

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

1 <https://www.microfinancegateway.org/sites/default/files/mfg-en-paper-republic-of-turkey-associations-law-nov-2004.pdf>.

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.⁴

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.

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 foundations⁵ 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.⁶ Arrest warrants are issued for more than 240 journalists who worked in these institutions. Thousands of journalists were laid off.⁷

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.

6 "Kapatılan televizyonlar ve gazeteler belli oldu!" [TVs and papers to be closed announced!], Hürriyet, 28 July 2016, <http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/3-ajans-16-tv-45-gazete-23-radyo-kapatildi-40172869>.

7 "Jailed and wanted journalists in Turkey – Updated List," SCF- Stockholm Center for Freedom, 9 July 2017, <http://stockholmcf.org/updated-list/>.

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

⁸ <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/07/absurd-terrorism-investigation-launched-into-amnesty-internationals-turkey-director-and-nine-others/>.

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 resolution⁹ 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 Blocks¹⁰ “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 throttling¹¹ 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 stated¹² 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

9 <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/G16/131/89/PDF/G1613189.pdf?OpenElement>.

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.

11 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandwidth_throttling.

12 <https://www.voanews.com/a/turkey-moves-to-block-internet-access-/3662886.html>.

be taken including enhancement of the civil society environment.¹³

After the Turkish Prime Minister, Ahmet Davutoğlu, announced his resignation in May 2016 and stepped down as the head of ruling party, Binali Yildirim, Turkey's former Minister of Transportation, was appointed as the country's new prime minister. Yildirim's new cabinet did not endorse the 64th 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/Gülen 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.

¹³ See for example: <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.

14 <http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/res/1996/eres1996-31.htm>

15 <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/ecosoc6805.doc.htm>

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.

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:

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

Number	ID Number	City	Type	Name of the Institution
1120	34-169-047	Istanbul	Association	Ustun Potansiyelli Cocuklar icin Enderun Liderlik Akademisi Dernegi
123	73-001-172	Sirnak	Association	Cizre Egitim Kultur Genclik ve Spor Dernegi
217	02-005-034	Adiyaman	Association	Sema Egitim Kultur, Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Dernegi
210	01-024-057	Adana	Association	Altin Cocuk Egitim Kultur ve Dayanisma Dernegi
223	03-012-197	Afyonkarahisar	Association	Zafer Koleji Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
230	03-016-057	Afyonkarahisar	Association	Afyonkarahisar Vizyon Genclik Dernegi
1115	34-128-135	Istanbul	Association	Uluslararası Turkce Dernegi
1105	49-004-062	Mus	Association	Mus Alparslan Genclik Spor Egitim ve Dayanisma Dernegi
238	06-059-179	Ankara	Association	Turkiye Egitim ve Sevgi Dernegi
241	06-067-125	Ankara	Association	Guc Kosullardaki Bireyleri Destekleme Dernegi
242	06-068-087	Ankara	Association	Turkiye Gonullu Egitimciler Dernegi
1092	41-028-165	Kocaeli	Association	Kandra Genclik Egitim ve Kultur Dernegi
1090	41-028-047	Kocaeli	Association	Kum Saati Fikir Sanat Genclik Spor ve Kultur Klubu Dernegi

