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PROBATION AND ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Justice
General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses
Department of Probation

Yasin AYDIN Head of the Probation Department

ANTALYA 2026



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PROBATION

Justice Integrated into Society, A Future Under Supervision

Crime and Criminal Policy

Combating the impact and consequences of crime forms the foundation of crime and penal policies. In this regard, the primary objectives are:

- To strengthen preventive services;
- To contribute to the psychological, social, and economic development of the offender;
- To assist the individual in taking a productive role within society; and
- To protect all segments of society from crime.

In line with this objective, probation, which has taken its place within our penal execution system, has today become an essential and indispensable component of our execution system.



The Legal Basis of the Probation System

The probation system took its place in the modern penal system with the Probation Services Law No. 5402, which was published in the Official Gazette on July 20, 2005, and entered into force.

July 20, 2005: Law
No. 5402 entered
into force

August 15, 2005:
Department of
Probation was
established

An Advisory Board for
Probation Services
has been established



Probation Today

As of today, probation services are carried out through probation directorates in 147 centers where justice commissions are located.

133

Number of Directorates Organized upon Establishment
(2005)

147

Number of Currently Operating Directorates



Probation System

Within our national legal system, probation is defined as a system of penal execution in which suspects, defendants, and convicts (probationers/obligants) are supervised and monitored within the community rather than in penal execution institutions; where the services, programs, and resources required for their rehabilitation are provided; and which aims to prevent recidivism and protect the public. Through probation:

Supervision in Community

The supervision and tracking of probationers are ensured within the community, outside of penal execution institutions.

Rehabilitation Services

It aims to prevent recidivism by offering the services, programs, and resources necessary for rehabilitation. .

Protection of the Public

The safety and protection of society are prioritized alongside the reintegration of the individual into society.



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Probation Services Advisory Board



This is a committee that serves as an advisory body for probation services, chaired by the Deputy Minister. By bringing together representatives from relevant ministries, agencies, institutions, and professional organizations, it fulfills the role of facilitating the exchange of views and ensuring coordination to ensure the effective implementation of probation services.

Chairman : Deputy Minister of Justice

- ❑ General Director of Prisons and Detention Houses
- ❑ General Director of Legislation of the Ministry
- ❑ General Director of Personnel of the Ministry
- ❑ Representative of the Union of Türkiye Bar Associations
- ❑ 4 faculty members to be appointed by the Council of Higher Education (specializing in criminal law and criminal procedure law, social work, sociology, and psychology)
- ❑ General Director of the Türkiye Employment Agency

- ❑ General Director of Child Services
- ❑ General Director on the Status of Women
- ❑ General Director of Family and Community Services
- ❑ General Director of Social Assistance
- ❑ General Director of Vocational and Technical Education
- ❑ General Director of Lifelong Learning
- ❑ High-level representative from the Ministry of Labor and Social Security

- ❑ Senior representative of the General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly
- ❑ Official responsible for public order from the Gendarmerie General Command / General Directorate of Security
- ❑ Representative of the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye
- ❑ Representative of the Confederation of Türkiye Tradesmen and Craftsmen
- ❑ Head of the Department of Probation

Central Organizational Structure: Department of Probation



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Provincial Organizational Structure

Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor

Protection Boards

Probation Directorate



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Directorate Personnel Structure

Staff composition and number of personnel serving in probation directorates:

Manager
127

Assistant
Manager
148

Office
Supervisor
147

Probation
Expert
Teacher
Psychologist
Sociologist
Social Worker
1.115

Probation
Officer
4.120

Other Service Personnel 855

In accordance with the principles of the Regulation on Probation Services, volunteers may also participate in probation services.

Volunteer 3.625

Total 6.512

Offices of Probation Directorates

Assessment and
Planning Bureau

Execution Bureau

Training and
Rehabilitation
Bureau

Juvenile Services
Office

Unit for Combating Addiction

Bureau of Protection
Boards

Supervision Bureau

Electronic monitoring activities are
carried out within the scope of this office



Execution Procedures Evaluation Commission

A commission is established within the probation directorate to evaluate and decide upon the rulings issued concerning probationers and the applications regarding the execution of these rulings.

Chairperson of the Commission

The Director or a deputy director assigned by the director

Members of the Commission

(One personnel from each of the 4 bureaus)

- Personnel of the Assessment and Planning Bureau
- Personnel of the Execution Bureau
- Personnel of the Training and Rehabilitation Bureau
- Personnel of the Supervision Bureau



The Execution Procedures Evaluation Commission decides whether the probationer will be monitored via an electronic bracelet as an institutional body rather than on an individual basis. This administrative decision provides a legal safeguard by being subject to judicial review, thereby eliminating reliance on the subjective assessment of a single individual.



Core Responsibilities of Probation Directorates

01

Supervision, Monitoring, and Rehabilitation

Supervision and monitoring of offenders within the community, along with rehabilitation activities

02

Post-Release Support

Post-release support services

03

Social Research Report

Preparing a social research report and submitting it to judicial authorities



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Probation Process



Probation Decisions

Articles 11–15 of Law No. 5402 set forth the duties of probation offices. The decisions to be carried out by these offices are issued by judicial authorities;

Turkish Penal Code No. 5237: Criminal Procedure Code No. 5271 :

Article 50, 51, 53, 191
and 221

Article 109 ve 231

Law No. 5275 on the
Enforcement of Criminal
Sentences and Security
Measures

Article 16/A, 105/A,
106, 107, 108, 110

The Child Protection Act No. 5395 :

Article 20 and 36'

It is adjudicated in accordance with the provisions of Article and carried out in accordance with the relevant laws and the provisions of the “Regulation on Probation Services.”



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Duties of Probation Directorates

Probation directorates enforce 14 different types of decisions during the investigation and prosecution phases, as well as during the post-sentencing process.

Investigation and Prosecution Phase

Judicial Control (CCP 109 ve CPL 20)

Treatment and Probation (TPC 191)

Placing the Child Under Supervision (CPL 5/36)

Post-Prosecution Phase

Placing the Child Under Supervision (CPL 5/36)

Deferment of the Pronouncement of the Judgment (CCP 231/8)

Alternative Sanctions to Short-Term Imprisonment (TPC 50)

Suspension of Imprisonment (TPC 51)

Effective Remorse (TPC 221/5)

Deprivation of the Exercise of Certain Rights (TPC 53)

In Lieu of a Judicial Fine (Law on the Execution of Penalties and Security Measures Art 106/3)

Execution of the Imprisonment Sentence in the Residence (Law on the Execution of Penalties and Security Measures Art.110)

Postponement of the Execution of the Sentence for a Female Convict Due to Her Child's Illness (Law on the Execution of Penalties and Security Measures Art. 16/A)

Post-Release Phase

Execution of Sentences by Applying Probation (Law on the Execution of Penalties and Security Measures Art.105/A)

Probation Following Conditional Release (Law on the Execution of Penalties and Security Measures Art 107)

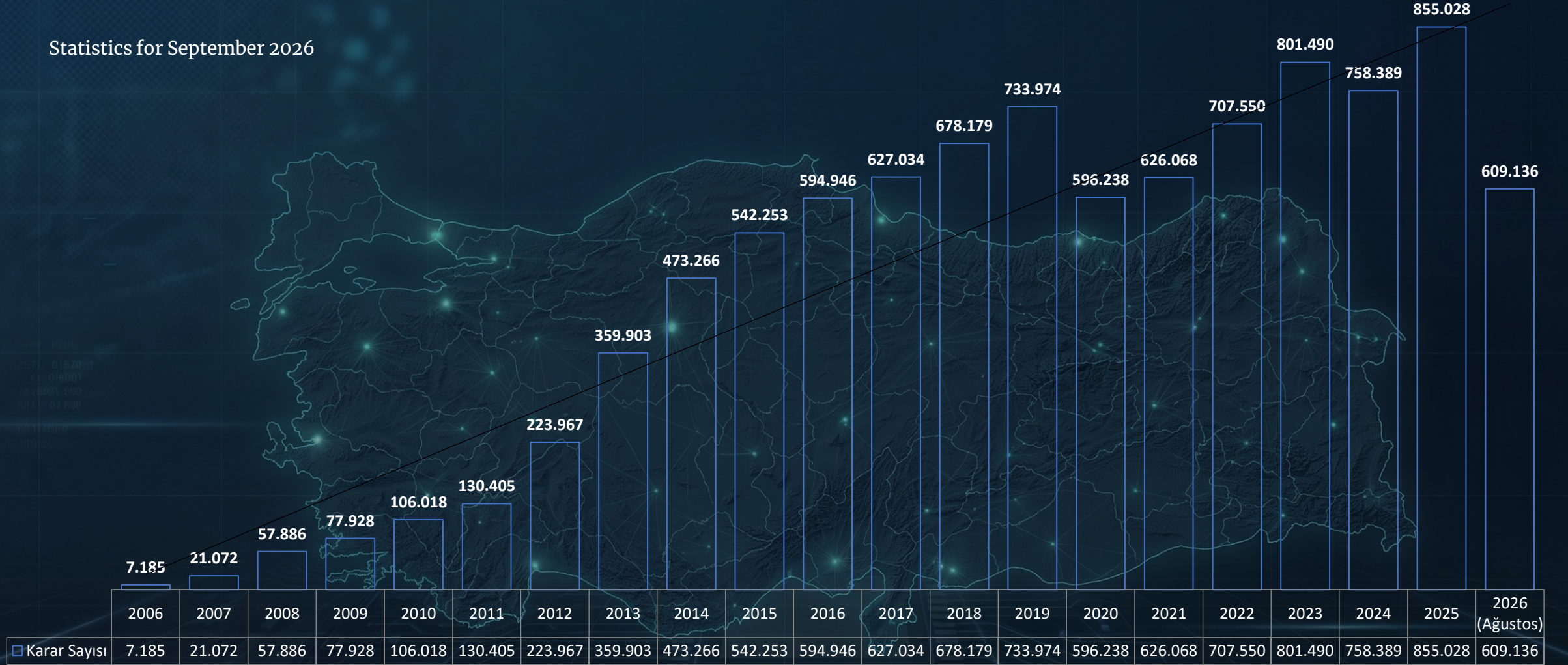
Probation Specific to Recidivists and Certain Perpetrators (Law on the Execution of Penalties and Security Measures 108/9)



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Number of Probation Decisions

Statistics for September 2026

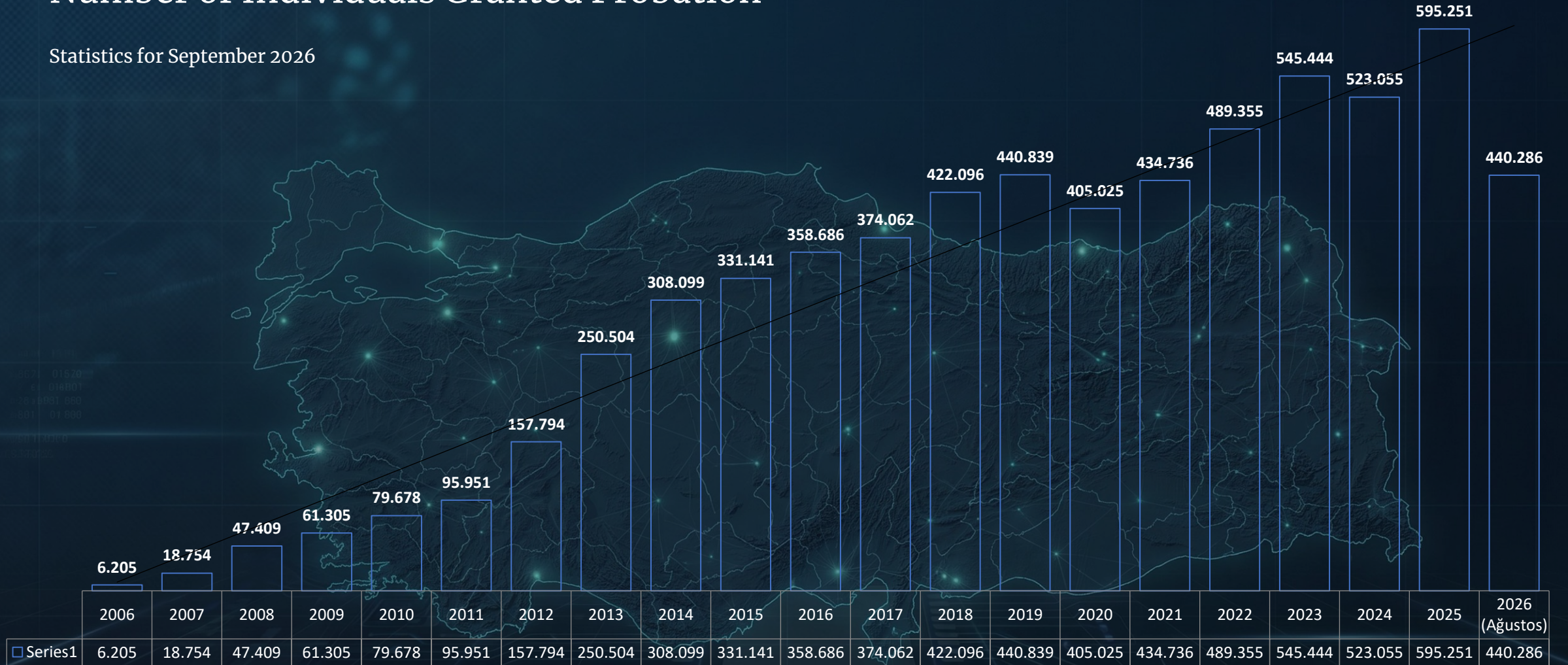


TOTAL 9.587.915 Decision



Number of Individuals Granted Probation

Statistics for September 2026



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Probation

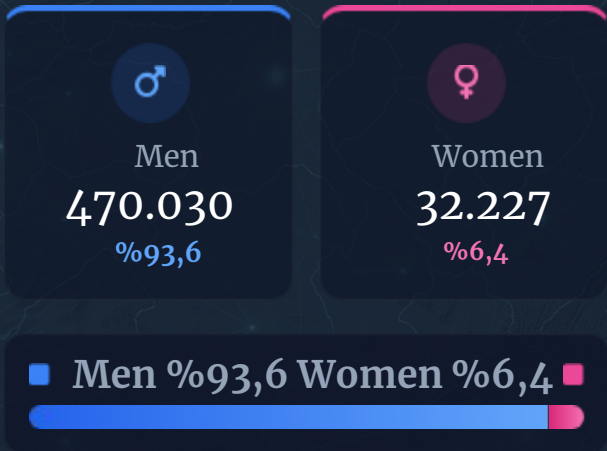
September 2026 Statistical Data

Summary Statistical Report on Population Groups, Gender, and Age Distribution

Number of People



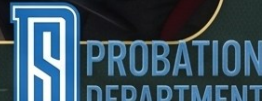
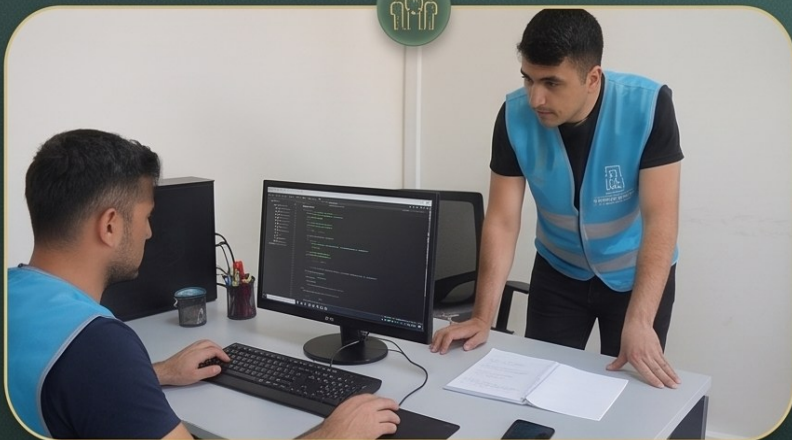
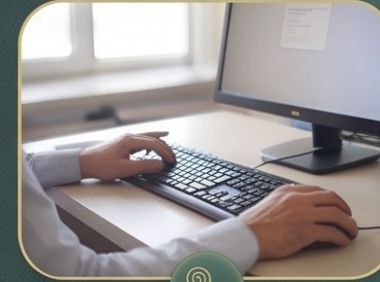
Gender Distribution



Age Distribution



REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES IN PROBATION DIRECTORATES



Under probation, offenders sentenced to community service fulfill their sentences by working in community services.

TRUST FOR THE COMMUNITY, HOPE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

Since 2017 to date, a total of **2,485,173** saplings have been planted and **4,246,160** trees have been cared for.



EVERY YEAR, HUNDREDS OF
THOUSANDS OF HOURS
OF SERVICE ARE PROVIDED.



HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS
MEET THE SOIL



TAILORED REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR PAROLEES

Specialized Support for Individuals with Addictions and Juveniles



Programs for Individuals with Addictions

Specialized training and support programs are offered to individuals struggling with addiction by professionals who specialize in this field. The process is carefully managed under the guidance of experienced specialists in the field.



Rehabilitation Programs for Juveniles

Taking into account their developmental characteristics, the juveniles participate in rehabilitation programs in environments designed specifically for them—physically separate from the administrative buildings—with the support of specialists trained in this field.

Objective: To provide a personalized, safe, and attentive recovery process.



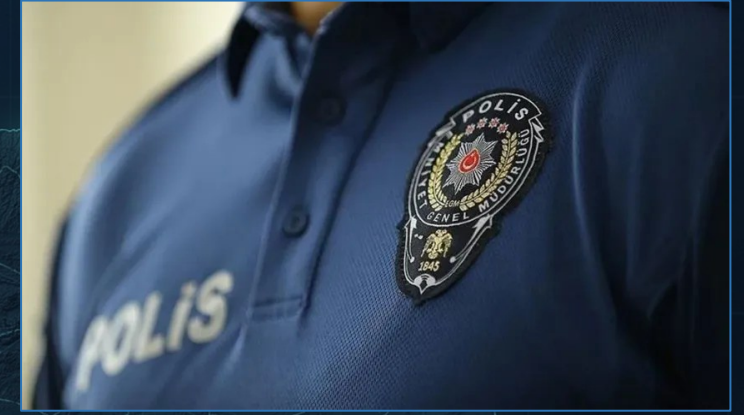
Supervision Methods in Probation

Under the probation system, the supervision of probationers is carried out by probation officers assigned to probation office, law enforcement agencies, and electronic monitoring devices.

Supervision
Officers

Electronic
Monitoring

Law
Enforcement
Agencies



ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Technological Monitoring in the Probation System



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What Is Electronic Monitoring?

Electronic monitoring for probation services is an effective method that ensures suspects, defendants, or convicts are monitored, kept under surveillance and supervision within the community through electronic means and devices, thereby supporting the protection of the victim and the public.



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Legal Framework

The Electronic Monitoring System gained a legal framework by Article 15 /A , which was added to the Law on Probation Services (No. 5402) in 2012.

«The monitoring, supervision, and control of suspects, defendants, and convicted persons within the community may also be carried out through the use of electronic devices.»



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Electronic Monitoring Center

Establishment and Capacity

The Center was established in **2013** under the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses. Access to the Center is subject to the Ministry's approval. Information security and the protection of personal data are ensured by UYAP, the information system developed by the Ministry of Justice to digitize judicial services.

3.000

Simultaneous monitoring capacity

~84.000

monitored offender



Central Administration

In the probation system, electronic monitoring is carried out from a single center. Notifications from all devices connected to the system are received at this center, where they are evaluated and forwarded to the relevant probation directorates for necessary actions to be taken.

Electronic monitoring personnel working in the provincial branches are solely responsible for field operations such as the installation, removal, and similar procedures of the devices, whereas the evaluation and follow-up of notifications are conducted through the central system.



Areas Where Electronic Monitoring Is Used

Electronic monitoring devices may be used on suspects, defendants, and convicted persons, regardless of the nature of the crime, depending on the nature of the decision.

1 — Judicial Control Measure

It is used to ensure compliance with certain judicial control measures imposed in lieu of pretrial detention.

2 — Alternative to a Prison Sentence

It is used in the enforcement of certain rulings issued in lieu of a prison sentence as part of criminal sanctions.

3 — After Parole

It is used to monitor and track convicts released on parole from correctional facilities and certain offenders within the community.



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Initiation of the Electronic Monitoring Process



Objective: To implement a monitoring process that is appropriate for the obligated party, technically reliable, and effective.



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Termination of Electronic Monitoring



Revocation or Modification of the Decision

The revocation or modification by a judicial authority of a probation order issued against the offender.



Termination of the Process Due to a Violation

Termination of the enforcement process due to the obligor's violations.



Completion of the Execution Process

The successful completion of the enforcement proceedings against the obligor.



Unforeseen Developments

The occurrence of events that prevent proper monitoring. The obligated party's hospitalization, arrest, etc.

Objective: To implement a monitoring process that is appropriate for the obligated party, technically reliable, and effective.



Advantages Over Traditional Supervision Tools and Methods

CONTINUOUS MONITORING

Unlike the classic method, which involves periodic checks, electronic monitoring provides 24/7 uninterrupted tracking.

