SHRINKING CIVIL SOCIETY SPACE

Submission to the OHCHR

October 2017

JOURNALISTS AND WRITERS FOUNDATION
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JOURNALISTS AND WRITERS FOUNDATION
Written submission from the Journalists and Writers Foundation
to the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,
pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 32/31 on civil society space

1. Supportive legal framework and effective access to justice: A robust legal framework that is compliant with international standards as well as a strong national human rights protection system that safeguards public freedoms and ensures effective access to justice (i.e. rules/regs to carry out work)

Until 2004 the activity of the CSOs faced a high number of restrictions and limitations in Turkey. The 1982 Constitution and related laws reflected an antidemocratic perception in which individual freedoms were viewed as a threat to the continuity of the state. The legal framework therefore reflected the view that civil society was a potential threat and “should be kept in order”.

As a result of the above perception, the closure of political parties, trade unions, foundations and associations had become a routine phenomenon and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) had repeatedly found Turkey in breach of the European Convention (ECHR) when dealing with these cases. Legal reforms however became a necessity during the start of the accession process to the European Union in the early 2000s. The Associations Law¹ (Law No. 5253), adopted on November 4, 2004, lifted some of the existing limitations on civil society and was viewed positively by both civil society and the European Union. In addition, in 2008, Turkey adopted a Foundations Law (Law No. 5737), which further improved the legal environment, despite its several deficiencies.

Even before the attempted coup of July 15, 2016, the legal framework contained numerous incompatibilities with international standards and further legal reform and improvements was deemed necessary. The associations and foundations were facing a myriad of limitations and restrictions in their activity, including as regards advocacy, international contacts, resources and the freedom of assembly.

In March 2016, the government (president Erdoğan) also proposed redefining Turkish anti-terrorism laws to include the activities of academics, journalists and NGO advocates, a move that threatened to permanently criminalize freedom of expression, freedom of association and academic freedom for literally anyone critical of the government.²

In the aftermath of the July 15, 2016 attempted coup, the decision of the Parliament of July 20, 2016 approving the declaration of the state of emergency, enabled the government to enact emergency decree laws.³

Article 121 § 3 of the Turkish Constitution on decree laws provides: “[The emergency] decree laws

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² The Journalists and Writers Foundation, Assault on Education in Turkey and Abroad, p. 58.
³ This term is also translated from Turkish as “decrees having the force of law”.
shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall be submitted to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on the same day for approval; the time limit and procedure for their approval by the Assembly shall be indicated in the Internal Regulation”. These decree laws have to be discussed in the committees and in the plenary sessions of the Grand National Assembly with priority and urgency.  

Decree laws not submitted to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on the day of their publication shall cease to have effect on that day and decree laws rejected by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey shall cease to have effect on the day of publication of the decision in the Official Gazette. The amended provisions of the decree laws which are approved as amended shall enter into force on the day of their publication in the Official Gazette.

Pursuant to Article 121 § 2 of the Constitution, the scope of the Government’s emergency powers is defined in the Law on the State of Emergency of 1983 (the 1983 Law). Articles 9 and 11 of the 1983 Law describe measures to be taken when the state of emergency is declared in accordance with Article 3 (1) (b). These articles specifically cover situations similar to the July 15, 2016 attempted coup.

Articles 9 and 11 of the 1983 law contain a catalogue, a closed list of measures, which may be taken by the Government in situations such as the attempted coup of July 2016. In particular, the 1983 Law does not provide for permanent dissolution of legal entities; Article 11(o) only provides for the “suspension of the activities of associations for periods not exceeding three months, after considering each individual case.”

Article 121 § 2 of the Constitution refers to the 1983 law, which defines the limits of the Government’s emergency powers and all the measures taken beyond the scope of the Constitution and the 1983 law - including on the permanent dissolution/closure of associations and foundations should be therefore considered constitutionally unlawful and invalid.

2. Conducive public and political environment: A political environment conducive to civil society work (e.g. leadership, society demonstrates they value CS contributions)

Civil society in Turkey has been long affected by a number of destabilizing pressures, including renewed tensions over the Kurdish conflict, instability spilling over from neighboring Syria, a series of terrorist attacks by ISIL, the increasing flow of refugees, political deadlocks, an economic decline and most devastating, a coup attempt aftermath. The political instability has paved way for a state of constant readiness to curb basic freedoms, including the freedoms of association, assembly and expression, allegedly for the sake of the preserving “national security” or “public order”.

In recent years, the authorities in Turkey have established a disturbing track-record of suppressing dissent and gradually restricting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including obstructing by various means the work of human rights defenders, restricting the environment in which they operate and often targeting them directly.

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4 See Article 90 § 1 of the Rules of procedure of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey: “Bills of empowering acts and decrees having the force of law shall be debated in line with the rules set in the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure regarding the debate of laws, but immediately and before all other bills in the committees and the Plenary.”
Grass-root associations, human rights NGOs, students, journalists, academics and human rights lawyers have often become subject to attacks, reprisals, surveillance, arbitrary restrictions on movement, online defamation campaigns, confiscation of equipment, illegal detentions and interrogations, suspensions and forced resignations from positions.

Investigating, gathering information, reporting or speaking out against human rights violations - in particular criticizing the government’s actions or violations, carries with it certainly, the risk of being labeled “terrorist”, “traitor” or a “pro-coup” individual or organization.

The enactment and enforcement of decrees under the state of emergency declared on July 20, 2016 have further curtailed the legitimate exercise and enjoyment of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and have been used to increasingly harass and obstruct the work of human rights defenders.

Leading human rights and other NGOs and foundations are among 1,125 (one thousand one hundred twenty-five) registered associations/NGOs and 560 (five hundred sixty) foundations permanently closed through a series of (unlawful) government decrees since the July 15, 2016 attempted coup. In the post-coup crackdown 19 trade unions have also been closed, while Turkish or foreign human rights defenders, including representatives and activists of Amnesty International, have been detained or jailed.

Three news agencies, 16 television stations, 23 radio stations, 25 newspapers, 15 magazines, as well as 29 publishing houses and marketing companies have been closed within the scope of the Hizmet/Gülen movement investigations. Their property, assets, and rights were transferred to the Treasury. Arrest warrants are issued for more than 240 journalists who worked in these institutions. Thousands of journalists were laid off.

Another disturbing aspect of the crackdown on civil society organizations is the hate speech president Erdoğan and his associates constantly use against many civil society organizations, based on the political needs of a particular time; including at one time or another civil society groups, such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and others. Those organizations perceived by the president/government as being critical of him or his policies have had their share of insults, including increasingly being labeled as 'terrorist organizations'.

In suppressing human rights and liberties the government has not hesitated to crack down on any form of dissent, including from INGOs. In June-July 2017 human rights activists from Amnesty International and other INGOs were arrested and investigated on charges for membership of an 'armed terrorist organization'. Among those detained and arrested are the Chair and Director of Amnesty International in Turkey; the first time in the history of Amnesty International has a director and chair

5 An illustrative list of NGOs focused on advocacy for the rights of the child and providing services to children is attached herewith.
from a single country both behind bars.8

In the beginning of 2017 foreign aid agencies providing humanitarian aid and services, mainly to the Syrian refugees were indiscriminately targeted by the government. This was part of a wider crackdown on international organizations delivering aid to Syrians in southern Turkey and across the border in northern Syria. Over the past year, Turkish authorities have grown increasingly suspicious of foreign nongovernmental organizations operating on their soil and have begun enforcing long-ignored regulations.

According to an internal “read-out” by the U.N.’s Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, (OCHA) leaked to the press in March 2017, Turkey’s interior ministry “was planning on canceling all existing INGO registrations and asking INGOs to resubmit registration requests following new rules and regulations within three months.”

The leaked OCHA read-out warned that the Turkish government was likely to use this process as a “way to choose which organizations they want to keep in country.” Some of the most respected organizations on the international aid scene were among those agencies inspected, prompting mounting fears among aid workers that they are being targeted, including the International Rescue Committee, CARE International, Counterpart and Global Communities and International Medical Corps and Integrity. Following the visits many Syrian western and other humanitarian workers working for different aid agencies were forced to leave the country, several after spending time in custody.

