064/90) Judgment final on 18/09/2009 Enhanced supervision **Status of execution**

As regards in particular property rights of displaced Greek Cypriots: continuous denial of access to property in the northern part of Cyprus and consequent loss of control thereof and, in some cases, also violation of the applicants' right to respect for their homes.

***Xenides-Arestis* group**
(46347/99)
Judgments final on 22/03/2006 and on 23/05/2007 (art 41)
Enhanced supervision
Status of execution

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The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 46 member states, including all members of the European Union. The Committee of Ministers is the Council of Europe's decision-making body, composed by the foreign ministers of all 46 member states. It is a forum where national approaches to European problems and challenges are discussed, in order to find collective responses. The Committee of Ministers participates in the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights through the supervision of the execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE