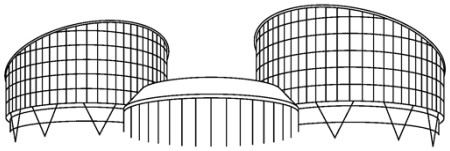

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

SECOND SECTION

CASE OF DEMİRHAN AND OTHERS v. TÜRKİYE

(Applications nos. 1595/20 and 238 others –
see appended list)

JUDGMENT

Art 7 • *Nullum crimen sine lege* • *Nulla poena sine lege* • Art 6 § 1 (criminal) • Fair hearing • Convictions for membership of an armed terrorist organisation based decisively on the use of the encrypted messaging application ByLock without duly establishing offence's constituent material and mental elements in an individualised manner • No reason to depart from the finding of violations in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya v. Türkiye* [GC] resulting notably from the domestic courts' characterisation of the use of ByLock and the uniform and global approach adopted by the judiciary *vis-à-vis* the ByLock evidence
Art 41 • Approach in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya v. Türkiye* [GC] applied: finding of violations sufficient just satisfaction for any non-pecuniary damage sustained and reopening of criminal proceedings, if requested, most appropriate form of redress, without prejudice to any general measures that may be required to prevent or redress other similar violations • Not justified to make any awards for costs and expenses in respect of follow-up applications of this type

Prepared by the Registry. Does not bind the Court.

STRASBOURG

22 July 2025

This judgment will become final in the circumstances set out in Article 44 § 2 of the Convention. It may be subject to editorial revision.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

In the case of Demirhan and Others v. Türkiye,

The European Court of Human Rights (Second Section), sitting as a Chamber composed of:

Arnfinn Bårdsen*, President*,
Saadet Yüksel,
Tim Eicke,
Jovan Ilievski,
Oddný Mjöll Arnardóttir,
Gediminas Sagatys,
Stéphane Pisani*, judges*,

and Hasan Bakırcı, *Section Registrar,*

Having regard to:

the applications (nos. 1595/20 and 238 others) against the Republic of Türkiye lodged with the Court under Article 34 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ("the Convention") by 239 Turkish nationals ("the applicants"), on the various dates indicated in the appended table;

the decision to give notice to the Turkish Government ("the Government") of the complaints under Article 6 § 1 (the right to a fair trial) and Article 7 of the Convention (no punishment without law);

the parties' observations;

Having deliberated in private on 1 July 2025,

Delivers the following judgment, which was adopted on that date:

INTRODUCTION

1. The case concerns the applicants' convictions for membership of an armed terrorist organisation described by the Turkish authorities as the "Fetullahist Terror Organisation/Parallel State Structure" (*Fetullahçı Terör Örgütü / Paralel Devlet Yapılanması*, hereinafter referred to as "the FETÖ/PDY"), considered by the authorities to be behind the coup attempt that took place in Türkiye on 15 July 2016. The convictions were based decisively on the applicants' use of an encrypted messaging application by the name of "ByLock", which the domestic courts held was designed for the exclusive use of the members of the FETÖ/PDY.

THE FACTS

2. A list of the applicants is set out in the appendix. Some of the applicants were represented by lawyers, whose names are also listed therein.

3. The Government were represented by their Agent, Mr Abdullah Aydın, Head of the Department of Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Türkiye.

4. The facts of the case, as submitted by the parties, may be summarised as follows.

I. BACKGROUND TO THE CASE

5. On the night of 15 to 16 July 2016 a group of members of the Turkish armed forces calling themselves the "Peace at Home Council" attempted to carry out a military coup aimed at overthrowing the democratically elected Parliament, Government and President of Türkiye.

6. During the attempted coup, more than 8,000 military personnel under the instigators' control bombarded several strategic State buildings, including the Parliament building and the presidential compound, attacked the hotel where the President was staying and the convoy in which the Prime Minister was travelling, held the Chief of General Staff as well as a number of high ranking generals hostage, attacked and occupied a number of public institutions, occupied television studios, blocked the bridges over the Bosphorus and the airports in Istanbul with tanks and armoured vehicles, and fired on demonstrators who had taken to the streets to oppose the coup attempt. According to the figures provided by the Government, 253 people, including civilians, were killed on the night in question and 2,740 people were injured. The Government also indicated that in the course of the coup attempt, some 70 military aircraft, including F-16 fighter jets and helicopters, 3 ships, 246 armoured vehicles, including 74 tanks, and approximately 4,000 light arms were used.

7. The day after the attempted military coup, the national authorities blamed the network linked to Fetullah Gülen, a Turkish citizen who lived in Pennsylvania (United States of America) at the time and considered to be the leader of the FETÖ/PDY. The authorities attributed responsibility for the coup attempt to members of the FETÖ/PDY who had infiltrated the Turkish armed forces.

8. On 16 July 2016 the Bureau for Crimes against the Constitutional Order at the Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office initiated a criminal investigation into the attempted coup. Acting within the framework of that investigation, the regional prosecutors' offices launched criminal investigations against individuals suspected of being involved in the coup attempt, as well as against those suspected of having links to the FETÖ/PDY.

9. On 20 July 2016 the Government declared a state of emergency for a period of ninety days as from 21 July 2016, which was subsequently prolonged on seven occasions, each time for further ninety-day periods.

10. On 21 July 2016 the Turkish authorities gave notice to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe of a derogation from the Convention under Article 15 (see paragraph 22 below; see *Yüksel Yalçınkaya v. Türkiye* [GC], no. 15669/20, § 205, 26 September 2023).

11. On 18 July 2018 the state of emergency was lifted.

12. The broader domestic background and context to the present applications was set out by the Court in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 10-22 and 108-40).

II. APPLICANTS' CONVICTIONS

13. As indicated in paragraph 8 above, the prosecutors' offices across the country launched widespread investigations following the coup attempt against persons suspected of having links to the FETÖ/PDY. In that connection, criminal investigations were initiated against the present applicants in view of their suspected membership of the FETÖ/PDY and they were subsequently charged with membership of an armed terrorist organisation under Article 314 § 2 of the Turkish Criminal Code.

14. On various dates, the applicants were convicted for membership of the FETÖ/PDY, and those convictions were upheld by the regional courts of appeal and the Court of Cassation. The convictions were based decisively on the applicants' alleged use of an encrypted messaging application by the name of "ByLock", which the domestic courts held was designed for the exclusive use of the members of the FETÖ/PDY (see *Yüksel Yalçınkaya*, cited above, §§ 155-65, for the Court of Cassation's "landmark judgments" in that regard). The position taken by the domestic courts and authorities was that the establishment of the use of ByLock was sufficient on its own for conviction under Article 314 § 2 of the Criminal Code (ibid., § 257).

15. The applicants' use of ByLock was established on the basis of examinations conducted by the investigating authorities on the ByLock data obtained by the National Intelligence Agency of Türkiye (*Milli İstihbarat Teşkilatı*, hereinafter referred to as "the MİT") from the messaging application's main server located in Lithuania. Those data enabled the authorities to extract information on the applicants' ByLock user-IDs, the telephone (or the IP) numbers and IMEI numbers of the devices on which the application was used, the first date of connection to the application's server and the total number of connections identified (ibid., §§ 34, 55, 78 and 80). That information was verified against the internet traffic data (also known as the CGNAT data) – which were procured by the Information and Communications Technologies Authority ("the BTK") and which showed connections made to the ByLock IPs from Türkiye (ibid., §§ 119, 120, 177 and 319) – and the HTS (Historical Traffic Search) records pertaining to the GSM lines used by the applicants (ibid., § 80).

16. Other evidence against the applicants, if any, involved an admission of using ByLock, decrypted message content confirming use of that application or witness statements attesting to such use; membership of a trade union, association and/or foundation considered to be affiliated with the FETÖ/PDY; employment by and/or membership of FETÖ/PDY-affiliated institutions, organisations or companies, or witness

statements as regards such employment; account activities at Bank Asya, which was considered by the authorities to be a part of the financial structure of the FETÖ/PDY; possession of pro-FETÖ/PDY publications or other audio-visual material; participation in trips considered to have been organised by the FETÖ/PDY and records of exit from and entry to Türkiye; donations to FETÖ/PDY-affiliated foundations; participation in various demonstrations considered to be in support of the FETÖ/PDY; social media posts in favour of the organisation; residence in FETÖ/PDY student houses or dormitories; use of other messaging applications, such as Kakao Talk or Eagle, to communicate with other members of the organisation; and HTS records indicating communications with others prosecuted of the same offence. In the case of some of the applicants, the convictions were ordered without waiting for the submission to the case files of the detailed ByLock findings and evaluation reports – which potentially included decrypted content of communications over ByLock – on the ground that the establishment of the use of that application sufficed for conviction, irrespective of the nature and content of the communications.

17. The individual applications lodged by the applicants with the Constitutional Court against their convictions were summarily dismissed by that court as being inadmissible, on the basis of its case-law endorsing the Court of Cassation's landmark judgments on the matter (ibid., §§ 169-88).

III. COURT'S RULING IN *YÜKSEL YALÇINKAYA V. TÜRKİYE*

18. On 26 September 2023 the Court's Grand Chamber adopted a judgment in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above). The case concerned the conviction of the applicant, a former teacher, under Article 314 § 2 of the Criminal Code for membership of the FETÖ/PDY. The conviction was based decisively on the applicant's use of the ByLock application. Other evidence against the applicant included his use of an account at Bank Asya and his membership of a trade union and an association that were considered to be affiliated with the FETÖ/PDY.

19. The Court essentially found in that judgment that the applicant's conviction had been secured without duly establishing the presence of all constituent elements of the relevant offence set out under Article 314 § 2 of the Criminal Code (in particular the mental element) in an individualised manner, in contravention of the requirements under domestic law and the principles of legality and foreseeability that were at the core of the protection under Article 7 (ibid., § 267). It noted that although the use of ByLock was technically not part of the *actus reus* of the impugned offence, the domestic courts' interpretation had in practice the effect of equating the mere use of ByLock with knowingly and willingly being a member of an armed terrorist organisation. The Court therefore held that this unforeseeable and expansive interpretation of the relevant domestic law by the domestic courts had

violated Article 7 of the Convention (ibid., §§ 267-72). It also found, *inter alia*, a breach of Article 6 § 1, mainly on account of the inability of the applicant to effectively challenge the key evidence against him (the ByLock data) in proceedings that complied with the guarantees of that provision and the domestic courts' failure to support their decisions with adequate and relevant reasoning, particularly in relation to the characterisation of ByLock as an exclusively organisational communication tool (ibid., §§ 273-356).

20. In so far as individual measures of redress were concerned, the Court considered that the reopening of the criminal proceedings allowed under domestic law would be the most appropriate way of putting an end to the violations found (ibid., § 425). It further held, however, that the Turkish authorities also had to take general measures as appropriate to address the systemic problem which had led to the findings of a violation under Articles 7 and 6 § 1 of the Convention, notably the domestic courts' approach to the use of ByLock. It noted in that connection that there were over 8,000 applications on the Court's docket at the material time involving similar complaints raised under Articles 7 and/or 6 § 1 relating to convictions for membership of the FETÖ/PDY based on the use of ByLock (hereinafter referred to as the "follow-up applications"). The defects identified in the *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* judgment (cited above) therefore needed to be addressed by the Turkish authorities, to the extent relevant and possible, on a larger scale – that is, beyond the specific case of Mr Yalçınkaya (ibid., §§ 413-18).

RELEVANT LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND PRACTICE

I. RELEVANT DOMESTIC LAW AND PRACTICE

21. A description of the relevant law and practice has been set out in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 141-93).

II. NOTICE OF DEROGATION BY TÜRKİYE

22. On 21 July 2016 the Permanent Representative of Türkiye to the Council of Europe sent the Secretary General of the Council of Europe a notice of derogation (see, for the text of the notice of derogation, *Yüksel Yalçınkaya*, cited above, § 205).

23. The notice of derogation was withdrawn on 8 August 2018, following the end of the state of emergency.

THE LAW

I. JOINDER OF THE APPLICATIONS

24. Having regard to the similar subject matter of the applications, the Court finds it appropriate to examine them jointly in a single judgment.

II. PRELIMINARY QUESTION CONCERNING THE DEROGATION BY TÜRKİYE

25. The Government emphasised at the outset that the applications should be examined with due regard to the derogation of which the Secretary General of the Council of Europe had been notified on 21 July 2016 under Article 15 of the Convention (see, for similar arguments, *Yüksel Yalçınkaya*, cited above, §§ 208 and 209). Article 15 provides:

> "1. In time of war or other public emergency threatening the life of the nation any High Contracting Party may take measures derogating from its obligations under [the] Convention to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with its other obligations under international law.
>
> 2. No derogation from Article 2, except in respect of deaths resulting from lawful acts of war, or from Articles 3, 4 (paragraph 1) and 7 shall be made under this provision.
>
> 3. Any High Contracting Party availing itself of this right of derogation shall keep the Secretary General of the Council of Europe fully informed of the measures which it has taken and the reasons therefor. It shall also inform the Secretary General of the Council of Europe when such measures have ceased to operate and the provisions of the Convention are again being fully executed."

26. The Court notes the finding made in many cases relating to the attempted military coup that this attempt had amounted to a "public emergency threatening the life of the nation" within the meaning of the Convention and that the formalities required by Article 15 § 3 had been respected by the Turkish authorities (see, for instance, *Yüksel Yalçınkaya*, cited above, § 212, and the cases cited therein). It sees no reason to depart from that finding in the present case. As to whether the specific actions taken against the applicants were strictly required by the exigencies of the situation and consistent with the respondent State's other obligations under international law, these points will be considered as part of the examination of the relevant complaints on the merits (see *Mehmet Hasan Altan v. Turkey*, no. 13237/17, § 94, 20 March 2018, and *Yüksel Yalçınkaya*, cited above, § 213; see also paragraph 45 below).

III. ALLEGED VIOLATION OF ARTICLES 7 AND 6 § 1 OF THE CONVENTION

27. The applicants complained that their trials and convictions under Article 314 § 2 of the Criminal Code for membership of the FETÖ/PDY had violated the principle of no punishment without law under Article 7 of the Convention as well as the right to a fair trial under Article 6 § 1, the relevant parts of which read as follows:

Article 7

"1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.

..."

Article 6

"1. In the determination of ... any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair ... hearing ... by [a] tribunal established by law ..."

A. Admissibility

28. The Court notes that these complaints are neither manifestly ill-founded nor inadmissible on any other grounds listed in Article 35 of the Convention. They must therefore be declared admissible.

B. Merits

1. The parties' submissions

29. The applicants mainly complained before the Court that their convictions for membership of an armed terrorist organisation had not been foreseeable as required under Article 7 of the Convention. They argued in that connection that the acts that had formed the basis of their convictions had been lawful at the relevant time. Holding them criminally liable for those acts – and finding that the use of ByLock had sufficed alone to meet all the constituent requirements of the offence of membership of an armed terrorist organisation – entailed an extensive and arbitrary interpretation of the relevant laws, in violation of the principle of no punishment without law enshrined in Article 7 of the Convention. They further complained, under Article 6 § 1, of various alleged irregularities in the collection and admission in evidence of the ByLock data, as well as of the difficulties encountered in challenging them and the inadequacy of the reasoning in the courts' decisions *vis-à-vis* that evidence, which in their opinion had rendered their trials unfair.

30. At the time notice of the present applications was given to the respondent Government by a Chamber of the Second Section, the Government were informed that the Court did not, in principle, require any observations on these applications, since the issues raised appeared to be the subject of well-established case-law of the Court by virtue of its findings in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 237-356). The Government were nevertheless advised that they had the option, if they so wished, of submitting observations on the applicants' complaints under Articles 7 and 6 § 1, to the extent that such observations referred essentially to the factual aspects of the applications, and not to preliminary objections or legal issues already decided by the Court. The Government's observations, once received, were transmitted to the applicants for information. Given the nature of the legal issues under consideration, which appeared to be the subject of well-established case-law of the Court, the applicants were informed that no written observations were required on their part in response.

31. In their observations, the Government submitted at the outset that while notice of the present applications had been given to them as raising issues similar to those addressed by the Court in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above), the Court's considerations in that judgment had related to the specific facts of that case. They argued that the Court should therefore refrain from extrapolating the findings made therein to the present applications, which would risk overlooking the unique characteristics of the latter, and invited the Court to assess the criminal proceedings conducted against each applicant on the basis of their own particular circumstances.

32. The Government stressed in that regard that the convictions in the present applications had not been based solely on the applicants' use of the ByLock application but had involved a wide variety of other evidence, not all of which had been subject to assessment in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above; see the evidence noted in paragraph 14 above). The domestic courts, which had enjoyed direct contact with the evidence at issue, had established each applicant's membership of the armed terrorist organisation on an individual basis following a careful assessment of all the elements in their specific case files. It therefore fell on the Court to take into consideration the individualised assessments carried out at the domestic level so as to avoid a superficial and stereotypical examination based solely on the findings in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above).

33. As concerns specifically the applicants' complaints under Articles 7 and 6 § 1 resulting from the decisive weight attached to the evidence establishing the use of ByLock, the Government challenged those complaints largely on the basis of the same arguments as advanced before the Grand Chamber in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 227-36 and 289-99). In particular, the Government disagreed with the Court's assessment in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above) that the domestic judicial authorities' approach to the use of ByLock – as proving on its own the material and mental

elements of the offence of membership of an armed terrorist organisation – constituted an expansive interpretation of Article 314 of the Criminal Code. In their view,

> "... it is possible for the domestic courts to conclude that if a person has been found to have downloaded and used the Bylock messaging application used exclusively by the FETÖ/PDY, despite all technical difficulties, this shows that such a person fully submitted to the will of the organisation and therefore that the applicant is a member of an armed terrorist organisation and that the necessary mental link exists for the establishment of the criminal liability."

34. The Government further emphasised that unlike in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 98 and 107), the detailed ByLock findings and evaluation reports pertaining to the applicants – some of which included the content of the decrypted communications over the application – were included in their case files, and that the applicants were given access to all the information obtained and reports prepared by the authorities regarding their use of ByLock.

2. The Court's assessment

35. The Court notes, and the parties did not dispute, that all the applicants in the present case were identified as users of the ByLock application. Nor is there any disagreement between the parties as to the probative value accorded to the use of that application by the domestic courts in determining an individual's membership of the FETÖ/PDY, as examined at length in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 257 and 262-71). It remains to be determined, however, whether there are any elements in the case files that distinguish the present applications from *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above) and that require the Court to reach a different conclusion under Articles 7 and 6 § 1.

36. The Court indeed notes, as also pointed out by the Government, that the evidence in respect of some of the applicants included material that was not at issue in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above), as noted in paragraph 16 above. That being said, having examined all the material and arguments submitted to it, the Court finds no reason in the present case to depart from its findings in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above), for the reasons indicated below.

37. It notes in this connection that the finding of violations under Articles 7 and 6 § 1 of the Convention in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above) had resulted notably from the domestic courts' characterisation of the use of ByLock and the uniform and global approach adopted by the Turkish judiciary *vis-à-vis* the ByLock evidence (ibid., §§ 364, 413 and 414). Under that approach, anyone whose use of ByLock was established by the domestic courts could, in principle, be convicted on that sole basis of membership of an armed terrorist organisation pursuant to Article 314 § 2 of the Criminal Code. This was because all of the constituent elements of the relevant offence were

considered to be manifested through an accused's use of ByLock (ibid., § 262); the domestic court's interpretation had in practice the effect of equating the mere use of ByLock with knowingly and willingly being a member of an armed terrorist organisation (ibid., § 267).

38. It therefore follows, as also underlined in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, § 414), that the situation that led to a finding of a violation of Articles 7 and 6 § 1 of the Convention in that case was not prompted by an isolated incident or attributable to the particular turn of events specific to the facts of that case; it may rather be regarded as having stemmed from a systemic problem that has affected – and remains capable of affecting – a large number of persons. This is evidenced by the fact that, following the Court's judgment in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above), the Court has already given notice to the respondent Government of 5,000 similar applications, and thousands more are still accumulating on its docket.

39. The Court does not rule out that there may be other evidence in respect of some of the applicants that may demonstrate, alone or cumulatively, their organic link with the FETÖ/PDY based on the continuity, diversity and intensity of their activities and their submission to its hierarchy as required under the Court of Cassation's case-law (ibid., § 184) and thus secure their conviction as charged. The fact nevertheless remains, and the Government have reaffirmed in their submissions (see paragraph 33 above), that the establishment of the mere use of ByLock would serve, on its own, as conclusive proof of the presence of all of the constituent elements of the crime of membership of an armed terrorist organisation as defined in domestic law, irrespective of the content of the messages exchanged or the identity of the persons with whom the exchanges were made, or whether there was any other evidence in the case file (see *Yüksel Yalçınkaya*, cited above, §§ 257, 258, 262 and 263). The Court has declared this approach of the domestic courts, which effectively imputed objective liability to the users of ByLock, to be in contravention of the principle of legality safeguarded under Article 7 of the Convention (ibid., §§ 271 and 272), and it sees no reason to find otherwise in the present case.

40. The Court observes, in particular, that while the Government referred to the detailed ByLock findings and evaluation reports obtained in respect of some of the applicants which contained information, *inter alia*, regarding the decrypted content of their communications over the ByLock application, such content was either not available in the applicants' files as alleged, or was relied on for the sole purpose of verifying the use of ByLock that had already been established by other means; the domestic courts did not take it into consideration in and of itself to demonstrate an applicant's organic and hierarchical link to the organisation. On the contrary, the judgments against some of the applicants expressly indicated that it was not necessary to wait for the submission of the decrypted ByLock content into the case file, since the establishment of the use of that application, independent of the nature and

content of the use, would suffice for conviction. That finding was indeed consistent with the Court of Cassation's ruling that while information regarding the content of the communications and the persons with whom those communications were made could be useful for determining a person's actual position within the structure of the terrorist organisation, it was not necessary for establishing their membership of that organisation within the meaning of Article 314 § 2 of the Criminal Code (ibid., §§ 160 and 258).

41. In these circumstances, the question whether, but for the decisive weight attributed to the use of ByLock, the evidence against the applicants – including any concrete content retrieved from ByLock messages – would have sufficed for their conviction for the same offence in a reasonably foreseeable manner is precisely for the domestic courts to determine in the light of the principles enunciated in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above), and not for the Court to speculate. The recognition of the domestic courts' primary responsibility in this regard is not only dictated by the Court's limited role and capacity as an international tribunal as regards the interpretation of domestic legislation and the assessment of the facts and their legal classification in a particular case (ibid., § 265, and the cases cited therein), but is also in keeping with the fundamental tenets of the principle of subsidiarity that underpins the Convention system. The limitations of the Court's capacity in this regard are all the more evident given the scale and magnitude of the problem, as evidenced by the sheer number of similar cases pending before it as mentioned in paragraph 38 above, which require resolution at the domestic level.

42. The Court would further note, as concerns specifically the applicants' allegations under Article 6 § 1 of the Convention, that the criminal proceedings conducted separately against each applicant may indeed have shown differences in certain procedural respects, depending mainly on the evidence produced for or against the applicant and the administration of such evidence. However, irrespective of the possible particularities of each file, the domestic courts' uniform and global approach to the use of ByLock has effectively defined the procedural framework of the criminal proceedings at issue, which have therefore suffered from the main shortcomings identified in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, § 345) as follows:

> "In the Court's view, the domestic courts' failure to put in place appropriate safeguards *vis-à-vis* the key piece of evidence at issue to enable the applicants to challenge them effectively, to address the salient issues lying at the core of the case and to provide reasons justifying their decisions was incompatible with the very essence of the applicants' procedural rights under Article 6 § 1."

43. The Court stresses in this regard that independent of the nature and extent of the material in the applicants' criminal case files, the contention that they had used the ByLock application for organisational purposes was not, and did not need to be, based on any specific factual findings made in their regard, such as the discovery of incriminating ByLock content or other

information suggesting a hierarchical link. It was rather subsumed under the findings made primarily by the MİT based on the data it had obtained from the ByLock server, and subsequently embraced in the landmark judgments of the Court of Cassation, that ByLock had been used "exclusively" by the members of the FETÖ/PDY (ibid., §§ 338 and 340). Those findings suffered, however, from some "palpable lacunae" as pointed out by the Court in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, § 340), which the domestic courts had failed to address in their judgments pertaining to the applicants or elsewhere and which gave rise to concerns of automaticity in the processing of cases involving the use of ByLock (ibid., § 266). The Court repeats at this juncture that in view of the importance of duly reasoned decisions for the proper administration of justice, the domestic courts' silence on vital matters that went to the heart of the case raised well-founded misgivings regarding the fairness of the proceedings (ibid., § 341).

44. Nor can the Court discern on the basis of the material before it that the domestic courts provided the applicants with a genuine opportunity to conduct their defence in an effective manner and on an equal footing with the prosecution as required under Article 6 § 1. The Court finds, for the reasons set out in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 324-41), that the applicants' ability to challenge the data regarding their use of ByLock, including as regards the relevance and significance attributed to those data as well as their integrity, and to influence the outcome of the proceedings was considerably diminished. The Court takes note of the Government's argument that the applicants had available to them all the ByLock reports relied on by the domestic courts in the criminal proceedings. That said, and as clearly indicated in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 326 and 327), the availability of those particular reports to the applicants, as important as it might have been, was not determinative of the question whether the applicants' defence rights *vis-à-vis* the ByLock evidence were duly respected. The Court reiterates here the critical importance of the ByLock data obtained from the server to the applicants' cases beyond the question of their personal use of that application (as established in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya*, cited above, §§ 328 and 333).

45. Having regard to the foregoing, the Court sees no reason in the present case to depart from the findings made in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above) in the context of Article 6 § 1 of the Convention either. The Court accepts that the difficulties facing Türkiye in the aftermath of the attempted military coup of 15 July 2016 are undoubtedly a contextual factor which must be taken into account in cases such as the present one. Yet, for the reasons explained in detail in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 353-55), it has no basis on which to hold that the limitations on the applicants' fair trial rights at issue were strictly required by the exigencies of the situation within the meaning of Article 15 of the Convention.

3. The Court's conclusion

46. In view of the above considerations, the Court concludes that there has been a violation of Articles 7 and 6 § 1 of the Convention on the facts of the present case (ibid., §§ 272 and 356).

47. The Court would emphasise that its conclusion in this regard does not result from an indifference to the specific facts of each application as suggested by the Government (see paragraphs 31 and 32 above), but is rather a direct consequence of the domestic courts' categorical approach to the use of ByLock, which led to a finding of violations under Articles 7 and 6 § 1 in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 272 and 356, respectively).

IV. OTHER ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

48. The Court notes that some of the applicants also lodged complaints under other provisions of the Convention, such as Articles 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14, or raised complaints relating to other aspects of Article 6 § 1 (as in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya*, cited above, §§ 357, 368 and 374). However, having regard to the finding of violations under Articles 7 and 6 § 1 above (see paragraph 46), the Court considers that it has dealt with the main legal questions raised by the case and that there is no need to address the admissibility and merits of any remaining complaints (see, *mutatis mutandis*, *Yüksel Yalçınkaya*, cited above, §§ 365, 367 and 373, and *Turan and Others v. Turkey*, nos. 75805/16 and 426 others, § 98, 23 November 2021).

V. APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 41 OF THE CONVENTION

49. Article 41 of the Convention provides:

> "If the Court finds that there has been a violation of the Convention or the Protocols thereto, and if the internal law of the High Contracting Party concerned allows only partial reparation to be made, the Court shall, if necessary, afford just satisfaction to the injured party."

50. The Court reiterates at the outset that Article 41 of the Convention empowers it to afford the injured party such satisfaction as appears to it to be appropriate (see *Karácsony and Others v. Hungary* [GC], nos. 42461/13 and 44357/13, § 179, 17 May 2016). The Court also reiterates, however, that it is not its role under Article 41 to function akin to a domestic tort mechanism court in apportioning fault and compensatory damages (see *Al Jedda v. the United Kingdom* [GC], no. 27021/08, § 114, ECHR 2011). The Court is an international judicial authority contingent on the consent of the States signatory to the Convention, and its principal task is to secure respect for human rights, rather than compensate applicants' losses minutely and exhaustively. Unlike in national jurisdictions, the emphasis of the Court's activity is on passing public judgments that set human rights standards across Europe (see, *mutatis mutandis*, *Goncharova and other "Privileged*

Pensioners" cases v. Russia, nos. 23113/08 and 68 others, § 22, 15 October 2009; *Gaglione and Others v. Italy*, nos. 45867/07 and 69 others, § 67, 21 December 2010; and *Nosov and Others v. Russia*, nos. 9117/04 and 10441/04, § 68, 20 February 2014). Accordingly, the awarding of sums of money to applicants by way of just satisfaction is not one of the Court's main duties but is incidental to its task under Article 19 of the Convention of ensuring the observance by States of their obligations under the Convention (see, for instance, *Nagmetov v. Russia* [GC], no. 35589/08, § 64, 30 March 2017).