REAL-TIME DETECTION OF RESTRICTED-AREA VIOLATIONS

Violations of the obligations to stay away from the victim or to refrain from entering certain areas are detected in real time.

STAFF AND RESOURCE SAVINGS

It saves on personnel and resources in situations that require intensive physical monitoring.

VALIDITY AS EVIDENCE

GPS/RF data obtained in the event of a violation constitutes concrete and documented evidence in legal proceedings.



Advantages Over Traditional Audit Tools and Methods

GEOGRAPHICAL ACCESS AND REMOTE AREAS

It ensures effective and efficient monitoring in remote areas.

OBJECTIVE AND UNCHANGEABLE DATA

It is based on objective, non-manipulable technical data.

DETERRENCE

It reduces the tendency to commit crimes by creating a sense of constant surveillance.

INDIVIDUALIZATION

Detailed and individualized measures, such as house arrest and curfews during specific hours, can be implemented and monitored in a practical manner.



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Headquarters Staff Structure

The Electronic Monitoring Center operates in two departments: the front office and the monitoring department. The centre is monitored by security cameras 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and all telephone calls are recorded.

33

Electronic Monitoring
Officer

24/7

Monitoring

High Security



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Duties of the Center



Training

Organize training sessions for headquarters staff and electronic monitoring personnel at probation offices



Equipment Management

To evaluate equipment requests from probation offices and ensure their distribution



Software Support

Troubleshoot software issues and carry out development work to ensure uninterrupted streaming



Violation Management

Document the identified violations and technical malfunctions and forward them to the relevant departments



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Types of Electronic Monitoring

The electronic monitoring system performs three different types of monitoring.



House Arrest

Decisions not to leave one's home



Real-Time Tracking

Prohibition on going to specified locations / restriction on continuing to visit certain locations. For example: not leaving the province, not approaching a workplace, etc.



Victim

Decisions Regarding the Protection of Victims



PROTECTION OF VICTIMS IN ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Two-Way Monitoring and Pre-Violation Prevention Process



Offender — Electronic Ankle Monitor

The ankle monitor attached to the offender's ankle is used to closely monitor their location and behavior patterns.



Victim — Portable Device

The victim's location is tracked using a small device that they can carry in their bag, with their consent.

PRE-VIOLATION PREVENTION PROCESS



1 The Victim Is Directed to a Safe Zone

When a risk is identified, the first step is to contact the victim and ensure they move to a safe area.



2 Law Enforcement Agencies Are Notified

The situation is reported to law enforcement agencies so that the necessary action can be taken.



3 Probation Officers Are Informed

Finally, the probation office staff are contacted, and the necessary measures are taken.



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One Device, Multiple Uses

In the electronic monitoring system, a single type of device is used in conjunction with the monitoring software. This device can be used to implement three different types of monitoring:

House Arrest Unit

Decisions not to leave one's home



Real-Time Tracking Unit

Prohibition on going to specified locations
/ continuing to go to specific locations



Victim Assistance Unit

Decisions Regarding the Protection of Victims



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Security in Electronic Monitoring Systems

Security measures implemented to protect personal data and ensure the uninterrupted provision of services



Backup Center

The continuity of service and the prevention of data loss are ensured by a robust backup center infrastructure.



UYAP Security Shield

The system makes effective use of the security shield provided by UYAP.

Objective: Uninterrupted service, a reliable infrastructure, and complete data security.



Electronic Monitoring Center Monitoring Capacity

3.000

Real-Time Monitoring

84.000

Completed Monitoring



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Footage from the Electronic Monitoring Center



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Electronic Monitoring Center at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers Service
Building, ANKARA

