

DECEMBER 2025

THE REALITY OF 251 DEATHS

IN TÜRKİYE ON 15TH OF JULY,
2016 INCIDENTS

THIS REPORT REVEALS THAT THE 251 DEATHS
ALLEGEDLY CAUSED BY SOLDIERS ON JULY 15, 2016,
DO NOT REFLECT THE TRUTH.

doğru aç



The Reality of 251 Deaths in Türkiye on 15th of July, 2016 Incidents

Contents

The Reality of 251 Deaths in Türkiye on 15th of July, 2016 Incidents	1
Contents	1
Dictionary and Abbreviations	3
I. Introduction	3
II. Methodology.....	4
III. Investigation of Death Cases	5
Bosphorus Bridge (The 15 July Martyrs Bridge)	5
Victims whose deaths bear similarities (23 death cases).....	5
Abdullah Tayyip Olçok (23.06.1999, Student)	10
Erol Olçok (04.03.1962, Advertising Executive and Political Consultant)	11
Akın Sertçelik (18.01.1975, Taxi driver).....	13
Burhan Önder (15.02.1974, Construction Worker).....	13
Şükrü Bayrakçı (23.02.2025, Private Driver).....	14
Muharrem Kerem Yıldız (31.08.1987, Sales Manager).....	14
General Staff Headquarters – Ankara	15
Mustafa Avcu (08.08.1994, Student)	15
Suat Akıncı (01.01.1984, Plumber).....	15
Ziya İlhan Dağdaş (01.01.1985, Master Sergeant).....	16
Bülent Aydın (19.04.1969, Senior Sergeant)	17
Özkan Özendi (01.01.1961, Retired)	18
Osman Arslan (01.01.1963, Retired/Plumber).....	19
Hasan Altın (10.05.1956, Deputy Manager).....	20
İstanbul Atatürk Airport	21
Zekeriya Bitmez (01.06.1959, Retired State Railway Employee)	21
Ferdî Yurduseven (01.01.1985, Courier) - Hikmet Baysal (01.01.1993, Worker)	22
Akıncı Military Residence Security Gate	22
Victims whose deaths bear similarities (7 death cases).....	22
Lokman Biçinci (10.10.1991, Worker)	26
Turkish Presidential Complex	27
Rüstem Resul Perçin (31.12.1997, Electrician).....	27
Ümit Çoban (December 31, 1976, Swimming Instructor).....	28
Gendarmerie General Command Beştepe Region	30
Sedat Kaplan (31.12.1984 , Municipality Worker)	31
Medet Ekizceli (19.10.1981, Worker).....	32
Hasan Gülhan (28.09.1970, Police Officer)	34
Şener Dursun (03.10.1968, Self Employed)	35
Erkan Er (31.12.1971, Furniture Maker)	35

Sümer Deniz (01.03.1974, Self Employed)	37
Ömer Can Açıkğöz (31.12.1994, Student)	39
Tevhit Akkan (10.01.1956, Retired)	40
Ankara Police Headquarters.....	41
Cüneyt Bursa (27.10.1979, Police Officer)	41
Muhammet Oğuz Kılınc (01.01.1990, Police Officer)	43
Marmaris.....	44
Mehmet Çetin (15.12.1977, Police Officer)	44
Nedip Cengiz Eker (17.11.1975, Police Officer).....	45
İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen Airport	46
Ozan Özen (10.09.1993, Police Officer).....	46
Etimesgut Armored Forces School	46
Emin Güner (09.12.1962, Self-employed (Digital Radio Systems Manufacturer))	46
İstanbul	47
Emrah Sağaz (01.04.1989, Textile Worker).....	47
Halil İbrahim Yıldırım (18.12.2001, Student / Car Dealership Worker)	47
Mahmut Eşit (01.01.1972, Tradesman).....	47
Erhan Dünder (01.01.1995, Textile Worker).....	48
İsmail Kayık (02.10.1961, Retired).....	48
Ramazan Meşe (04.04.1991, Carpenter)	49
Engin Tilbeç (25.04.2001, Textile worker)	49
Balıkesir.....	49
Mahmut Eren (13.06.1970, Tradesman)	49
IV. Conclusion.....	50
Annex A – Autopsy Reports.....	1
Annex B – Expert Reports.....	1
Annex D - The missing evidences and issues at the 15 July Courts.....	1

Dictionary and Abbreviations

ACM	: Heavy Penal Court (HPC)
FSM	: Fatih Sultan Mehmet
HTS	: Historical Traffic Search
JGK	: Gendarmerie General Command (GGC)
JÖAK	: Gendarmerie Special Security Command (GSSC)
KHK	: Decree with the force of law
ÖKK	: Special Forces Command (SFC)
PÖH	: Special Operations Police (SOP)
SDM	: Sniper Designated Marksman
TC	: Turkish Republic (TR)
TEM	: Counter Terrorism (CT)
TOMA	: Social Incident Intervention Vehicle (SIIV)

I. Introduction

1. From the evening of 15 July 2016 onwards, there was military activity in several cities across Turkey, primarily in Istanbul and Ankara. Some military personnel and vehicles were deployed in various cities, including symbolic locations such as the Bosphorus Bridge and the General Staff Headquarters. While the elements involved in this activity claimed they had left their barracks for security reasons in response to a terrorist threat, the government and those close to it alleged that this was an uprising carried out by a group targeted by the government.
2. On the morning of 16 July 2016, a process began with the dismissal of 4,006 judges and prosecutors from their professions¹, and a state of emergency was declared² across Turkey, starting on 21 July 2016 and continuing until 17 July 2018. During this process, 125,678 public servants working in various sectors were dismissed, 28,790 people were detained as of 15 July 2020 on the grounds of the alleged coup attempt, and 179 media organizations were closed down³. Due to the pressure exerted on the media, which continues to this day, free media has been silenced, and regime-aligned media now constitutes 84% of the total.⁴
3. On the night of 15-16 July 2016, following the President's call for the public to gather in the squares, people took to the streets, and after 16 July 2016, numerous deaths occurred among civilians and soldiers. According to official statements, 251 people lost their lives⁵, excluding the accused soldiers

¹ Adalet Bakanı Yılmaz Tunc canlı yayında soruları yanıtladı. Accession Link: https://www.adalet.gov.tr/adalet-bakani-yilmaz-tunc-canli-yayinda-sorulari-yanitladi_94526. (Accession Date: 01.11.2025)

² OHAL sona erdi: İki yıllık sürecin bilançosu Accession Link: <https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-turkiye-44799489> (Accession Date: 15.11.2025)

³ 15 Temmuz darbe girişimi sonrasında kaç kişi görevinden ihraç edildi, kaç kişi tutuklandı? Accession Link: <https://tr.euronews.com/2020/07/15/verilerle-15-temmuz-sonras-ve-ohal-sureci> (Accession Date: 15.11.2025)

⁴ Rapor: Türkiye'de ana akım medya gruplarının tümü hükümetin kontrolünde Accession Link: <https://tr.euronews.com/2022/10/10/rapor-turkiyede-ana-akim-medya-gruplarinin-tum-hukümetin-kontrolunde> (Accession Date: 15.11.2025)

⁵ 15 Temmuz darbe girişimi sonrasında kaç kişi görevinden ihraç edildi, kaç kişi tutuklandı? Accession Link: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/1107772> (Accession Date: 15.11.2025)

involved in the events. The names, photographs and circumstances of death of all these victims are available on the official website of the Turkish Presidency of Communications.⁶

4. In the courts trying the events of the night of 15 July 2016 and in some media outlets, it has been claimed that these deaths occurred as a result of gunfire opened by the accused soldiers or actions caused by the accused soldiers. However, according to the analysis of open sources such as investigations, court records, autopsy reports, and images and news reports reflected in the media, it has been proven that approximately 72 deaths, which have been thoroughly investigated and proven to date, did not occur for the reasons stated. Independent researchers are continuing to investigate other deaths.
5. The purpose of this report is to objectively present the 72 death cases that have been investigated and clarified, and to prove that the information claimed by Turkish authorities on every platform, namely that '251 people were martyred as a result of the actions of the accused soldiers on 15 July,' does not reflect the truth in light of the current findings.
6. As the question of who planned and implemented the military movement of the defendants on 15 July 2016 is a subject requiring detailed analysis, it has been excluded from the scope of this report.

II. Methodology

7. This report will examine 72 deaths from the 251 fatalities that occurred on the night of 15-16 July 2016 and thereafter, for which investigations have been completed. A significant portion of the victims involved in these cases, who took to the streets at the call of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, lost their lives as a result of gunfire by unknown persons or persons using firearms, while the remainder lost their lives in traffic accidents, natural causes, or unknown causes on the night of 15-16 July and thereafter. No case has been filed against the accused soldiers for the deaths of 13 victims.⁷
8. As a significant proportion of these deaths share similarities, similar cases will be assessed together. Such cases are generally encountered in deaths occurring in the same region.
9. The assessment of deaths occurring in the same region but in different ways will be carried out under separate headings.
10. The cases will be presented objectively, based on websites prepared to shed light on the events that occurred on the night of July 15-16 and thereafter, court records available in open sources, images in the media, witness and accused statements, autopsy and expert reports. Subjective evaluations will be avoided as much as possible.
11. In addition to the report, autopsy reports for the deceased are presented in Annex A, other expert reports in Annex B, alleged and actual causes of death for the victims in Annex C, and finally, tables prepared for deficiencies in the court files and the defendants' unmet request schedules in Annex D.
12. This report includes contributions from experts who continue to advocate for human rights on various platforms and who served in elite security units in Türkiye prior to July 15, 2016,

⁶ 15 Temmuz Şehitleri anısına 15 Temmuz Dijital Arşivi Accession Link: <https://15temmuz.gov.tr> (Accession Date: 05.09.2025)

⁷ Ziya İlhan Dağdaş, Ferdi Yurduseven, Hikmet Baysal, Mahmut Eşit, Halil İbrahim Yıldırım, Zekeriya Bitmez, Ozan Özen, Engin Tilbeç, Erhan Dünder, Emrah Sağaz, İsmail Kayık, Mahmut Eren ve Ramazan Meşe.

contributing their expertise in their respective fields. Due to security concerns and at the request of these experts, their names will not be mentioned in this report.

13. In the report's conclusion section, it will be requested that the authorities to whom the report is submitted convey the report's findings to the Turkish side and report on the actions taken regarding the requests that were not considered by the court panels.

III. Investigation of Death Cases

Bosphorus Bridge (The 15 July Martyrs Bridge)

Victims whose deaths bear similarities (23 death cases)

Name Surname	Date of Birth	Occupation	Autopsy/Expertise Report
Askeri Çoban	01.01.1963	Retired	Annex A-Picture 1 Annex B-Picture 1
Ayşe Aykaç	15.09.1972	Housewife	Annex A-Picture 2 Annex B-Picture 1
Barış Efe	09.03.1979	Modelist	Annex A-Picture 3 Annex B-Picture 1
Batuhan Ergin	29.11.1995	Goldsmith	Annex A-Picture 4 Annex B-Picture 1
Cemal Demir	10.05.1949	Self-employed	Annex B-Picture 2
Cengiz Hasbal	13.05.1981	Self-employed	Annex B-Picture 1
Çetin Can	15.08.1972	Lighting Supervisor	Annex A-Picture 5 Annex B-Picture 1
Kemal Ekşi	16.01.1992	Machine Technician	Annex A-Picture 6 Annex B-Picture 1
Mehmet Karaaslan	20.02.1976	Self-employed	Annex A-Picture 7 Annex B-Picture 1
Mehmet Yılmaz	21.12.1972	Graphic designer	Annex A-Picture 8 Annex B-Picture 1
Muhammet Ambar	08.02.1977	Graphic designer	Annex A-Picture 9 Annex B-Picture 1
Mustafa Kaymakçı	24.06.1979	Security Officer	Annex B-Picture 3
Onur Kılıç	18.02.1993	Taxi Driver	Annex A-Picture 10 Annex B-Picture 1
Sevgi Yeşilyurt	01.01.1966	Clerk	Annex B-Picture 4

Şeyhmus Demir	10.07.1988	Courrier	Annex A-Picture 11 Annex B-Picture 1
Timur Aktemur	26.07.1979	Upholsterer	Annex B-Picture 5
Salih Alışkan	09.09.1968	Self-employed	Annex A-Picture 12 Annex B-Picture 1
Samet Uslu	01.09.1990	Accountant	Annex A-Picture 13 Annex B-Picture 1
Kemal Tosun	15.09.1967	Police Officer	Annex A-Picture 14 Annex B-Picture 1
Münür Alkan	18.06.1975	Police Officer	Annex A-Picture 15 Annex B-Picture 1
Onur Ensar Ayanaglu	02.09.1989	Crane operator	Annex A-Picture 16 Annex B-Picture 1
Recep Büyük	01.08.1978	Tradesman	Annex A-Picture 17 Annex B-Picture 1
Şenol Sağman	07.08.1973	Self-employed	Annex A-Picture 18 Annex B-Picture 1

14. It is alleged that on the night of 15-16 July 2016, the deceased persons listed above died as a result of gunfire opened by the accused soldiers on the Bosphorus Bridge.

15. Upon examination of the autopsy reports contained in Annex A - Pictures 1-18 pertaining to the victims, it is understood that all victims except Mehmet Karaaslan were shot with a single bullet from a single shot, while Mehmet Karaaslan was shot with two bullets. It has been alleged by the prosecutor and accepted by the court that these shots were fired by the accused soldier who closed the bridge, and that the victims were martyred as a result of these shots. As stated in the following lines, these shots, which required skill, were not fired by the accused soldier who blocked the bridge. The 25th Heavy Penal Court did not conduct the examination that should have been carried out by appointing an expert on this matter.



Picture 1: Scene of the incident on the Bosphorus Bridge. Civilians are in the red square area, the accused soldiers are in the red circle area, and the Bosphorus Bridges Protection Department is in the yellow ellipse area.

16. Firstly, the distance between the location of the accused soldiers and the area where the deaths occurred precludes these shots from having been fired. The area where the accused soldiers were positioned is the connection point of the bridge column marked with a red circle in Picture 1, while the location of the civilians is the area marked in red approximately 50-60 metres behind the toll booths. Using Google Maps, the distance was measured to be slightly over 300 metres. According to the assessment made by experts from the 15 July Deaths Investigation Platform, in order for this shot to be fired from this distance under night conditions, it would first be necessary to have night vision equipment and binoculars. However, night vision equipment and binoculars were not found among the weapons, ammunition, and equipment seized from the accused soldiers on the Bosphorus Bridge on 16 July 2016. This information is also confirmed by court records.



Picture 2: View from the location of the accused soldiers on the Bosphorus Bridge on the night of 15-16 July towards the direction where civilians were located. Under night conditions, it is impossible to see vehicles from this distance.