1089	41-028-004	Kocaeli	Association	Ikbal Egitim Genclik ve Kultur Klubu Dernegi
260	06-097-144	Ankara	Association	Mutlu Cocuklar Dernegi
263	06-101-022	Ankara	Association	Geleneksel Cocuk Oyunlari Dernegi
264	06-101-132	Ankara	Association	Yedi Renk Yedi Iklim Egitim ve Kultur Dernegi
1075	35-061-115	Izmir	Association	Sirus Egitim Kultur Sanat Genclik Spor Dernegi
1073	35-059-091	Izmir	Association	Ekinoks Genclik Dernegi
1072	35-058-161	Izmir	Association	Dunya Genclik Merkezi Dernegi
1064	35-034-150	Izmir	Association	Yetim ve Kimsesiz Sokak Cocuklarini Egitim ve Koruma Dernegi
1052	34-155-156	Istanbul	Association	Seyda Egitim Genclik Spor ve Kultur Klubu Dernegi
294	07-023-149	Antalya	Association	Halme Egitim Kultur Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Dernegi
1050	34-196-149	Istanbul	Association	Suveyda Subyan ve Kimsesiz Cocuklari Egitim ve Yetistirme Dernegi
1044	31-016-041	Hatay	Association	Ilkbahar Egitim Dernegi
301	07-030-185	Antalya	Association	Kepez Izcilik Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
1043	30-002-133	Hakkari	Association	Yagmur Egitim Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Dernegi
302	07-031-079	Antalya	Association	Atilim Egitim Kultur Sanat Genclik Spor Kulubu Dernegi
1042	27-013-126	Gaziantep	Association	Yetim Oksuz Cocuklar Dernegi
1041	27-013-002	Gaziantep	Association	Mutlu Yarinlar Egitim Kultur Genclik ve Spor Dernegi
1039	25-012-127	Erzurum	Association	Erzurum Genc Umitler Dernegi
1010	06-108-069	Ankara	Association	Sema Egitim Kultur, Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Dernegi
312	09-014-120	Aydin	Association	Muzaffer Ancin Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
983	81-008-077	Duzce	Association	Nokta Egitim Genclik Kulubu Dernegi
981	81-005-155	Duzce	Association	Duzce Egitim Gonulluleri Dernegi
980	80-005-095	Osmaniye	Association	Fatih Egitim Kultur ve Genclik Dernegi
322	09-018-153	Aydin	Association	Aydin Hale Egitim Kultur ve Yardimlasma Dernegi
324	09-019-024	Aydin	Association	Karizma Akademi Genclik Kultur ve Spor Dernegi
974	80-004-074	Osmaniye	Association	Osmaniye Ufuk Egitim Gonulluleri Dernegi
326	09-019-067	Aydin	Association	Genc Efeler Egitim Kultur Sanat Spor Kulubu Dernegi
330	10-020-191	Balikesir	Association	Edremit Egitim Gonulluleri Dernegi
972	80-003-085	Osmaniye	Association	Gulderen Egitim Gonulluleri Dernegi
971	79-001-102	Kilis	Association	Egitim ve Sosyal Etkinlikler Dernegi
331	10-020-191	Balikesir	Association	Genclik Sosyal Gelisim Dernegi
335	10-021-186	Balikesir	association	Gonen Egitim Gonulluleri Dernegi
958	72-004-087	Balikesir	Association	Ozel Irfan Izcilik Genclik ve Spor Klubu Dernegi
336	10-022-082	Balikesir	Association	Firat Koleji Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
338	10-022-131	Balikesir	Association	Merve Egitim Kultur Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Dernegi
948	69-002-089	Bayburt	Association	Bayburtlu Gencler Dernegi
941	67-023-100	Zonguldak	Association	Potizif Genclik Dernegi
938	67-021-091	Zonguldak	Association	Ozel Zonguldak Fatih Koleji Genclik ve Spor Klubu Dernegi
348	10-026-028	Balikesir	Association	Edremit Genclik Egitim ve Spor Dernegi
932	66-010-042	Yozgat	Association	Umut Egitimi Destekleme ve Sosyal Yardimlasma Dernegi
352	12-002-106	Bingol	Association	Dinamizm Genclik ve Spor Dernegi
368	14-013-133	Bolu	Association	Doruk Akademi Genclik Kulubu Dernegi
917	64-006-135	Usak	Association	Genc Usak Genclik ve Spor Klubu Dernegi
915	63-010-091	Sanliurfa	Association	Tomurcuk Egitim ve Kultur Genclik Dernegi
897	62-002-181	Tunceli	Association	Cemisgezcek Egitim Genclik ve Inavosyon Dernegi
373	15-007-055	Burdur	Association	Aksiyon Egitim Kultur Sanat Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
895	62-002-121	Tunceli	Association	Munzur Genclik ve Spor Klubu Dernegi