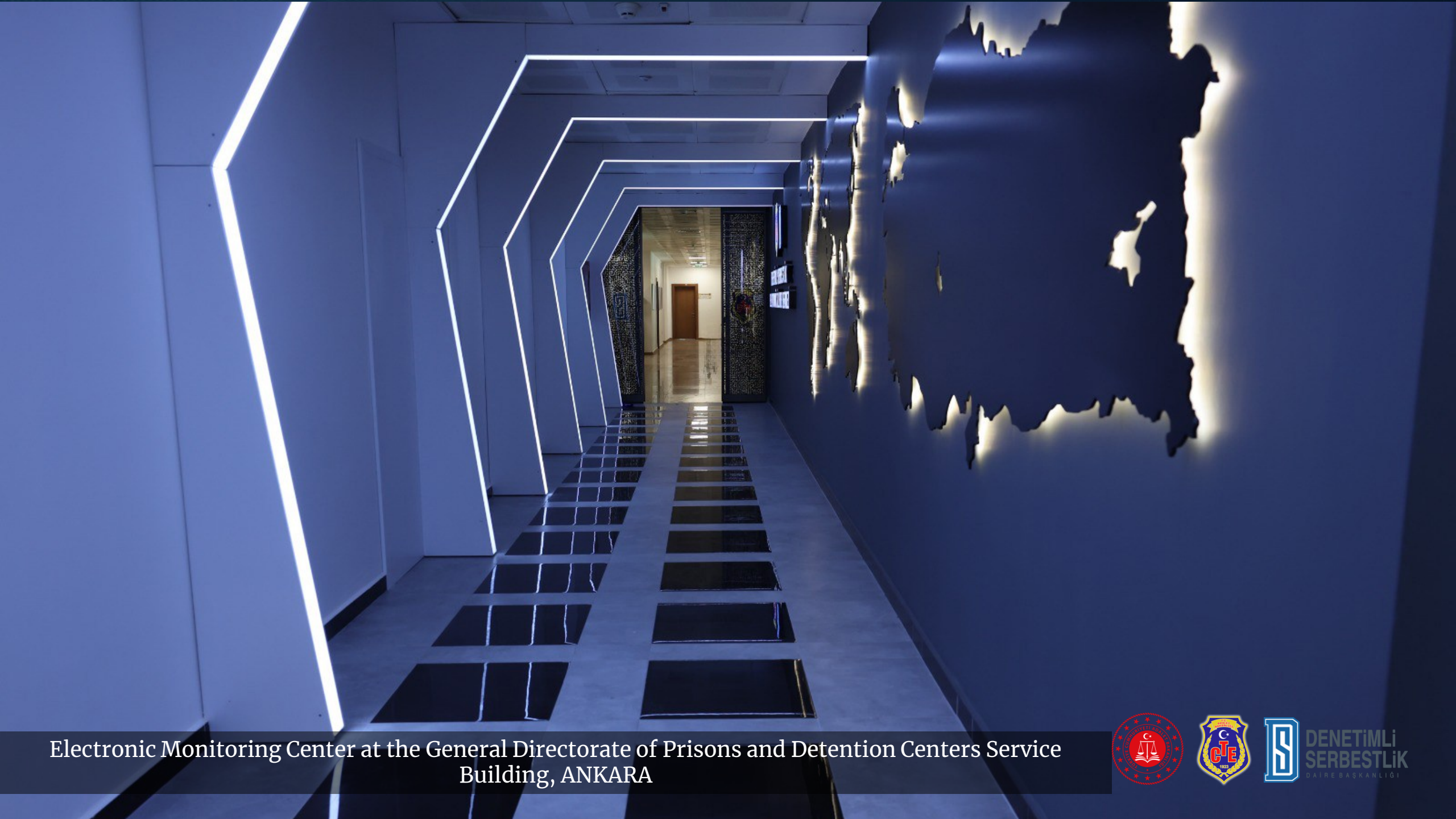




Electronic Monitoring Center at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers Service Building, ANKARA



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Electronic Monitoring Center at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers Service Building, ANKARA



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DENETİMLİ SERBESTLİK ELEKTRONİK İZLEME MERKEZİ

Electronic Monitoring Center at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers Service
Building, ANKARA



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Electronic Monitoring Center at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers Service Building, ANKARA



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Electronic Monitoring Center: A Look into the Future

Countries That Have Visited the Electronic Monitoring Center

Azerbaijan
Vietnam
Portugal
Romania
Uganda
Libya
Kosovo
Kyrgyzstan
Uzbekistan
Somalia
Tajikistan
United States
Yemen
Maldives
Netherlands
United Kingdom
Mongolia
Albania
Hungary
Saudi Arabia
France
Iran

With 13 years of experience in electronic monitoring, we are updating our systems through the effective use of cutting-edge technology and continuing to develop next-generation solutions focused on data security and operational efficiency.



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Thank You

Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Justice
General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses Department of Probation



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Yasin AYDIN Head of the Probation Department

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