



**PERMANENT MISSION OF TURKEY
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
GENEVA**

2014/62441669-BMCO DT/6710585

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and with reference to the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on discrimination against women in law and in practice, Ms. Frances Raday's letter dated 1 May 2014, has to honour to transmit the questionnaire on non-discrimination and equality in family and cultural life, which is filled out by the Turkish Ministry of Family and Social Policies.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 3 October 2014

Encl: As stated

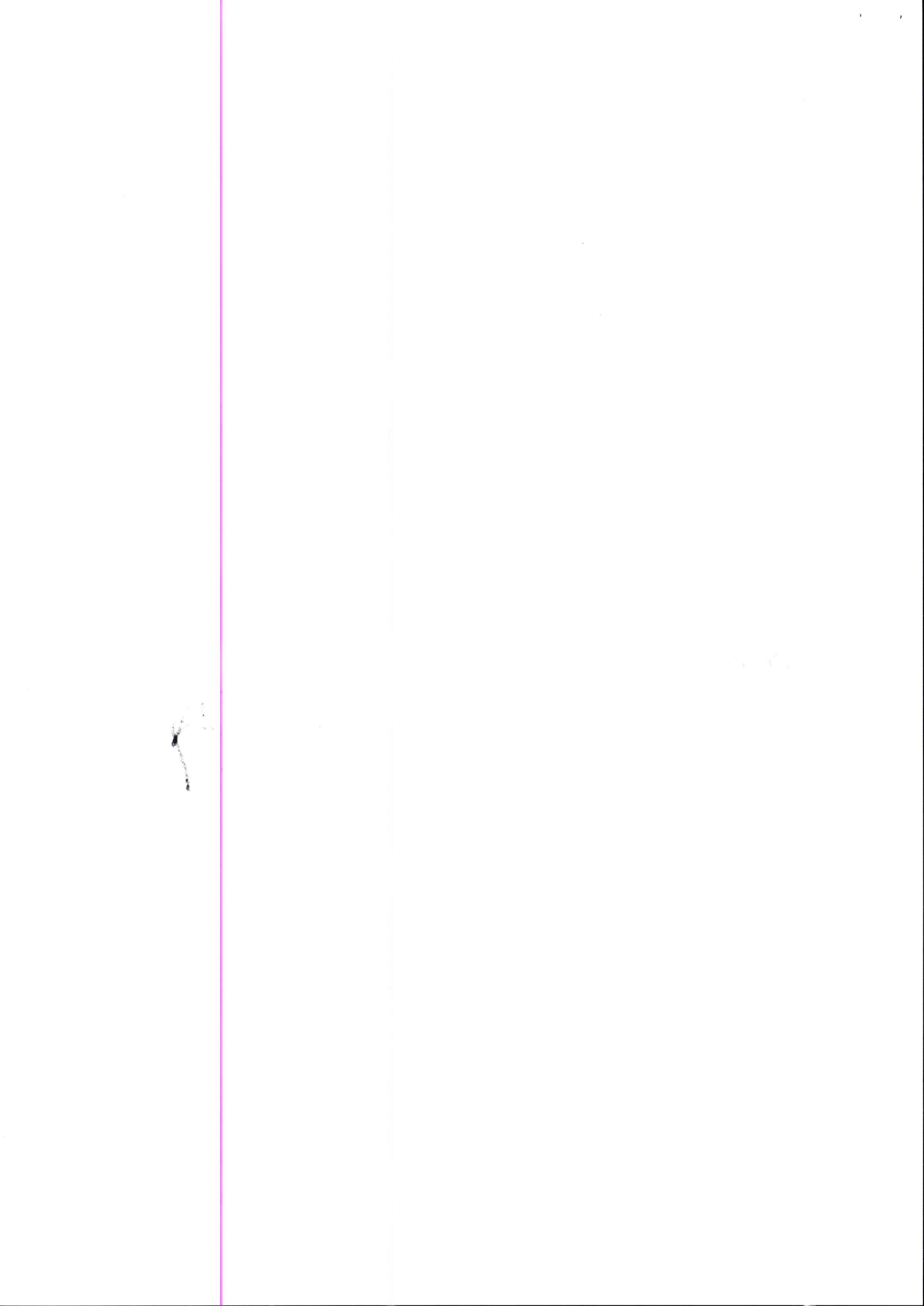


Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais Wilson
Geneva

OHCHR REGISTRY

- 6 OCT. 2014

Recipients :.....SPD.....
.....
.....
.....



1. What status does your constitution give to international human rights treaties versus domestic law?

Article 90 of the Constitution of the Turkish Republic states that, in case of contradiction arising from the difference between the provisions of the duly ratified international agreements on fundamental rights and freedoms and the provisions of domestic laws, provisions of the international agreements shall be predicated. Thus we can say that the international agreements (international human rights treaties) have superiority over the domestic legislation.

2. Has your state ratified international human rights treaties with reservations to provisions dealing with equality in family life?

Yes () No (X)

Turkey withdrew her reservations with regard to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW) in 1999. And the declarations put forward with regard to the annulment of nationality were withdrawn in 2009 following the legal amendments introduced.

3. Are the principles of non-discrimination on the basis of sex/gender and equality between men and women established in the Constitution of your State?

Yes (X) No ()

The 10th Article of the Constitution includes a provision stating that "everyone is equal before the law without any means of discrimination including language, race, color, sex, political views, philosophical belief, ethnicity and etc. Women and men have the equal rights. The State is liable for translating this equality into practice. Measures taken to this aim cannot be interpreted against the principle of equality".

The 41st Article of the Constitution stresses that the familial union is based on the equality between the spouses.

4. Are there any specific anti-discrimination or gender equality laws in your state?

Yes () No (X)

5. Have there been any recent legal reforms in your State to guarantee non-discrimination and equality between men and women in family and cultural life?

Yes (X) No ()

The Law Nr.6294 on The Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence against Women took effect in 2012. The Law highlights the equality of men and women in its several provisions. These provisions are presented concisely below: