



AK PARTİ

Kadın Kolları

Genel Merkez

(AK Party / Women Branches / Headquarters)

WOMEN POLITICS

AT THE RULERSHIP OF AK PARTY

Kadınlarla

**BÜYÜK TÜRKİYE
YOLUNDA**

(GREATER TÜRKİYE WITH WOMEN)

MAIN CONSTITUTIONAL REGULATIONS FOR WOMEN FROM 2002 TO PRESENT

CONSTITUTION

Article 10 of the Constitution states that **“Gender equality was emphasized for the first time by adding the provision women and men have equal rights.”**

The State is obligated to ensure that this equality is enforced. (2004)



By further strengthening the equality of opportunity between women and men, the principle of **“positive discrimination”** is included in the Constitution. (2010)

TURKISH CIVIL LAW

With the Turkish Civil Law, the article **“Spouses have an equal say in the management of the family union”** is put into effect. (2002)



REGULATIONS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

In our 2002 election manifesto, we explicitly declared our campaign for ending violence against women. We have shown this determination with the constitution, laws and regulations up to now.

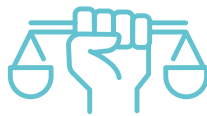
TURKISH PENAL LAW

With the Turkish Penal Law, “honor killings”, murders committed because of “custom” and “honor”, were included in the scope of **aggravated crime**.

After this arrangement, honor killings in Türkiye have significantly abated. (2005)

The principle of **“Violence within the family and against women is a crime”** was introduced. (2005)

Sexual assault was **defined** and the basic form of sexual assault crime was **described**. (2005)



LAW NO. 6284

“Law No. 6284 on Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence Against Women Act” is the most important basis in national legislation. (2012)

Within the scope of Law No. 6284, the reasons that increase the penalty for crimes committed against the married spouse have been extended to include the former spouse.

With the 4th Judicial Package, **violence against the divorced spouse was added in the scope of aggravated crime just as if it was committed against the married spouse**. (2021)



ŞÖNİM

Violence Monitoring Centers (ŞÖNİM)

were expanded in 81 provinces. (2013)

More than 1 million people benefited from Violence Monitoring Centers (ŞÖNİM).



WOMEN'S GUESTHOUSES

2002 ■ 8

2022 ■ 149



“EACH AND EVERY SINGLE GIRL WHO HAS NOT EDUCATED, NOT BEEN ABLE TO EDUCATED OR NOT BE EDUCATED IS A GREAT LOSS FOR ENTIRE SOCIETY, NATION AND COUNTRY.”


RECEP TAYYİP
ERDOĞAN
TÜRKİYE CUMHURBAŞKANI

WOMEN'S EMERGENCY SUPPORT APPLICATION (KADES)

In order to prevent violence and harassment against women and children, the **Women's Emergency Support Application (KADES)**, a mobile application that can be reached with one click to law enforcement officers in times of need, has been implemented and continues to be executed effectively. (2018)

KADES was selected as the best practice in Europe by the Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly.



The KADES application was downloaded by

3 million 713 people,
268 thousand 437 people
reported.

ELECTRONIC HANDCUFF

Electronic Handcuffs

Application was implemented in order to protect women victims of violence effectively. (2015)



Electronic handcuffs having being used and tracked by the teams of the Probation Department are monitored

24 Hours / 7 days
from the Electronic Monitoring Center.

MOBBING MANDATE

The Mandate "**Preventing Psychological Harassment (Mobbing) in Workplaces**" was issued on **March 19, 2011** and mobbing was defined as a crime.



Within the scope of the **mobbing** mandate, in order to strengthen the fight against it assistance and support was **offered** provided to the employees through the Work and Social Security Communication Center, via **ALO 170** and psychologists.

NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

National Action Plans were implemented within the scope of combating violence against women.

1st National Action Plan between the years 2007–2010

2nd National Action Plan between the years 2012–2015

3rd National Action Plan between the years 2016–2020

The 4th National Action Plan for Combating Violence Against Women, covering the years 2021–2025, was implemented.

2021–2025 Action Plan consists of 5 goals.

Goal 1: Reviewing and implementing the legislation effectively and assisting victims to have easy access to justice.



Goal 2: Implementing zero tolerance for violence policy in all plans, programs and politics.



Goal 3: Developing institutional capacity for effective provision of protective and preventive services.



Goal 4: Increasing awareness and sensitivity for all-act struggle against violence.



Goal 5: Collecting systematic, reliable, and comparable data and producing statistics.



In the action plan, besides physical violence, the protection of honor and dignity of individuals is also regulated. These provisions are included in the 4th Judicial Package and contain severe penalties for violence against women.

"ALL THE REGULATIONS WE HAVE PUT INTO PRACTICE SINCE 2002 PROVE OUR DETERMINATION FOR FIGHTING ANY VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN."


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OTHER REGULATIONS FOR WOMEN

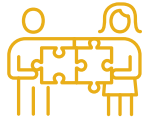
Family Courts were established. It was ensured that domestic problems were handled by married judges in specialized courts. (2003)



The income of the products produced by women at home was **exempted from Income Tax**. (2007)



The Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (KEFEK) was established in the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye in order to bring the understanding of equality of opportunity between women and men in line with the legal basis and to ensure that it is included in the laws. (2009)



With the Law No. 6111, positive discrimination act was passed, **allowing housewives to retire voluntarily**. (2011)



With the implementation of **freedom** of dress in the public sphere, **discrimination among women was abolished**. (2013)



“Women’s Empowerment Strategy Document and Action Plan” covering the years 2018-2023 was put into effect. (2018)



The main purpose of the **11th Development Plan** was to prevent all kinds of discrimination against women to ensure that **women benefit from rights and opportunities equally in all areas of social life** and to be empowered. (2019)



Within the scope of the **Income Tax Law**, tradesmen tax exemptions up to a total of **30,000 TL** per year were granted to women who sell their home made products online. (2019)



NEW LABOR LAW

In order to prevent discrimination in business life, the principle of **“equal pay for equal work”** was introduced. For work of the same or equal value, **lower wages may not be given because of gender difference**. (2003)



No discrimination can be made in employment, working conditions, and termination of employment for any reason, including gender. (2003)

Sexual harassment in the workplace constitutes a justification **for termination of employment**. (2003)

The provision women cannot be employed in heavy works, such as underground or underwater works including mining and cable laying, sewerage and tunnel construction, was put into effect. (2003)



After taking into consideration the needs, the maternity and breastfeeding leave of working women was rearranged as a **total 16 weeks**. (2011)



“Maternity leave” was implemented to civil servant women for 16 weeks as 8 weeks before and 8 weeks after giving birth instead of changing **“monthly leave”**. (2011)



Under no circumstances, female employees cannot be obligated to work for **more than 7 and a half hours** in the night shift. (2013)

A pregnant or breastfeeding employee cannot be obligated to work more than 7 and a half hours a day. (2013)

Pregnant workers are given **paid leave** for periodic check-ups during pregnancy. (2013)

The regulation for ensuring the insurance of women working in domestic services was implemented. (2014)

Birth payment started to be offered to women who gave birth. (2015)

As part of this birth payment, a total of **300TL** for the first child, **400TL** for the second, **600TL** for the third and subsequent children is granted.

As of the end of maternity leave, working women **have been given the opportunity of paid part-time work** for 2 months for the first child, 4 months for the second child, and up to 6 months for the third child and others. In multiple births additional one month will be added to these periods. If the child is disabled, the right to work part-time up to 12 months is granted. (2016)

DISABLED LAW

- Türkiye's first **Disability Law** was enacted. (2005)
- For the first time, home health service and **Home Care Assistance** allowance application started. (2007)

The allowance has increased

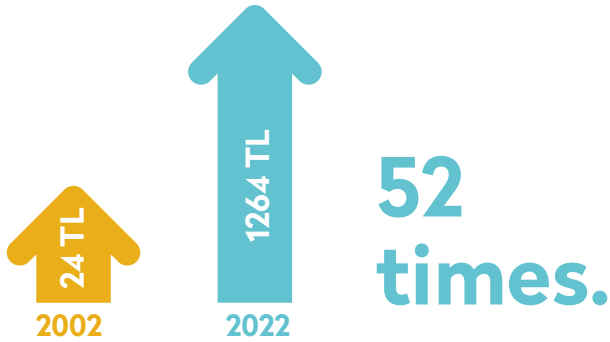


Turkish Liras.