51. The Court notes in this connection that it enjoys a certain discretion in the exercise of the power conferred by Article 41, as is borne out by the adjective "just" and the phrase "if necessary" (see, for instance, *Arvanitaki-Roboti and Others v. Greece* [GC], no. 27278/03, § 32, 15 February 2008). The exercise of such discretion encompasses such decisions as to refuse monetary compensation or to reduce the amount that it awards (see *Nagmetov*, cited above, § 74). The Court's guiding principle in this regard is equity, which above all involves flexibility and an objective consideration of what is just, fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of the case, including not only the position of the applicant but the overall context in which the breach occurred (see *Varnava and Others v. Turkey* [GC], nos. 16064/90 and 8 others, § 224, ECHR 2009; *Al-Jedda*, cited above, § 114; and *Turan and Others*, cited above, §§ 102-04).

52. Turning to the case before it, the Court notes that when giving notice of the present applications, it informed the parties that the approach to just satisfaction would likely be based on the Court's practice in cases raising repetitive issues, and in particular on the Article 41 indications in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 420-32). They were further informed that the applicants would therefore be exempt from the requirement to submit a separate just satisfaction claim (see paragraphs 21 and 23 of the Practice Direction on Just Satisfaction Claims, issued by the President of the Court in accordance with Rule 32 of the Rules of Court on 28 March 2007 and amended on 9 June 2022). Some of the applicants did, nevertheless, request compensation in varying amounts, particularly in respect of non-pecuniary damage and costs and expenses incurred before the domestic courts and the Court. The Government contested those claims as being unsubstantiated and excessive.

53. The Court considers, for the reasons explained in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above, §§ 412, 424 and 425), that a finding of violations under Articles 7 and 6 § 1 of the Convention can be regarded as sufficient just satisfaction in respect of any non-pecuniary damage sustained by the applicants in the present case. It notes in this regard that the applicants have the possibility under Article 311 § 1 (f) of the Code of Criminal Procedure to have the domestic proceedings reopened following the delivery of the present judgment (ibid., § 411), and that the reopening of the proceedings in

accordance with the requirements of the Convention provisions at issue in the present case would in principle constitute the most appropriate form of redress, should they so request. This is without prejudice to any general measures that may be required to prevent or redress other similar violations (ibid., § 412).

54. As for costs and expenses, according to the Court's case-law, an applicant is entitled to the reimbursement of costs and expenses only in so far as it has been shown that these have been actually and necessarily incurred and are reasonable as to quantum (see, for example, *H.F. and Others v. France* [GC], nos. 24384/19 and 44234/20, § 291, 14 September 2022). The Court notes that, in view of its well-established case-law on the legal issues arising in the present case, the domestic courts' approach to the use of ByLock is capable of giving rise to a large number of violations of the nature found in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above) and now in the present case in respect of 239 applications. The Court is mindful that the present applications were all submitted to it prior to the delivery of the judgment in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* (cited above) – that is, prior to the development of its well-established case-law on the legal issues concerned. However, irrespective of when they were submitted, it remains the case that they all related to the same fundamental systemic problem under Articles 7 and 6 § 1 of the Convention, which the applicants complained of in a uniform and standardised manner both before the domestic courts and subsequently before the Court, thus allowing the Court to process them as repetitive applications without further input from the applicants. The applicants were, therefore, not requested to submit written observations or just satisfaction claims in the present case.

55. In these circumstances, and having regard to its practice in cases raising systemic issues that generate a large number of repetitive applications, as well as to the principles established in its case-law, as noted in paragraphs 50 and 51 above, the Court considers that it is not justified to make any awards for costs and expenses in respect of follow-up applications of this type (see, *mutatis mutandis*, *Greens and M.T. v. the United Kingdom*, nos. 60041/08 and 60054/08, §§ 118 and 120, ECHR 2010 (extracts); *Firth and Others v. the United Kingdom*, nos. 47784/09 and 9 others, § 22, 12 August 2014; *Zelenchuk and Tsytsyura v. Ukraine*, nos. 846/16 and 1075/16, § 161, 22 May 2018; *Alekseyev and Others v. Russia*, nos. 14988/09 and 50 others, § 32, 27 November 2018; and *Tingarov and Others v. Bulgaria*, no. 42286/21, § 25, 10 October 2023).

56. The Court therefore declines to make any award in respect of costs and expenses in the present case.

FOR THESE REASONS, THE COURT,

1. *Decides*, unanimously, to join the applications;

2. *Declares*, unanimously, the applicants' complaints that their trials and convictions for membership of the FETÖ/PDY had violated the principle of no punishment without law under Article 7 of the Convention and the right to a fair trial under Article 6 § 1 – as concerns the rights of the defence in respect of the evidence underlying the conviction – admissible;

3. *Holds*, by six votes to one, that there has been a violation of Article 7 of the Convention;

4. *Holds*, by six votes to one, that there has been a violation of Article 6 § 1 of the Convention;

5. *Holds*, unanimously, that there is no need to examine the admissibility and merits of the applicants' remaining complaints;

6. *Holds*, unanimously, that the finding of a violation constitutes in itself sufficient just satisfaction for any non-pecuniary damage sustained by the applicants;

7. *Dismisses*, by a majority, the remainder of any claim made by the applicants for just satisfaction.

Done in English, and notified in writing on 22 July 2025, pursuant to Rule 77 §§ 2 and 3 of the Rules of Court.

Hasan Bakırcı Registrar	Arnfinn Bårdsen President

In accordance with Article 45 § 2 of the Convention and Rule 74 § 2 of the Rules of Court, the following separate opinions are annexed to this judgment:

(a) Partly concurring, partly dissenting opinion of Judge Arnardóttir;
(b) Partly dissenting opinion of Judge Yüksel.

PARTLY CONCURRING, PARTLY DISSENTING OPINION OF JUDGE ARNARDÓTTIR

1. The key legal issues raised by the applicants in the present case were examined by the Grand Chamber of the Court in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya v. Türkiye* ([GC], no. 15669/20, 26 September 2023). As regards the findings of violations of Articles 6 § 1 and 7 of the Convention and just satisfaction in respect of non-pecuniary damage, I agree with the approach taken by the majority in the Chamber, which follows the one developed by the Grand Chamber. I note in this respect that even though I would have sided with the dissenters in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* on the question of non-pecuniary damage, I find myself compelled to follow the Grand Chamber judgment.

2. This case is marked by the fact that there are currently some 10,000 applications pending against Türkiye that raise the same key legal questions as those dealt with in the *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* judgment. Consequently, the individual applications at issue were communicated to the Government without requiring written observations. The Court also informed the applicants that the approach to just satisfaction would likely be based on the Court's practice in cases raising repetitive issues, and in particular on the Article 41 indications in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya*. I note that the Grand Chamber in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* made an award in respect of the costs and expenses incurred by the applicant domestically and before the Court. However, notwithstanding the above indications, given in the communication letters to the applicants, and the findings of the Grand Chamber, the majority in the Chamber decided not to make any award for costs and expenses to the applicants in the present case. I respectfully disagree and was therefore unable to vote with the majority on item 7 of the operative part of the present judgment.

3. I note in this connection that the facts at issue in the case-law cited by the majority in support of their approach were far from comparable to the facts in the present case. In the judgments cited, where the applicants were in fact denied an award for costs and expenses, they had either themselves secured a judgment in their favour by the Court before lodging 51 similar applications subsequently (see *Alekseyev and Others v. Russia*, nos. 14988/09 and 50 others, 27 November 2018) or applied to the Court years after the delivery of its leading judgments on the relevant issue, so that the lodging of their applications was considered so "straightforward" that it "did not require legal assistance" (see *Firth and Others v. the United Kingdom*, nos. 47784/09 and 9 others, § 21, 12 August 2014, and *Tingarov and Others v. Bulgaria*, no. 42286/21, § 24, 10 October 2023).

4. By comparison, as acknowledged by the majority, the applicants in the present case had lodged their applications before the Grand Chamber delivered its judgment in the *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* case. As evidenced by the relinquishment of that case to the Grand Chamber, this was clearly not a

"straightforward" task at the time. The question whether the applicants pleaded in a uniform and standardised manner domestically and before the Court does not change anything in this respect (compare *Varnava and Others v. Turkey* [GC], nos. 16064/90 and 8 others, §§ 229-30, ECHR 2009). In my opinion, therefore, in so far as the applicants sought legal assistance in exhausting domestic remedies and lodging their applications with the Court, a reasonable amount was "necessarily incurred" in legal costs and expenses, which should have been awarded.

5. I acknowledge that the Court may, as a matter of judicial policy, opt to process repetitive cases arising out of the same systemic problem in a simplified and standardised manner to avoid jeopardising the long-term effectiveness of the Convention system and the Court's key role of passing public judgments that set human rights standards across Europe. I can, therefore, agree with the Court's approach in the present case of focusing its efforts on the question whether there was a violation of Articles 6 § 1 and 7 of the Convention on account of the domestic courts' categorical approach to the use of the ByLock application, leaving unexamined the other complaints raised (see paragraph 48 of the judgment). I do not see, however, how following the approach to just satisfaction developed in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya* would have posed any threat of the above kind in the present case, or, for that matter, in any forthcoming follow-up cases lodged with the Court before the delivery of that judgment.

6. I also recognise that the Court is an international judicial authority contingent on the consent of the States signatory to the Convention, and that its principal task is to secure respect for human rights, rather than compensate applicants' losses minutely and exhaustively. The award of just satisfaction under Article 41 of the Convention is therefore not one of the Court's main tasks, but is incidental to its task under Article 19 of ensuring the observance by States of their Convention obligations. In the final analysis, however, acknowledging the limits of the Court's role and function in this respect should not in my opinion translate – at the direct expense of the injured parties – into a wholesale exemption from any responsibility under Article 41 for Contracting States engaged in human rights violations of the kind and to the extent involved in the present case.