In early March [2017], the Turkish government ordered Mercy Corps to immediately shut down its operations, ending a program that provided regular assistance both to hundreds of thousands of refugees and to civilians besieged inside Syria. Many smaller aid groups were also shut down, and many received indications their required annual registration may not be renewed. According to humanitarian agencies, “Turkey’s INGO crackdown is a new stress test for humanitarianism.”

Many INGOs had to consider downsizing or withdrawing operations from Turkey. Such an exodus has severely disrupted the aid flow into northern Syria, not least because international NGOs fund numerous local aid groups that provide vital humanitarian support. In more concrete human terms, though, it means the future of the international relief response in Syria is in question.

Kimse Yok Mu, the largest charity in Turkey with operations in many countries was shut down by government in the aftermath of the July 15 attempted coup. Many of its offices were vandalized by pro-government individuals, while hundreds of its activists were thereafter detained and imprisoned. It was the cry, “Kimse Yok Mu?”-meaning “Is Anybody There?”-which kicked off a series of relief and aid activities presently carried out worldwide. That scream was coming under the wreckages of the earthquake on August 17, 1999 in Turkey. Those entrapped under the wreckages and who came to rescue were shouting to each other: “Is anybody there?” Rushing to the earthquake zone, Samanyolu TV team and volunteers wouldn’t quit their charity activities even after recovery. Neither calls nor answers from helping hands wouldn’t stop as demands for aid were coming

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from across the country, which ultimately led to the broadcast of the TV program “Kimse Yok Mu.” The television program was aimed at getting the audience empathize the plight of unfortunate, needy, and hopeless people." The TV program was soon to attract an ever-growing mass of audience. Having received countless on air phone calls by philanthropists to donate, the campaign went beyond a TV program. In a move to function as a bridge between philanthropists and the needy, an organization of aid network based on the TV program was founded in 2002. Kimse Yok Mu Foundation used to function as the corporate body of aid and relief activities for the Hizmet movement, taking relief to millions of people across Turkey and the world. Its consultative status with the United Nations the organization obtained in 2012 was withdrawn in 2017, following an aggressive campaign by the Turkish government.

3. Access to information (e.g. CS has info it needs to participate)

In June 2016, the UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution expressing “deep concern [also] by measures aiming to or that intentionally prevent or disrupt access to or dissemination of information online, in violation of international human rights law.”

Not only CSOs have no access to information. Contrary to the spirit of the above resolution, the Turkish government also regularly blocks tens of thousands of websites; blogs, news sites, civil society organizations and websites of opposition parties. According to Turkey Blocks “Internet restrictions are increasingly being used in Turkey to suppress media coverage of political incidents, a form of censorship deployed at short notice to prevent civil unrest. Analysts note that social media throttling has been implemented frequently following national emergencies like terror attacks to censor media coverage and permit the authorities a degree of control over narrative.”

Authorities have made it very clear they consider social media as a menace. Back in 2013, during a rally, then-prime minister Erdoğan stated that “There is now a scourge that is called Twitter.” He continued by stating that “To me, social media is the worst menace to society!” He has called Facebook “immoral,” YouTube “a devouring force,” and has promised to “eradicate” Twitter.

4. Participation in policy development, planning and decision-making: Avenues for participation by civil society in decision-making processes (e.g. seat at the decision-making table)

In terms of the strategies and policies for civil society-Government partnerships, the situation has not improved in Turkey in recent years. An overreaching national strategic document creating mechanisms for CSO-Government cooperation is still not in place, despite the fact that it has been deemed necessary, even in normal conditions.