- A mother with a disabled child was **granted the right of five years early retirement.**



- **Disability pensions have increased**



- The number of disabled civil servants, which was **5777** reached **66 thousand 14** in 2022.

- The number of care and rehabilitation centers which is affiliated to the Ministry has reached



COOPERATIVE LAW

Cooperative that mostly consist of women or utilize women's labor are started to have **positive discrimination** by the Cooperatives Law. **Fees for the registration and notice, and fees for the registration to the Chamber of Commerce, annual dues, and additional dues** which are paid during the foundation phase and operating cycle of the cooperative have been **abolished.** (2021)

- **Grant support up to 200.000 TL** is given to women's cooperatives.



- **A total of 13.5 million TL** grant support is given to **149 projects** within the scope of KOOP-DES by the Ministry of Commerce.

Employment Institution of Türkiye (İŞKUR)

- From 2002 to the end of January 2022, with the assistance of İŞKUR, a total of **11 million people have been employed, 31,4% of whom are women.**



Rates of Women Benefiting from İŞKUR Programs (2002-2022)

- A total of **4.5 million people benefited** from active labor force programs, **52,5% of whom are women.**
- A total of **1.8 million people benefited** from the Vocational Training Courses, **57,7% of whom are women.**
- A total of **2.2 million people have benefited** from On-the-Job Training Programs, **49% of whom are women.**

Women's employment received additional support through incentives.

Employers employing women were provided with

premium and tax support for 18 months through the “**Additional Employment Incentive**”. (2018)



Grant support is provided to disabled and ex-convict women who want to start their own business through

İŞKUR up to 65.000 TL

to disabled entrepreneurs, and up to 15 times the gross minimum wage to ex-convicts. **(81.000 TL)**



Data for 2002-2020:

Female workforce increased to

2002 6.8 million people

2022 10.9 million people

Female employment increased to

2002 6.1 million people

2022 9.4 million people.



“DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN IS WORSE THAN RACISM.”


RECEP TAYYIP ERDOĞAN
TÜRKİYE CUMHURBAŞKANI

KOSGEB

Do you know that positive discrimination is applied to women in KOSGEB's supports?

KOSGEB, applying positive discrimination to women, as part of the **Traditional Entrepreneur Support Program**

65.000 TL

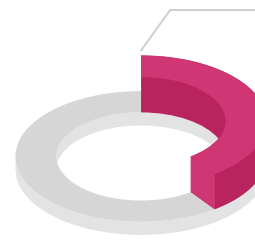


within the scope of the **Advanced Entrepreneur Support Program**, provides grant support up to

375.000 TL

The amount of support KOSGEB provides to women entrepreneurs in 2021 is

210 million 538 thousand 126 TL



The rate of women entrepreneurs benefiting from KOSGEB supports is

41%



“Support for women's employment”

Within the scope of the Rapid Support Program for Micro and Small Enterprises, **110 thousand TL interest-free loan** support is provided to businesses that are owned by women or employ +1 woman. (2021)

RATIO OF WOMEN IN WORK LIFE	
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	35.00 %
Ratio of Female Civil Servant	40.30 %
Ratio of Working Women in Business Life	30.34 %

RATIO OF WOMEN BY PROFESSIONAL GROUPS	
Ratio of Female Professor	32.20 %
Ratio of Female Associate Professor	39.30 %
Ratio of Female Lecturer	43.11 %
Ratio of Female Research Assistant	51.30 %
Ratio of Teacher (Preschool-Primary-Middle-High School)	60.00 %
Ratio of Female Lawyer	46.00 %
Ratio of Female Doctor	44.00 %
Ratio of Female Judge	45.97 %
Ratio of Female Prosecutor	14.80 %
Ratio of Female Ambassador	25.00 %
Ratio of Female Civil Servant in the Health Sector	56.00 %

WOMEN REPRESENTATION IN POLITICS

Before the 2000s, the female representation rate in politics was below **2%** on average in our country. Within 20 years after the 2002 elections, it reached the highest figures in the history of the Republic.