PARTLY DISSENTING OPINION OF JUDGE YÜKSEL

Since I maintain the legal views expressed in my dissenting opinions annexed to the judgment in *Yüksel Yalçınkaya v. Türkiye* ([GC], no. 15669/20, 26 September 2023), upon which the present judgment mainly relies, I respectfully disagree with the finding of a violation of Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention in the present case.

APPENDIX

List of cases:

No.	Application no.	Case name	Lodged on	Applicant Year of birth Place of residence Nationality	Represented by
1.	1595/20	Demirhan v. Türkiye	21/12/2019	**Metin DEMİRHAN** 1976 Kütahya Turkish	Kadir ÖZTÜRK
2.	2756/20	Parlak v. Türkiye	16/12/2019	**İrfan PARLAK** 1977 Bursa Turkish	Murat IŞIK
3.	13487/20	Uzun v. Türkiye	20/02/2020	**Bekir UZUN** 1979 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
4.	14901/20	Kayasaroğlu v. Türkiye	17/03/2020	**Ümit KAYASAROĞLU** 1987 Ankara Turkish	Neda BUYRUKÇU
5.	16013/20	Çilkoparan v. Türkiye	19/03/2020	**Uğur ÇİLKOPARAN** 1974 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
6.	17970/20	Şahin v. Türkiye	06/04/2020	**Ufuk ŞAHİN** 1976 Elazığ Turkish	Mehmet Sıddık KARAGÖZ
7.	19827/20	Alp v. Türkiye	29/04/2020	**Atilla ALP** 1993 Kahramanmaraş Turkish	Ahmet Serdar GÜNEŞ
8.	21023/20	Coşkun v. Türkiye	05/05/2020	**Ferhat COŞKUN** 1981 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
9.	21204/20	Atıcı v. Türkiye	04/05/2020	**Nuh Ekrem ATICI** 1983 Kastamonu Turkish	İnan UZUN

10.	22218/20	Tetik v. Türkiye	12/05/2020	**Şinasi Sedat TETİK** 1976 Ankara Turkish	Burak ÇOLAK
11.	22926/20	Eraslan v. Türkiye	09/06/2020	**Hasan ERASLAN** 1986 Kırşehir Turkish	Nurullah KALKAN
12.	25691/20	İnan v. Türkiye	08/06/2020	**İbrahim İNAN** 1986 Malatya Turkish	Büşra LEVENT
13.	26609/20	Aygün v. Türkiye	11/06/2020	**Abdullah AYGÜN** 1967 Çorum Turkish	Tahir EREN
14.	27262/20	Akdemir v. Türkiye	29/06/2020	**Halil AKDEMİR** 1977 İzmir Turkish	Abdi YAŞAR
15.	28067/20	Demirci v. Türkiye	17/06/2020	**İbrahim DEMİRCİ** 1980 Kırşehir Turkish	Rukiye COŞGUN
16.	29910/20	Tikiçoğlu v. Türkiye	26/06/2020	**Betül TİKİÇOĞLU** 1983 Gebze Turkish	Emin TELLİOĞLU
17.	32534/20	Özer v. Türkiye	28/07/2020	**Faruk ÖZER** 1972 Istanbul Turkish	Salih AKÇA
18.	33274/20	Aydemir v. Türkiye	22/07/2020	**Bülent AYDEMİR** 1973 İzmir Turkish	Kadir ÖZTÜRK
19.	36517/20	Yılmaz v. Türkiye	11/08/2020	**Mikail YILMAZ** 1988 Kocaeli Turkish	Kamile KILDAN
20.	40008/20	Ünal v. Türkiye	05/09/2020	**Şerife ÜNAL** 1980 Antalya Turkish	Tarık AVŞAR

21.	41828/20	Engin Özkan v. Türkiye	02/09/2020	**Esma ENGİN ÖZKAN** 1990 Malatya Turkish	Hüseyin KELEŞ
22.	42385/20	Bayar v. Türkiye	13/07/2020	**Levent Serhat BAYAR** 1976 Edirne Turkish	Enes Malik KILIÇ
23.	42797/20	Arduç v. Türkiye	16/09/2020	**Serdal ARDUÇ** 1979 Çorum Turkish	Tahir EREN
24.	43607/20	Güleç v. Türkiye	16/09/2020	**Rıdvan GÜLEÇ** 1989 Ağrı Turkish	Celal ZUNGULDAK
25.	45774/20	Taşdemir v. Türkiye	30/09/2020	**Hüseyin TAŞDEMİR** 1984 Balıkesir Turkish	
26.	45972/20	Üyer v. Türkiye	28/09/2020	**Mesut ÜYER** 1986 Adıyaman Turkish	Yasemin ÜYER
27.	49203/20	Tuna v. Türkiye	21/09/2020	**Mustafa TUNA** 1972 Osmaniye Turkish	Aslı TEKŞAHİN
28.	49577/20	Kesgin v. Türkiye	19/10/2020	**İzzet KESGİN** 1968 Manisa Turkish	Adem BEDİR
29.	50072/20	Uzun v. Türkiye	06/11/2020	**Hasan UZUN** 1977 Kastamonu Turkish	Zümrüt ŞAHİN
30.	51919/20	İnci v. Türkiye	12/11/2020	**Muhammed Fethullah İNCİ** 1997 Balıkesir Turkish	Nuriye Beyza BİLGEN GÜÇ
31.	52069/20	Can v. Türkiye	20/11/2020	**Ramazan CAN** 1974 Adıyaman Turkish	Şeyho SAYA

32.	53969/20	Hantı v. Türkiye	25/11/2020	**Emrah HANTI** 1989 İzmir Turkish	Nesrin BAL
33.	55098/20	Aşkın v. Türkiye	18/11/2020	**Mehmet AŞKIN** 1986 Malatya Turkish	Şeyho SAYA
34.	55239/20	Küçükoğlu v. Türkiye	23/11/2020	**Recep KÜÇÜKOĞLU** 1975 Kayseri Turkish	Zeynep ACAR KARAYILAN
35.	4660/21	Arslan v. Türkiye	15/01/2021	**Mehmet ARSLAN** 1971 Malatya Turkish	İzettin DEMİR
36.	5469/21	Kılıç v. Türkiye	06/01/2021	**Mustafa KILIÇ** 1983 Ankara Turkish	Mehmet Sena KAPU
37.	7190/21	Çakır v. Türkiye	21/01/2021	**Bahadır ÇAKIR** 1977 Istanbul Turkish	Ahmet EROL
38.	7212/21	Akın v. Türkiye	18/01/2021	**Ateş AKIN** 1974 Düzce Turkish	İsmail GÜLER
39.	7433/21	Karaca v. Türkiye	18/01/2021	**İlyas KARACA** 1978 Şanlıurfa Turkish	Kadir ÖZTÜRK
40.	9532/21	Karabıyık v. Türkiye	28/01/2021	**Durmuş KARABIYIK** 1969 Kayseri Turkish	
41.	9803/21	Kelam v. Türkiye	25/12/2020	**Ali Arslan KELAM** 1977 Istanbul Turkish	Tarık Said GÜLDİBİ
42.	10504/21	Yalım v. Türkiye	15/02/2021	**Murat YALIM** 1973 Kayseri Turkish	Sueda YILMAZ

43.	10553/21	Ergin v. Türkiye	01/02/2021	**İsa ERGİN** 1986 Adıyaman Turkish	Şeyho SAYA
44.	11080/21	Arslan v. Türkiye	19/02/2021	**Bekir ARSLAN** 1987 Osmaniye Turkish	Hanifi BAYRI
45.	11491/21	Menek v. Türkiye	09/02/2021	**Fatih MENEK** 1978 Manisa Turkish	Asım Burak GÜNEŞ
46.	12121/21	Şerifoğlu v. Türkiye	17/02/2021	**Yusuf ŞERİFOĞLU** 1977 Kayseri Turkish	Gökmen DÖNER
47.	12461/21	Özsarı v. Türkiye	25/02/2021	**Hasan ÖZSARI** 1980 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
48.	13753/21	Tekin v. Türkiye	26/02/2021	**Fatih TEKİN** 1987 Van Turkish	İdris ERÇETİN
49.	14138/21	Sarı v. Türkiye	22/01/2021	**Serkan SARI** 1984 Istanbul Turkish	Emre AKARYILDIZ
50.	15017/21	Özkaya v. Türkiye	11/03/2021	**Mahmut Recai ÖZKAYA** 1968 Erzurum Turkish	Harun IŞIK
51.	15981/21	Görgöz v. Türkiye	17/03/2021	**Alperen GÖRGÖZ** 1988 Kahramanmaraş Turkish	Halil KAÇAMAZ
52.	15903/21	Gürsu v. Türkiye	27/01/2021	**Emrah GÜRSU** 1988 Elazığ Turkish	Abdullah GÜRSU
53.	16221/21	Metin v. Türkiye	17/03/2021	**Şenol METİN** 1982 Samsun Turkish	Yakup GÖNEN