On December 10, 2015 the 64th government’s Action Plan outlined a set of comprehensive measures to

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10 Turkey Blocks monitors “wide-scale internet slowdown and shutdown incidents” in the country. It has received the Index on Censorship – a London-based publishing organization for freedom of expression – Freedom of Expression Award earlier this month in recognition of its contribution to monitoring online censorship and digital transparency.
be taken including enhancement of the civil society environment.\textsuperscript{13}

After the Turkish Prime Minister, Ahmet Davutoğlu, announced his resignation in May 2016 and stepped down as the head of ruling party, Binali Yıldırım, Turkey's former Minister of Transportation, was appointed as the country's new prime minister. Yıldırım's new cabinet did not endorse the 64\textsuperscript{th} government’s Action Plan.

Fundamental rights and freedoms, including freedom of association in Turkey have been severely curtailed under the emergency rule into force for an entire year. In October 2017, the state of emergency was further extended for 3 more months, until January 2018. The Turkish government has ignored repeated calls by, inter alia, states, regional and international organizations, as well as domestic and international civil society organizations to end the state of emergency.

5. Long-term support and resources for civil society organizations (resources, capacity/skills building)

N/A

Para. 89, regional and international entities should:

(a) Ensure safe premises for civil society and provide advice in cases of threats, intimidation or reprisals

Over the last year by the Turkish government has increasingly resorted to the arbitrary deprivation of citizenship, denial of important consular services and cancellation of passports, as a means to punish dissent and retaliate against human rights defenders, teachers, academics and journalists in the country and exile.

Most alarming, the Turkish government has also carried out illegal abduction operations abroad. The notorious Turkey’s National Intelligence Organization (MİT) has established an “Office for Human Abduction and Executions” - In Turkish “İnsan Kaçırma ve İnfaz Bürosu”. The Office is allegedly vested with the authority to conduct 'operations' abroad, with the objective of abducting or murdering mainly Hizmet/Gulen sympathizers living and working in foreign countries. The Office's “field of activity” will initially be Pakistan, the Sudan, Morocco, Azerbaijan and Iraq.

Among other countries recently [early hours of September 27, 2017] the above Bureau conducted an illegal operation in Lahore, Pakistan, in cooperation with Pakistani services, abducting Mr. Mesut Kacmaz (Director of the Rumi Forum, the local branch of an INGO) and his family members; Mrs. Meral Kacmaz, Ms. Huda Nur Kacmaz and Ms. Fatma Huma Kacmaz. On October 14, 2017, Mr. Mesut Kaçmaz, Mrs. Meral Kaçmaz, Ms. Huda Nur Kaçmaz and Ms. Fatma Huma Kaçmaz, forcibly and blindfolded, boarded an unmarked private jet in a flight from Islamabad to İstanbul, Turkey.

\textsuperscript{13} See for example: \url{https://www.dailysabah.com/politics/2016/01/20/64th-turkish-government-fulfilling-election-promises-makes-headway-in-reforms}. 

During the flight, they were subject to humiliation, aggressive pressure and intimidation from about fifteen Turkish law enforcement officials present in the plane. At arrival, blindfolded they were taken to a police station in Bakirkoy, Istanbul and later to a hospital there. They spent the night at a detention room. One of maternal grandfather’s friends took the teenage girls from the police station, while Mr. Mesut Kaçmaz and Mrs. Meral Kaçmaz are held incommunicado. Their whereabouts are still unknown at the time of writing of this contribution.

The government and pro-government media outlets continue to harass and intimidate CSO dissident representatives in exile, including in Europe and the Americas. They have also spread videos and photos of human rights defenders in exile, threatening illegal abduction and forcible return to Turkey.

(b) Throughout their activities and processes, provide for the effective participation of civil society, in conformity with international standards of non-discrimination, the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly and the right to participate in public affairs

Exploiting procedural flaws in the rules and misusing its membership at the relevant UN bodies, the Turkish government extended its massive crackdown on civil society organizations accredited to the United Nations, namely the Journalists and Writers Foundation (JWF), the Confederation of Businessmen and Industrialists of Turkey (TUSKON) and Kimse Yok Mu (KYM), all of them pursuing important programs and platforms for the empowerment of women, including at the United Nations.

The withdrawal of JWF’s status clearly violates Article 56 of ECOSOC Resolution¹⁴ 1996/31, which affirms that the NGO concerned “shall be given written reasons for that decision and shall have an opportunity to present its response for appropriate consideration by the Committee.” JWF was neither informed in writing about this arbitrary action, nor was it given a platform to defend its twenty-three years of dedication to peace and the protection of human rights. JWF believes that any political approach to granting or withdrawing consultative status will harm the fairness and credibility of the Committee on NGOs as well as ECOSOC in general.¹⁵

On September 25, 2017, the NGO Relations Unit of the Department of Public Information at the United Nations withdrew the UN DPI legal status of the JWF based on Turkey’s pressure on the UN bodies after the post-coup crackdown on civil society in Turkey. The UNDPI NGO Relations Unit made an evaluation in this matter without any consultation or feedback from the JWF, which was registered as a non-profit organization in the United States as of November 26, 2014. The DPI/NGO Relations clearly disclosed the application process, responsibilities, association, and disassociation of an NGO at its website. The information explained the merits of the status by “raising public awareness, in particular at the grass roots level, about key issues on the UN agenda including the priorities of the UN Secretary-General and in line with the UN Charter.”¹⁶ Closure of JWF’s office in Istanbul neither proves Turkey’s arguments of non-existence/no legal personalities, nor withdrawal of status by the merits, responsibilities, association or disassociation disclosed above by the UNDPI/NGO Relations.

¹⁶ https://outreach.un.org/ngorelations/content/application
Gender mainstreaming of the UN Development Agenda 2030 and projects that are contributing to the socio-economic development of women are among the priority areas of the JWF. Women’s Platform of the JWF has been actively attending the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) sessions in New York since 2012 by organizing side-events in partnership with the Member States, UN bodies and other civil society organizations from tens of different countries all over the world. The JWF has also been organizing the Istanbul Summit; an international, non-governmental, multi-sector forum, that aims to gather primarily women leaders and stakeholders from every quarter of the international community with a new topic each year. It aims to provide a setting for networking and experience sharing among stakeholders around the world to exchange ideas and seek ways of cooperation to address contemporary global challenges in a gender sensitive manner.

(c) Expand the transparency, through such means as webcasting, of public meetings, including, for example, meetings of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council;

(d) Mainstream regular monitoring, review and public reporting on civic space issues and challenges across all entities.

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**Children & Youth NGOs Closed Down by the Decree Law # 667**

In Turkey’s post-coup crackdown after July 15, 2016, the Turkish government closed down 1,284 private schools, 15 foundation universities, 800 private dorms, 54 private hospitals, 195 media outlets, 19 trade unions, 560 foundations, and 1,125 associations. In terms of Children and Youth NGOs, a total of 150 NGOs that served youth and children were also closed down by the Decree Law #667, including 102 associations, 36 private dorms for students, 11 foundations, 1 federation. The list of these NGOs are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>ID Number</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name of the Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1120</td>
<td>34-169-047</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Ustun Potansiyelli Cocuklar icin Enderun Liderlik Akademisi Dernegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>73-001-172</td>
<td>Sirkak</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Cizre Egitim Kultur Genclik ve Spor Dernegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>02-005-034</td>
<td>Adiyaman</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Sema Egitim Kultur, Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Dernegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>01-024-057</td>
<td>Adana</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Altin Cocuk Egitim Kultur ve Dayanisma Dernegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>03-012-197</td>
<td>Afyonkarhisar</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Zafer Koleji Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>03-016-057</td>
<td>Afyonkarhisar</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Afsyonkarahisar Vizyon Genelkik Dernegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1115</td>
<td>34-128-135</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Uluslararasi Turkce Dernegi</td>
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<tr>
<td>1105</td>
<td>49-004-062</td>
<td>Mus</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Mus Alparslan Genclik Spor Egitim ve Dayanisma Dernegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>06-059-179</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Turkiye Egitim ve Sevgi Dernegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>06-067-125</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Guc Kosullardaki Bireyleri Destekleme Dernegi</td>
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<td>242</td>
<td>06-068-087</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Turkiye Gonullu Egitimciler Dernegi</td>
</tr>
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<td>1092</td>
<td>41-028-165</td>
<td>Kocaeli</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Kandira Genclik Egitim ve Kultur Dernegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1090</td>
<td>41-028-047</td>
<td>Kocaeli</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Kum Saati Fikir Sanat Genclik Spor ve Kultur Klubu Dernegi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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1089 41-028-004 Kocaeli Association Iklal Egitim Genclik ve Kultur Klubu Derneği
260 06-097-144 Ankara Association Mutlu Cocuklar Derneği
263 06-101-022 Ankara Association Geleneksel Cocuk Oyunlari Derneği
264 06-101-132 Ankara Association Yedi Renk Yedi Iklim Egitim ve Kultur Derneği
1075 35-061-115 Izmir Association Sirus Egitim Kultur Sanat Genclik Spor Derneği
1073 35-059-091 Izmir Association Ekinoks Genclik Derneği
1072 35-058-161 Izmir Association Dunya Genclik Merkezi Derneği
1064 35-034-150 Izmir Association Yetim ve Kimsesiz Sokak Cocuklarinini Egitim ve Koruma Derneği
1052 34-155-156 Istanbul Association Seyda Egitim Genclik Spor ve Kultur Klubu Derneği
294 07-023-149 Antalya Association Halme Egitim Kultur Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Derneği
1050 34-196-149 Istanbul Association Suveyda Subyan ve Kimsesiz Cocuklari Egitim ve Yetistirme Derneği
1044 31-016-041 Hatay Association Ilkbahar Egitim Derneği
301 07-030-185 Antalya Association Kepez Izcilik Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Derneği
1043 30-002-133 Hakkari Association Yagmur Egitim Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Derneği
302 07-031-079 Antalya Association Atilim Egitim Kultur Sanat Genclik Spor Kulubu Derneği
1042 27-013-126 Gaziantep Association Yetim Oksuz Cocuklar Derneği
1041 27-013-002 Gaziantep Association Mutlu Yarindril Egitim Kultur Genclik ve Spor Derneği
1039 25-012-127 Erzurum Association Erzurum Gen Umitler Derneği
1010 06-108-069 Ankara Association Sema Egitim Kultur, Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Derneği
312 09-014-120 Aydin Association Muzaffer Ancin Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Derneği
983 81-008-077 Duzce Association Nokta Egitim Genclik Kulubu Derneği
981 81-005-155 Duzce Association Duzce Egitim Gonulluleri Derneği
980 80-005-095 Osmaniye Association Fatih Egitim Kultur ve Genclik Derneği
322 09-018-153 Aydin Association Aydin Hale Egitim Kultur ve Yardimlasma Derneği