862	54-019-115	Sakarya	Association	Basaran Genclik Dernegi
378	16-031-096	Bursa	Association	Bursagaz Egitim Gonulluleri Dernegi
383	16-038-085	Bursa	Association	Yesil Bursa Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
391	16-042-089	Bursa	Association	Lale Egitim ve Genclik Dernegi
839	47-006-077	Mardin	Association	Mardin Genclik Egitim ve Kultur Dernegi
827	47-005-124	Mardin	Association	Mazidagi Genclik Kultur ve Yardimlasma Dernegi
799	45-023-190	Manisa	Association	Yenigenc Genclik Dernegi
798	45-023-051	Manisa	Association	Manisa Genclik Spor Kulubu Dernegi
790	45-006-037	Manisa	Association	Orta ve Yuksek Tahsil Gencligine Yardim Dernegi
788	45-001-113	Manisa	Association	Manisa Morris Sinasi Milletlerarasi Cocuk Sagligi Dernegi
782	44-012-045	Malatya	Association	Yeni Nesiller Spor Dernegi
777	44-011-010	Malatya	Association	Risk Altindaki Cocuklarimizi Kultur ve Sanatla Gelistirme Dernegi
759	42-039-154	Konya	Association	Konya Cocuk Evleri Egitim Kultur ve Yardimlasma Dernegi
740	42-031-035	Konya	Association	Gun Isigi Dernegi
737	42-030-195	Konya	Association	Gaye Egitim Gonulluleri Dernegi
719	37-009-050	Kastamonu	Association	Kastamonu Yildirim Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
707	35-058-016	Izmir	Association	Pirlanta Egitim Kultur ve Genclik Dernegi
692	35-044-178	Izmir	Association	Izmir Genc Umitler Spor Kulubu Dernegi
392	16-042-185	Bursa	Association	Gulneva Genclik Merkezi Dernegi
668	34-189-183	Istanbul	Association	Mehtap Genc Akademi Dernegi
394	16-043-044	Bursa	Association	Bursa Altinel Genclik Kulubu Dernegi
666	34-197-185	Istanbul	Association	Medeniyet Genclik ve Sanat Dernegi
395	16-043-095	Bursa	Association	Interaktif Genclik Merkezi Dernegi
630	34-199-190	Istanbul	Association	Istanbul Sogut Genclik ve Spor Dernegi
629	34-199-050	Istanbul	Association	Istanbul Sefakoy Genclik Dernegi
628	34-207-036	Istanbul	Association	Istanbul Levent Genclik ve Spor Dernegi
399	17-013-096	Canakkale	Association	Dunya Egitim Gonulluleri Dernegi
417	20-019-020	Denizli	Association	Acipayam Egitim Gonulluleri Dernegi
419	20-019-051	Denizli	Association	Umit Egitim Kultur Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
420	20--019-158	Denizli	Association	Pusula Egitim Kultur Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
450	21-010-175	Diyarbakir	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 Gonulluleri Dernegi
523	31-017-038	Hatay	Association	Erisik Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
527	31-018-053	Hatay	Association	Doruk Izcilik Genclik ve Spor Kulubu Dernegi
533	31-019-196	Hatay	Association	Guneyler Ogretmenler Genclik Spor Kulubu Dernegi
539	33-020-038	Mersin	Association	Bahar Egitim Gonulluleri ve Yardimlasma Dernegi
597	34-184-123	Istanbul	Association	Genc Istanbul Genclik Spor ve Kultur Kulubu Dernegi
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	Guvercintgepe Genclik Dernegi
1	-	Kayseri	Dormitory	Ozel Kilicaslan Egitim Vakfi Keykubat Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
2	-	Kayseri	Dormitory	Ozel Mimarisanan Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
6	-	Malatya	Dormitory	Ozel Huseyin Gunes Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
7	-	Malatya	Dormitory	Ozel Gulseren Ziya Akcadag Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
11	-	Erzurum	Dormitory	Ozel Feza Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu

14	-	Erzurum	Dormitory	Ozel Ramizefendi Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
19	-	Kayseri	Dormitory	Ozel Samanyolu Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
20	-	Kayseri	Dormitory	Ozel Naci Baydemir Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
21	-	Sakarya	Dormitory	Ozel Derya Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
22	-	Sakarya	Dormitory	Ozel Erimez Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
23	-	Erzurum	Dormitory	Ozel Celal Efendi Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
24	-	Kayseri	Dormitory	Ozel Feride ve Hacı Osman Ucdan Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
30	-	Mardin	Dormitory	Ozel Halil Cevizli Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
31	-	Erzurum	Dormitory	Ozel Tomurcuk Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
33	-	Kayseri	Dormitory	Ozel Seyh Turhasan Veli Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
45	-	Mardin	Dormitory	Ozel Besse Dogru Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
46	-	Kayseri	Dormitory	Ozel Seyyide ve Omer Kantarcioglu Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
53	-	Samsun	Dormitory	Ozel Sirinoglu Itina Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
54	-	Erzurum	Dormitory	Ozel Refia Hanim Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
58	-	Ankara	Dormitory	Ozel Mumin Durmaz Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
60	-	Ankara	Dormitory	Ozel Hacı Ismail Catak Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
61	-	Ankara	Dormitory	Ozel Said Yavas Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
62	-	Ankara	Dormitory	Ozel Zerafet Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
63	-	Ankara	Dormitory	Ozel Ayse Dede Incesu Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
64	-	Ankara	Dormitory	Ozel Kamile Kupeli Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
65	-	Ankara	Dormitory	Ozel Yunus Aydogan Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
66	-	Ankara	Dormitory	Ozel Caglayan Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
75	-	Erzurum	Dormitory	Ozel Hacı Ilyas Derbazlar Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
76	-	Erzurum	Dormitory	Ozel Kamer Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
86	-	Ankara	Dormitory	Ozel Necdet Gokalp Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
88	-	Ordu	Dormitory	Ozel Nesve Orta Ogretim Kiz Ogrenci Yurdu
92	-	Sakarya	Dormitory	Ozel Baran Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
95	-	Erzurum	Dormitory	Ozel Hınıs Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
100	-	Sinop	Dormitory	Ozel Ali Albayraktar Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
101	-	Sinop	Dormitory	Ozel Ceylan Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
107	-	Ordu	Dormitory	Ozel Safak Orta Ogretim Erkek Ogrenci Yurdu
272	06-110-133	Ankara	Federation	Iyilik Sevgi ve Egitim Federasyonu
2	399	Adiyaman	Foundation	Afyon Ili imamhatip okulu ve Diyanet Tesisleri Vakfi
3	768	Mersin	Foundation	Akdeniz Orta ve Yuksek Egitim Vakfi
4	676	Izmir	Foundation	Akyaka Orta Ve Yuksek Egitim Vakfi
5	171	Izmir	Foundation	Akyazili Orta Ve yuksek Egitim Vakfi
6	4075	Antalya	Foundation	Alaaddin Keykubat Egitim ve Kultur Vakfi
7	2231	Amasya	Foundation	Amasya Kilcarslan Egitim Vakfi
8	5013	Ankara	Foundation	Ankara Hamiyet ve Irfan Vakfi
19	477	Konya	Foundation	Buyukkoyuncu Hizmet Vakfi
10	441	Antalya	Foundation	Antalya Rasanet Genclik Vakfi
28	948	Elazig	Foundation	Elazig Balakgazi Orta ve Yuksek Egitim Vakfi
67	5603	Istanbul	Foundation	Okyanus Egitim Vakfi