54.	16981/21	Işık v. Türkiye	12/03/2021	**Numan IŞIK** 1982 Yozgat Turkish	Ahmet Serdar GÜNEŞ
55.	17410/21	Aktepe v. Türkiye	19/03/2021	**Mustafa AKTEPE** 1993 Erzurum Turkish	Celal ZUNGULDAK
56.	17609/21	Akkaş v. Türkiye	26/03/2021	**Musa Fatih AKKAŞ** 1989 Aksaray Turkish	Fatih DÖNMEZ
57.	17681/21	Yorulmaz v. Türkiye	23/03/2021	**Ozan YORULMAZ** 1979 Gaziantep Turkish	Bülent AKBAY
58.	18089/21	Taştan v. Türkiye	22/03/2021	**Adem TAŞTAN** 1973 Manisa Turkish	Asım Burak GÜNEŞ
59.	18215/21	Öztemir v. Türkiye	23/03/2021	**Ahmet ÖZTEMİR** 1968 Uşak Turkish	Mehmet BAŞYİĞİT
60.	18323/21	Bulut v. Türkiye	26/03/2021	**Erkan BULUT** 1983 Antalya Turkish	Münip ERMİŞ
61.	18373/21	Sarıkaya v. Türkiye	05/04/2021	**Fatih SARIKAYA** 1985 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
62.	18522/21	Karcı v. Türkiye	22/03/2021	**Hayrullah KARCI** 1993 Osmaniye Turkish	Kadir ÖZTÜRK
63.	19013/21	Aydoğan v. Türkiye	29/03/2021	**Erkan AYDOĞAN** 1972 Ankara Turkish	Ebru ALTIOK
64.	19261/21	Menevşe v. Türkiye	02/04/2021	**Emrah MENEVŞE** 1981 Malatya Turkish	İsa KARGIN

65.	22170/21	Yeşildemir v. Türkiye	15/04/2021	**Emrah YEŞİLDEMİR** 1986 Kayseri Turkish	
66.	22415/21	Yılmaz v. Türkiye	21/04/2021	**Muzaffer YILMAZ** 1965 İzmir Turkish	Fatima Büşra KAFTAN
67.	22495/21	Yurttaş v. Türkiye	05/04/2021	**Abdulkerim YURTTAŞ** 1975 Erzincan Turkish	Bülent YÜMİN
68.	23097/21	Çalhan v. Türkiye	29/04/2021	**Mert ÇALHAN** 1994 Denizli Turkish	İsmail KAPLAN
69.	24015/21	Özdemir v. Türkiye	20/04/2021	**Sabahattin ÖZDEMİR** 1971 Hatay Turkish	Dudu ERTUNÇ
70.	24564/21	Sülü v. Türkiye	27/04/2021	**Hüdai SÜLÜ** 1985 Malatya Turkish	İsa KARGIN
71.	26066/21	İlhan v. Türkiye	03/05/2021	**Mustafa İLHAN** 1985 Manisa Turkish	Gülsüm YİĞİT ÖZ
72.	25844/21	Öztürk v. Türkiye	11/05/2021	**Engin ÖZTÜRK** 1975 Antalya Turkish	Ahmet KESKİN
73.	26085/21	Sözen v. Türkiye	12/05/2021	**Yusuf SÖZEN** 1979 Turkish	Ekrem KAYA
74.	27927/21	Büyükergün v. Türkiye	26/04/2021	**Kemal BÜYÜKERGÜN** 1989 Yozgat Turkish	Serdar BALIK
75.	27988/21	Altuğ v. Türkiye	24/05/2021	**Çağatay ALTUĞ** 1975 Turkish	Fatma KAYA
76.	28535/21	Avcı v. Türkiye	26/05/2021	**Sami AVCI** 1986 Turkish	Naim UZUN

77.	28660/21	Bayrak v. Türkiye	24/05/2021	**Kaya BAYRAK** 1981 Antalya Turkish	Ali AKKURT
78.	28696/21	Çetinkaya v. Türkiye	01/06/2021	**Emrah ÇETİNKAYA** 1992 Istanbul Turkish	Muhammet Yusuf KULAKSIZ
79.	28783/21	Bekir v. Türkiye	31/05/2021	**Bekir FİDAN** 1990 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
80.	28876/21	Dayık v. Türkiye	28/05/2021	**Mehmet DAYIK** 1970 Isparta Turkish	
81.	29237/21	Okumuş v. Türkiye	25/05/2021	**Ali OKUMUŞ** 1977 Eskişehir Turkish	Zehra ARSLAN ALKAÇ
82.	29278/21	Erdoğdu v. Türkiye	02/06/2021	**Ahmet ERDOĞDU** 1982 Eskişehir Turkish	Ersoy YÜKSEL
83.	29668/21	Ortaç v. Türkiye	24/05/2021	**Ahmet ORTAÇ** 1985 Hatay Turkish	Dudu ERTUNÇ
84.	29678/21	Berber v. Türkiye	02/06/2021	**Mehmet BERBER** 1986 Hatay Turkish	Ahmet EROL
85.	30383/21	Erdoğdu v. Türkiye	01/06/2021	**Nazire ERDOĞDU** 1986 İzmir Turkish	Ersoy YÜKSEL
86.	30393/21	Ece v. Türkiye	21/05/2021	**Mustafa ECE** 1990 Isparta Turkish	Hacer Perihan DEMİREL
87.	30575/21	Yazıcı v. Türkiye	28/05/2021	**Selamet YAZICI** 1971 Konya Turkish	

88.	31954/21	Berber v. Türkiye	07/06/2021	**Nuri BERBER** 1984 Uşak Turkish	Müleyke ÇEVİK
89.	32039/21	Subaşı v. Türkiye	11/06/2021	**Hesna Gülşah SUBAŞI** 1987 Istanbul Turkish	Ömer SUBAŞI
90.	32300/21	Fakı v. Türkiye	09/06/2021	**Hikmet FAKI** 1981 Orbe Turkish	
91.	32453/21	Arı v. Türkiye	17/06/2021	**Fatih ARI** 1988 Afyonkarahisar Turkish	Tevfik KARTAL
92.	32599/21	Coşkun v. Türkiye	04/06/2021	**Mustafa COŞKUN** 1977 Antalya Turkish	İshak IŞIK
93.	33042/21	Yıldırım v. Türkiye	04/06/2021	**Hakim YILDIRIM** 1988 Turkish	Ayşe KAYA
94.	34125/21	Ergüneş v. Türkiye	25/05/2021	**Rüştü Harun ERGÜNEŞ** 1977 İzmir Turkish	Zeynep CANBELDEK YURTÇİÇEK
95.	34752/21	Turgut v. Türkiye	18/06/2021	**Recep TURGUT** 1974 Kırıkkale Turkish	Dilara YILMAZ
96.	35375/21	Gonca v. Türkiye	25/06/2021	**İbrahim GONCA** 1988 Istanbul Turkish	Muhammed YILDIRIM
97.	35446/21	Sebahattin v. Türkiye	04/06/2021	**Topal SEBAHATTİN** 1980 Ankara Turkish	Adem KAPLAN
98.	35899/21	Bektaş v. Türkiye	05/07/2021	**Yavuz BEKTAŞ** 1989 Kocaeli Turkish	Hakan KAPLANKAYA

99.	35905/21	Çavuş v. Türkiye	02/07/2021	**Harun ÇAVUŞ** 1976 Hatay Turkish	Dudu ERTUNÇ
100.	35911/21	Aysin v. Türkiye	06/07/2021	**Yusuf AYSİN** 1969 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
101.	36092/21	Tozlu v. Türkiye	07/06/2021	**Mustafa Ali TOZLU** 1975 Manisa Turkish	Arife YÜKSEKDAĞ ALTUNAY
102.	38770/21	Dağdelen v. Türkiye	30/07/2021	**Mehmet DAĞDELEN** 1974 Afyonkarahisar Turkish	Hamdi YAKUT
103.	38775/21	Saraç v. Türkiye	29/07/2021	**Sinan SARAÇ** 1972 Bartın Turkish	Merve ALANBAY
104.	39420/21	Özırmak v. Türkiye	03/08/2021	**Mehmet ÖZIRMAK** 1984 İzmir Turkish	Gürkan ATABAY
105.	39759/21	Akdoğan v. Türkiye	07/07/2021	**Ferhat AKDOĞAN** 1981 Eskişehir Turkish	Ahmet Serdar GÜNEŞ
106.	40821/21	Bayraktar v. Türkiye	11/08/2021	**Hasan BAYRAKTAR** 1987 Denizli Turkish	
107.	41339/21	Bayrak v. Türkiye	11/08/2021	**Meryem BAYRAK** 1984 Turkish	Tarık AVŞAR
108.	41351/21	Sözeri v. Türkiye	11/08/2021	**Mehmet SÖZERİ** 1989 Turkish	Tarık AVŞAR
109.	46544/21	Koçdoğan v. Türkiye	17/09/2021	**Doğukan KOÇDOĞAN** 1990 Istanbul Turkish	Ömer YILDIRIM

110.	47394/21	Güven v. Türkiye	22/09/2021	**Uğur Muharrem GÜVEN** 1986 Bilecek Turkish	Nurullah YILDIRIM
111.	48296/21	Gümüş v. Türkiye	27/09/2021	**Fatih GÜMÜŞ** 1986 Eskişehir Turkish	Fatma HACIPAŞALIOĞLU
112.	48490/21	Özdel v. Türkiye	15/09/2021	**Muharrem ÖZDEL** 1986 Ankara Turkish	Serdar BALIK
113.	49867/21	Yıldız v. Türkiye	22/04/2021	**Emrah YILDIZ** 1985 Manisa Turkish	Arife YÜKSEKDAĞ ALTUNAY
114.	50649/21	Kurak v. Türkiye	21/09/2021	**Nurevşan KURAK** 1994 Malatya Turkish	Gülsüm EKİNCİ
115.	51705/21	Gökçenoğlu v. Türkiye	11/10/2021	**Arif GÖKÇENOĞLU** 1964 Istanbul Turkish	Kadir AKBAŞ
116.	52155/21	Aksu v. Türkiye	20/10/2021	**Süleyman AKSU** 1978 Kayseri Turkish	Lalenur ÇELİK
117.	52270/21	Uzun v. Türkiye	18/10/2021	**Ali UZUN** 1995 Denizli Turkish	Şahbanu ŞAHİN
118.	53022/21	Köklü v. Türkiye	15/10/2021	**Soner KÖKLÜ** 1977 Giresun Turkish	Dilara YILMAZ
119.	53183/21	Erbağcı v. Türkiye	15/10/2021	**Selim ERBAĞCI** 1981 Istanbul Turkish	Dilara YILMAZ
120.	55742/21	Kandemir v. Türkiye	15/11/2021	**Hakan KANDEMİR** 1985 Afyonkarahisar Turkish	Muhammed Sabit CAN