324 09-019-024 Aydin Association Karizma Akademi Genclik Kultur ve Spor Derneği
974 80-004-074 Osmaniye Association Osmaniye Ufuk Egitim Gonulluleri Derneği
326 09-019-067 Aydin Association Genc Efeler Egitim Kultur Sanat Spor Kulubu Derneği
330 10-020-191 Balikesir Association Edremit Egitim Gonulluleri Derneği
972 80-003-085 Osmaniye Association Gulderen Egitim Gonulluleri Derneği
971 79-001-102 Kilis Association Egitim ve Sosyal Etkinlikler Derneği
331 10-020-191 Balikesir Association Genclik Sosyal Gelsism Dereğeri
335 10-021-186 Balikesir association Gonen Egitim Gonulluleri Derneği
958 72-004-087 Balikesir Association Ozel Irfan Izcilik Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dereğeri
336 10-022-082 Balikesir Association Firat Koleji Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dereğeri
338 10-022-131 Balikesir Association Merve Egitim Kultur Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Dereğeri
948 69-002-089 Bayburt Association Bayburtlu Gencler Dereğeri
941 67-023-100 Zonguldak Association Potizif Genclik Dereğeri
938 67-021-091 Zonguldak Association Ozel Zonguldak Fatih Koleji Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dereğeri
348 10-026-028 Balikesir Association Edremit Genclik Egitim ve Spor Dereğeri
932 66-010-042 Yozgat Association Umut Egitimi Destekleme ve Sosyal Yardimlasma Dereğeri
352 12-002-106 Bingol Association Dinamizm Genclik ve Spor Dereğeri
368 14-013-133 Bolu Association Doruk Akademi Genclik Kulubu Dereğeri
917 64-006-135 Usak Association Genc Usak Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dereğeri
915 63-010-091 Sanliurfa Association Tomurcuk Egitim ve Kultur Genclik Dereğeri
897 62-002-181 Tunceli Association Cemisgezek Egitim Genclik ve Inavosyon Dereğeri
373 15-007-055 Burdur Association Aksiyon Egitim Kultur Sanat Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dereğeri
895 62-002-121 Tunceli Association Munzur Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dereğeri
862 54-019-115 Sakarya Association Basaran Genclik Derneği
378 16-031-096 Bursa Association Bursagaz Egitim Gonulluleri Derneği
383 16-038-085 Bursa Association Yesil Bursa Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Derneği
391 16-042-089 Bursa Association Lale Egitim ve Genclik Derneği
839 47-006-077 Mardin Association Mardin Genclik Egitim ve Kultur Derneği
827 47-005-124 Mardin Association Mazidagi Genclik Kultur ve Yardimlasma Derneği
799 45-023-190 Manisa Association Yenigenc Genclik Derneği
798 45-023-051 Manisa Association Manisa Genclik Spor Klubu Derneği
790 45-006-037 Manisa Association Orta ve Yuksek Tahsil Genelgine Yardim Derneği
788 45-001-113 Manisa Association Manisa Morris Sinasi Milletlerarası Cocuk Sagligi Derneği
782 44-012-045 Malatya Association Yeni Nesiller Spor Derneği
777 44-011-010 Malatya Association Risk Altindaki Cocuklarimizi Kultur ve Sanatla Gelistirme Derneği
759 42-039-154 Konya Association Konya Cocuk Evleri Egitim Kultur ve Yardimlasma Derneği
740 42-031-035 Konya Association Gun Isigi Derneği
737 42-030-195 Konya Association Gaye Egitim Gonulluleri Derneği
719 37-009-050 Kastamonu Association Kastamonu Yildirim Genclik ve Spor Klubu Derneği
707 35-058-016 Izmir Association Piranta Egitim Kultur ve Genclik Derneği
692 35-044-178 Izmir Association Izmir Genc Umitler Spor Klubu Derneği
392 16-042-185 Bursa Association Gulneva Genclik Merkezi Derneği
668 34-189-183 Istanbul Association Mehtap Genc Akademi Dernegi
394 16-043-044 Bursa Association Bursa Altinel Genclik Kulubu Derneği
666 34-197-185 Istanbul Association Medeniyet Genlik ve Sanat Derneği
395 16-043-095 Bursa Association Interaktif Genclik Merkezi Derneği
630 34-199-190 Istanbul Association Istanbul Sogut Genclik ve Spor Derneği
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628 34-207-036 Istanbul Association Istanbul Levent Genclik ve Spor Derneği
399 17-013-096 Canakkale Association Dunya Egitim Gonulluleri Derneği
417 20-019-020 Denizli Association Acipayam Egitim Gonulluleri Derneği
419 20-019-051 Denizli Association Umit Egitim Kultur Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Derneği
420 20-019-158 Denizli Association Pusula Egitim Kultur Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Derneği
450 21-010-175 Diyarkbahir Association Guneydogu Kultur ve Genclik Dernegi
460 24-005-062 Erzincan Association Ozel Otlukbeli Egitim Kurumlari Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
504 28-009-167 Giresun Association Giresun Kultur Genclik Spor Saglik ve Egitim Dernegi
522 31-016-141 Hatay Association Erzin Egitim Gonulleri Dernegi
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533 31-019-196 Hatay Association Guneyler Ogretmenler Genclik Spor Kulubu Dernegi
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571 34-185-022 Istanbul Association Bogazici Genclik Spor ve Izcilik Kulubu Dernegi
590 34-196-188 Istanbul Association Feza Genclik Dernegi
604 34-207-034 Istanbul Association Guvercintengepe Genclik Dernegi
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