Today, **101 women deputies** serve in the **Turkish Grand National Assembly** with a rate of **17.35%**.

For the first time in the history of the Republic, the right to be elected included all women on March 30, 2014 local elections.

“WOMEN ARE NOT THE OBJECT OF POLITICS, BUT ITS SUBJECT”.

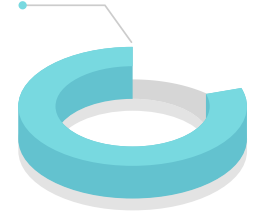
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EDUCATION

WE KEEP REMOVING BARRIERS TO GIRLS' ACCESS TO EDUCATION.

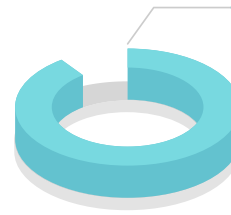
In 2002-2003 academic year, the net enrolment ratio of girls in primary education

87.34%



In 2020-2021 academic year, the net enrolment ratio of girls in primary education

93.11%



UNIVERSITIES IN 81 CITIES

Number of universities

2002 69

2022 207



Higher education enrollment rates by years:



14.65%

2002-2003 academic year



43.37%

2019-2020 academic year

Higher education enrolment rates by gender:



13.5%

2002



48.5%

2020

The rate of female students in higher education

THE CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER FOR EDUCATION PAYMENTS IN 2021

The poverty is not an obstacle to education.

Conditional Cash Transfers aim at helping children in poverty to facilitate enrolment and regular attendance to education.



In conditional cash transfers, girls are paid more than boys (per person). The payment is made to the child's mother's account.

483 million 630 thousand 15 TL

conditional cash transfer has been given to 1.052.854 girls.



414 million 981 thousand 710 TL

conditional cash transfer has been paid for 1.075.896 boys.



HEALTH

TÜRKİYE IS THE FASTEST COUNTRY THAT HAS REDUCED THE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES.

Maternal mortality rate

2002 **64 per thousand**

2020 **13,1 per thousand**



Infant mortality rate

2002 **31,5 per thousand**

2020 **8,5 per thousand**



CONDITIONAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE by GENDER in 2021



A total of **228 million 762 thousand 675 TL**

Conditional Health Assistance has been given to 553 thousand 288 women,



A total of **239 million 427 thousand 270 TL**

Conditional Health Assistance has been given to 578 thousand 683 men.



“At the rulership of AK Party, women in Türkiye have made the greatest progress, especially in education, production, employment, politics and social life. In order to strengthen our human capital, we have established essential infrastructure that will enable women to realize their potential for themselves, their family, city and their country. We provided them with plenty of opportunities, removed any obstacles before them, and we will continue to do so.”



WE ARE COMMITTED TO FIGHTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN!

NEW WITH THE NEW LAW ENACTED IN THE TURKISH ASSEMBLY

May 22, 2022

- Regarding attacks against women, any behavior involving no remorse, **will not be subject to discount**
- The suit or tie appreciation **will not be counted as a matter of discretionary extenuation**
- Penalties for crimes such as willful murder, deliberate injury, torture and persecution against women **be increased**
- The lower limit of the penalty for threatening crimes against a married or former spouse **be increased to 9 months**
- Penalty for actions involving constant physical tracking or electronic tracking **be implemented from 6 months to up to 2 years; an arrest warrant may also be issued for this crime.**
- Intentional injury crimes committed against a spouse or divorced spouse **will be included in the catalog crime regulation**
- Upon request, **a lawyer can be appointed free of charge** by the lawyer association (BARO) to women who are victims of violence.


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“A society that excludes women has given up half of its power and potential.”


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**WOMEN
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