121.	56004/21	Tosun v. Türkiye	15/11/2021	**Serkan TOSUN** 1982 Kırıkkale Turkish	Ümmühan Rabianur ÖZKAN
122.	56784/21	Karataş v. Türkiye	19/11/2021	**Güngör KARATAŞ** 1972 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
123.	58141/21	Bilgiç v. Türkiye	26/11/2021	**Fatih BİLGİÇ** 1979 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
124.	58391/21	Yakut v. Türkiye	26/11/2021	**Muhammed Fazıl YAKUT** 1994 Kayseri Turkish	Zehra KARAKULAK BOZDAĞ
125.	60040/21	Gül v. Türkiye	24/11/2021	**Cumali GÜL** 1971 Adana Turkish	Sinan TUMLUKOLÇU
126.	60208/21	Okur v. Türkiye	01/12/2021	**Nihat OKUR** 1980 Elazığ Turkish	Mehmet Sıddık KARAGÖZ
127.	78/22	Bakır v. Türkiye	14/12/2021	**İsmail BAKIR** 1982 Nigde Turkish	Mustafa ÖZŞAHİN
128.	1259/22	Tanrıöver v. Türkiye	17/12/2021	**Recep TANRIÖVER** 1990 Istanbul Turkish	Kazım DEMİR
129.	1473/22	Daniş v. Türkiye	28/12/2021	**Esin DANİŞ** 1972 Antalya Turkish	Osman GÜMÜŞ
130.	2565/22	Demir v. Türkiye	30/12/2021	**Muhammed DEMİR** 1989 Malatya Turkish	Vedat KAPLAN
131.	3909/22	Alti v. Türkiye	09/12/2021	**Yunus ALTİ** 1992 Manisa Turkish	Ali ARSLAN

132.	3927/22	İlhan v. Türkiye	15/01/2022	**Gülpembe İLHAN** 1997 Kocaeli Turkish	Atıl KARADUMAN
133.	3985/22	Şıhanoğlu v. Türkiye	06/01/2022	**Hekim Cihan ŞIHANOĞLU** 1980 Van Turkish	Lale KULA ÇELİK
134.	4370/22	Yıldırım Pehlivan v. Türkiye	07/01/2022	**Funda Fethiye YILDIRIM PEHLİVAN** 1976 Denizli Turkish	Atilla ERTEKİN
135.	6394/22	Bilgin v. Türkiye	27/01/2022	**Mehmet Mustafa BİLGİN** 1971 Hatay Turkish	Dudu ERTUNÇ
136.	6791/22	Kızılgül v. Türkiye	27/01/2022	**Bekir KIZILGÜL** 1978 Ankara Turkish	Gülhis YÖRÜK
137.	6926/22	Kalyoncu v. Türkiye	10/12/2021	**Kudret KALYONCU** 1976 Turkish	Dilara YILMAZ
138.	7028/22	Demirci v. Türkiye	30/12/2021	**Recep DEMİRCİ** 1990 Kocaeli Turkish	Burhan DEMİRCİ
139.	7164/22	Yılmaz v. Türkiye	10/12/2021	**Halil İbrahim YILMAZ** 1975 Istanbul Turkish	Dilara YILMAZ
140.	8786/22	Bayram v. Türkiye	03/02/2022	**Şerif Ahmet BAYRAM** 1966 Samsun Turkish	Nilgün ŞAHİN POYRAZ
141.	8937/22	Demirci v. Türkiye	09/02/2022	**Hakkı DEMİRCİ** 1971 Karabük Turkish	Nihal DEMİRCİ
142.	10866/22	Bulut v. Türkiye	22/02/2022	**Emin BULUT** 1971 Kutahya Turkish	Serdar ATILGAN

143.	11251/22	Yılmaz v. Türkiye	22/02/2022	**Mustafa YILMAZ** 1972 Mersin Turkish	Kadir ÖZTÜRK
144.	11487/22	Çetindağ v. Türkiye	23/02/2022	**Zuhal ÇETİNDAĞ** 1990 Gebze Turkish	Osman Fatih AKGÜL
145.	11792/22	Taş Cava v. Türkiye	25/02/2022	**Merve TAŞ CAVA** 1994 Istanbul Turkish	İbrahim AKSOY
146.	13526/22	Bahtiyar v. Türkiye	24/02/2022	**Murat BAHTİYAR** 1977 Ankara Turkish	Bülent AKBAY
147.	14286/22	Akbulut v. Türkiye	09/03/2022	**Murat AKBULUT** 1978 Kütahya Turkish	Muhammed ÇAPRAK
148.	16496/22	Demirbilek v. Türkiye	23/03/2022	**Murat DEMİRBİLEK** 1974 Denizli Turkish	Tarık AVŞAR
149.	16607/22	Ürek v. Türkiye	29/03/2022	**Ramazan ÜREK** 1986 Antalya Turkish	Muhammet DEMİREL
150.	16691/22	Avcı v. Türkiye	29/03/2022	**Zeliha AVCI** 1992 Manisa Turkish	Eyyüp SAĞIR
151.	16895/22	Karol v. Türkiye	18/03/2022	**Ramazan KAROL** 1983 Manisa Turkish	Betül Nur YÜKSEL
152.	17269/22	Turanlı v. Türkiye	16/03/2022	**Sinan TURANLI** 1974 Manisa Turkish	Asım Burak GÜNEŞ
153.	17609/22	Can v. Türkiye	21/03/2022	**Bahadır CAN** 1975 Eskişehir Turkish	Olcay DÜNDAR

154.	17960/22	Çiçek v. Türkiye	29/03/2022	**Müslüm ÇİÇEK** 1975 Istanbul Turkish	Hacer ŞAHİN
155.	17974/22	Ünsal v. Türkiye	30/03/2022	**Mehmet ÜNSAL** 1979 Samsun Turkish	Ayşenur ÖZDEMİR
156.	18081/22	Erdem v. Türkiye	06/04/2022	**Ahmet Turan ERDEM** 1987 Sivas Turkish	Şeyma YÜRÜK
157.	18161/22	Levent v. Türkiye	05/04/2022	**Ahmet LEVENT** 1986 Niğde Turkish	Ersan CANSEVER
158.	18247/22	Üveyik v. Türkiye	29/03/2022	**Zekeriya ÜVEYİK** 1976 Niğde Turkish	Adem ÇEÇEN
159.	18861/22	Özköklü v. Türkiye	08/04/2022	**Ramazan ÖZKÖKLÜ** 1980 Kocaeli Turkish	Kadir ÖZTÜRK
160.	18984/22	Özcan v. Türkiye	11/04/2022	**Musa ÖZCAN** 1980 Turkish	Tarık AVŞAR
161.	20060/22	Madanoğlu v. Türkiye	15/04/2022	**Mehmet MADANOĞLU** 1958 Istanbul Turkish	Salim DİNÇ
162.	20157/22	Yılmaz v. Türkiye	19/04/2022	**Ahmet YILMAZ** 1990 Balıkesir Turkish	Nurullah YILDIRIM
163.	20681/22	Danışmaz v. Türkiye	19/04/2022	**Hüseyin DANIŞMAZ** 1976 Samsun Turkish	Ekrem KAYA
164.	21157/22	Eğilmez v. Türkiye	18/04/2022	**Selim Şakir EĞİLMEZ** 1975 Istanbul Turkish	Erdem ALP

165.	21581/22	Ayan v. Türkiye	18/04/2022	**Özer AYAN** 1978 Trabzon Turkish	Yavuz YILDIZ
166.	21587/22	Ertaş v. Türkiye	18/04/2022	**Nurefşan ERTAŞ** 1995 Istanbul Turkish	Erdem ALP
167.	21796/22	Ergat v. Türkiye	30/04/2022	**Maksut ERGAT** 1974 İzmir Turkish	Eyyüp SAĞIR
168.	22923/22	Güleç v. Türkiye	25/04/2022	**Mehmet GÜLEÇ** 1987 Hatay Turkish	Bülent AKBAY
169.	22927/22	Akış v. Türkiye	22/04/2022	**İbrahim Ethem AKIŞ** 1979 İzmir Turkish	Hafize BENLİ
170.	23228/22	Karamustafaoğlu v. Türkiye	21/04/2022	**Murat KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU** 1986 Trabzon Turkish	Veysel MALKOÇ
171.	24294/22	Yılmaz v. Türkiye	20/04/2022	**Salih YILMAZ** 1969 Düzce Turkish	Özgür METİN
172.	24960/22	Sağlam v. Türkiye	09/05/2022	**Mustafa SAĞLAM** 1983 Elazığ Turkish	Mehmet Sıddık KARAGÖZ
173.	25870/22	Koç v. Türkiye	22/04/2022	**Yaşar KOÇ** 1974 Istanbul Turkish	Dilara YILMAZ
174.	25883/22	Karaman v. Türkiye	22/04/2022	**Mustafa KARAMAN** 1975 Istanbul Turkish	Dilara YILMAZ
175.	25889/22	Erdoğan v. Türkiye	22/04/2022	**Aysun ERDOĞAN** 1978 Istanbul Turkish	Dilara YILMAZ

176.	26334/22	Yavuz v. Türkiye	22/04/2022	**Zeynep YAVUZ** 1989 Istanbul Turkish	Dilara YILMAZ
177.	26341/22	Özcan v. Türkiye	22/04/2022	**Naci ÖZCAN** 1974 Istanbul Turkish	Dilara YILMAZ
178.	27235/22	Çam v. Türkiye	25/05/2022	**Muhammet ÇAM** 1988 Kahramanmaraş Turkish	Safiyye SABUNCU KARAKURT
179.	27363/22	Dinç v. Türkiye	27/05/2022	**Ali Orhan DİNÇ** 1966 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
180.	28038/22	Bilgin v. Türkiye	06/06/2022	**İbrahim BİLGİN** 1994 Ankara Turkish	Zeynep Büşra (YAVUZ) BİLGİN
181.	29639/22	Temel v. Türkiye	26/05/2022	**Muhammed Zeki TEMEL** 1978 Hessen Turkish	Fatih TOPAL
182.	30735/22	Gümüş v. Türkiye	01/06/2022	**Ercan GÜMÜŞ** 1974 Elazığ Turkish	Lale KULA ÇELİK
183.	31405/22	Yazğan v. Türkiye	20/06/2022	**Mehmet YAZĞAN** 1977 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
184.	31895/22	Öztopuz v. Türkiye	24/06/2022	**Hakan ÖZTOPUZ** 1974 Sinop Turkish	Uğur ALTUN
185.	33022/22	Doğan v. Türkiye	28/06/2022	**Muhammed DOĞAN** 1980 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
186.	33639/22	Çetin v. Türkiye	28/06/2022	**Sinan ÇETİN** 1974 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI

187.	33993/22	Aslan v. Türkiye	28/06/2022	**Mehmet ASLAN** 1984 Şanlıurfa Turkish	Hatice ÖZ
188.	35582/22	Can v. Türkiye	06/07/2022	**Şükrü CAN** 1971 Istanbul Turkish	Büşra Nur KALE EKİNCİ
189.	37255/22	Tosuner v. Türkiye	03/06/2022	**Ebru TOSUNER** 1988 Kayseri Turkish	Ömer DELİGEZER
190.	37272/22	Çavga v. Türkiye	28/06/2022	**Semiha ÇAVGA** 1989 Samsun Turkish	Zeliha DERVİŞOĞLU
191.	37728/22	Aksoy v. Türkiye	25/07/2022	**Emre AKSOY** 1979 Ankara Turkish	Bülent Teoman ÖZKAN
192.	37772/22	Poyraz v. Türkiye	19/07/2022	**Mustafa POYRAZ** 1971 Manisa Turkish	Çağrı Seyfettin GÖKDEMİR
193.	38286/22	Oran v. Türkiye	08/07/2022	**Ökkeş ORAN** 1988 Osmaniye Turkish	Kadir ÖZTÜRK
194.	39114/22	Aslan v. Türkiye	22/07/2022	**Emine Nur ASLAN** 1992 Turkish	Tahir EREN
195.	39518/22	Koç v. Türkiye	26/07/2022	**Ali KOÇ** 1979 Bursa Turkish	Tufan YILMAZ
196.	40675/22	Bulut v. Türkiye	25/07/2022	**Cafer BULUT** 1972 Kahramanmaraş Turkish	Fatma YILMAZ
197.	40707/22	Yiğit v. Türkiye	25/07/2022	**İbrahim YİĞİT** 1978 Çorum Turkish	Serdar BALIK

198.	41233/22	Aydın v. Türkiye	05/08/2022	**Selim AYDIN** 1973 Aksaray Turkish	Susam MERDAN
199.	41563/22	Topuz v. Türkiye	09/08/2022	**Ayşegül TOPUZ** 1990 Turkish	Tarık AVŞAR
200.	41605/22	Obuz v. Türkiye	05/08/2022	**Yunus Emre OBUZ** 1992 Çanakkale Turkish	Murat YILMAZ
201.	41735/22	İslamoğlu v. Türkiye	09/08/2022	**Abdullah İSLAMOĞLU** 1982 Denizli Turkish	Tarık AVŞAR
202.	42917/22	Doğan v. Türkiye	12/08/2022	**Melek DOĞAN** 1977 Mersin Turkish	Erşan CANSEVEN
203.	43181/22	Ülger v. Türkiye	12/08/2022	**Fatih ÜLGER** 1984 Kahramanmaraş Turkish	Fatma YILMAZ
204.	43749/22	Seba v. Türkiye	31/08/2022	**Rıdvan SEBA** 1993 Istanbul Turkish	Yavuz KOLBOYU
205.	43777/22	Karaca v. Türkiye	31/08/2022	**Kemal KARACA** 1974 Artvin Turkish	Safiye YILMAZ
206.	43886/22	Delice v. Türkiye	29/08/2022	**Ali DELİCE** 1972 Istanbul Turkish	Coşkun KARADENİZ
207.	44753/22	Korkmaz v. Türkiye	05/09/2022	**Esma KORKMAZ** 1983 Bönen Turkish	İlyas KORKMAZ
208.	44934/22	Akyüz v. Türkiye	08/09/2022	**Erol AKYÜZ** 1981 Diyarbakır Turkish	Hamdullah ACAR

209.	45699/22	Dönmez v. Türkiye	21/09/2022	**Numan DÖNMEZ** 1974 Adana Turkish	Ali KIZILTEPE
210.	45912/22	Çetin v. Türkiye	23/09/2022	**Süleyman ÇETİN** 1988 Bilecik Turkish	Nurullah YILDIRIM
211.	46483/22	Altay v. Türkiye	22/09/2022	**Ali ALTAY** 1979 Bilecik Turkish	Nurullah YILDIRIM
212.	47426/22	Aktamış v. Türkiye	30/09/2022	**Mehmet Akif AKTAMIŞ** 1969 Adana Turkish	Mustafa Burak AKTAMIŞ
213.	47895/22	Yılmaz v. Türkiye	28/09/2022	**Nihat YILMAZ** 1973 Bolu Turkish	Fatma ÖZTÜRK
214.	48075/22	Erdoğmuş v. Türkiye	29/09/2022	**Murat ERDOĞMUŞ** 1973 Bursa Turkish	Ahmet Can DEMİRCİ
215.	48831/22	Arslan v. Türkiye	05/10/2022	**Yasemin ARSLAN** 1989 Antalya Turkish	Muhammet DEMİREL
216.	49106/22	Yağız v. Türkiye	07/10/2022	**Reha YAĞIZ** 1986 Pliening Turkish	Ali YILDIZ
217.	49269/22	Serter v. Türkiye	14/10/2022	**Bilal SERTER** 1981 Niğde Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
218.	49300/22	Karakulah v. Türkiye	14/10/2022	**Cafer KARAKULAH** 1971 Kayseri Turkish	Özcan AKINCI
219.	49547/22	Akar v. Türkiye	15/08/2022	**Fatih AKAR** 1979 Istanbul Turkish	Emre AKARYILDIZ

220.	50309/22	Gürpınar v. Türkiye	19/10/2022	**Yakup GÜRPINAR** 1983 Edirne Turkish	Burhan DEMİRCİ
221.	50314/22	İnci v. Türkiye	19/10/2022	**İbrahim İNCİ** 1973 Istanbul Turkish	Elmas YUNUS
222.	51110/22	Özmen v. Türkiye	24/10/2022	**Münevver ÖZMEN** 1979 Antalya Turkish	Zaliha VARLI
223.	51552/22	Akar v. Türkiye	18/10/2022	**Mustafa AKAR** 1971 Erzincan Turkish	Uzun MEHMET BURAK
224.	52302/22	Aslan v. Türkiye	02/11/2022	**Alaattin ASLAN** 1983 Antalya Turkish	Zaliha VARLI
225.	52528/22	Artun v. Türkiye	12/10/2022	**Ramazan ARTUN** 1973 Kocaeli Turkish	Murat YILMAZ
226.	54095/22	Özdemir v. Türkiye	16/11/2022	**Özdemir ÖZDEMİR** 1983 Turkish	Tarık AVŞAR
227.	54679/22	Demircioğlu v. Türkiye	19/11/2022	**Elif DEMİRCİOĞLU** 1988 Kastamonu Turkish	Esra ACAR
228.	54816/22	Yüzden v. Türkiye	16/11/2022	**Yusuf YÜZDEN** 1982 Bursa Turkish	Adem DÜZGÜN
229.	54961/22	Turan v. Türkiye	17/11/2022	**Hüseyin Alptuğ TURAN** 1982 Trabzon Turkish	
230.	55590/22	Arslan v. Türkiye	30/11/2022	**Hüseyin ARSLAN** 1970 Denizli Turkish	Emin Bahadır ARSLAN

231.	195/23	Yılmaz v. Türkiye	13/12/2022	**Ömür Zehra YILMAZ** 1987 Malatya Turkish	İrfan YILMAZ
232.	2452/23	Güneş v. Türkiye	29/12/2022	**Ahmet Yaşar GÜNEŞ** 1977 Bilecik Turkish	Nurullah YILDIRIM
233.	3200/23	Güder v. Türkiye	29/12/2022	**İcri GÜDER** 1974 Sakarya Turkish	Bekir DÖNMEZ
234.	5169/23	Kızılateş v. Türkiye	30/12/2022	**Cumhur KIZILATEŞ** 1974 Antalya Turkish	Süeda KADIOĞLU
235.	8453/23	Danışmaz v. Türkiye	01/02/2023	**Ramazan DANIŞMAZ** 1972 Samsun Turkish	İnan UZUN
236.	8956/23	Gülseven v. Türkiye	08/02/2023	**Fatih GÜLSEVEN** 1979 Denizli Turkish	Hayrettin ARABACI
237.	12625/23	Uslu v. Türkiye	10/02/2023	**Hasan USLU** 1976 Ankara Turkish	Hasan TOK
238.	13515/23	Keyik v. Türkiye	09/03/2023	**Ali İhsan KEYİK** 1957 Denizli Turkish	Tarık AVŞAR
239.	21046/23	Gedikci v. Türkiye	10/05/2023	**Süleyman GEDİKCİ** 1976 Konya Turkish	Burhan DEMİRCİ