17. There were no specially trained personnel among the accused soldiers on the bridge capable of performing such skilled shots. The majority of those present on the bridge were inexperienced individuals such as accused military cadets and privates. Even if there were a few officers or specialist accused soldiers within the group, it was understood during the court proceedings that this personnel did not possess the qualifications of sharpshooters or specially trained marksmen. International definitions confirm that such shots can only be fired by specially trained individuals. Security experts state that shots between 300 and 500 metres can be fired by a Special Marksman (SDM), while shots over 600 metres can be fired by a sniper. The sniper (SDM) designated by the Union will be able to hit targets in the 'no man's land' gap between the average combat soldier and the sniper. The SDM, who has the ability to estimate range, identify targets, and place effective, well-aimed fire on these medium-range targets, plays a vital role in the modern battlefield. **The SDM must have a comprehensive understanding and mastery of the fundamentals of rifle marksmanship, as well as ballistics, elevation and windage, sight manipulation, and range estimation.**⁸ However, the characteristics of the defendants on the bridge are far removed from such a shot.

18. Swab evidence⁹, which is effective in revealing evidence such as gunpowder residue and bloodstains, is used as an effective method in criminal cases to uncover the truth using samples taken from suspects. Swab traces are generally traces taken from tissue, saliva, gunpowder, blood and various forms of DNA samples. Swab tests were carried out on the 114 accused soldiers at the

⁸ Sniper Rifles Accession Link: https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/systems/ground/sniper.htm#google_vignette (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

⁹ Swap İzi ve Swap Örneği Nedir? Suçluları Nasıl Yakalıyor? Accession Link: <https://www.canakkaleolay.com/haber/swap-izi-ve-swap-ornegi-nedir-suclulari-nasil-yakaliyor-55341> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

bridge, and the gunpowder traces on their hands or clothing were examined to determine whether the defendants had fired their weapons.

19. According to the summary of the swap in Annex-B Picture 1, gunpowder residue was detected in only five of the 114 accused soldiers. These individuals were an inexperienced group consisting of one Sergeant and four privates. However, these defendants, who used their weapons, admitted that they fired warning shots into the air, at the feet of those who approached and ignored warnings, and in self-defense and protection against those firing at them from unknown locations (such as Nakkastepe). In fact, ballistic results confirm this information, as **NONE** of the bullets extracted from the victims belonged to the accused soldier. Another point is that, according to swap analysis, gunpowder residue was found on only 5 of the 114 individuals, which actually shows that a small group fired a very limited number of rounds.

20. The camera footage¹⁰ that has emerged and the court testimony of witnesses¹¹ reveal the presence of unknown individuals¹² who fired both the accused soldier and the civilian. The sample image below (Picture 3), obtained from the camera footage, confirms the presence of a sniper¹³. This image shows the two victims one second before they were shot. As can be seen, it is impossible for the victims to have been shot in the direction of the accused soldiers. Even disregarding the 300-meter distance between them, the people here were not even within the line of sight of the accused soldiers. Under night conditions, it is impossible to fire shots from 300 meters away, and most importantly, from the location of the accused soldiers to the area where civilians were present, as there is no line of sight. The ballistic results also confirm this and reveal that none of the bullet cores extracted from the victims' bodies match the accused soldiers' weapons. When the image below¹⁴ is viewed, the shots came from an area completely different from the area where the accused soldier was located and most likely from a sniper. There are also other camera images confirming the presence of a sniper.

¹⁰ Dehşete Düşüren Detay! İşte Köprüde Katliam Yapan Darbeci Sniper Accession Link: <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x4I598r> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

¹¹ Who Were the Snipers in Nakkastepe? Accession Link: <https://www.15julynotes.com/News/who-were-the-snipers-in-nakkastepe-222> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

¹² Köprüde sniper dehşeti! Accession Link: <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/koprude-keskin-nisanci-varmis-40156647> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

¹³ Dehşete Düşüren Detay! İşte Köprüde Katliam Yapan Darbeci Sniper Accession Link: <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x4I598r> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

¹⁴ ibid.



Picture 3: Citizens exposed to unknown sniper fire on the Bosphorus Bridge on the night between July 15 and 16, 2016. The people in the photo are outside the field of vision and firing range of the accused soldiers.

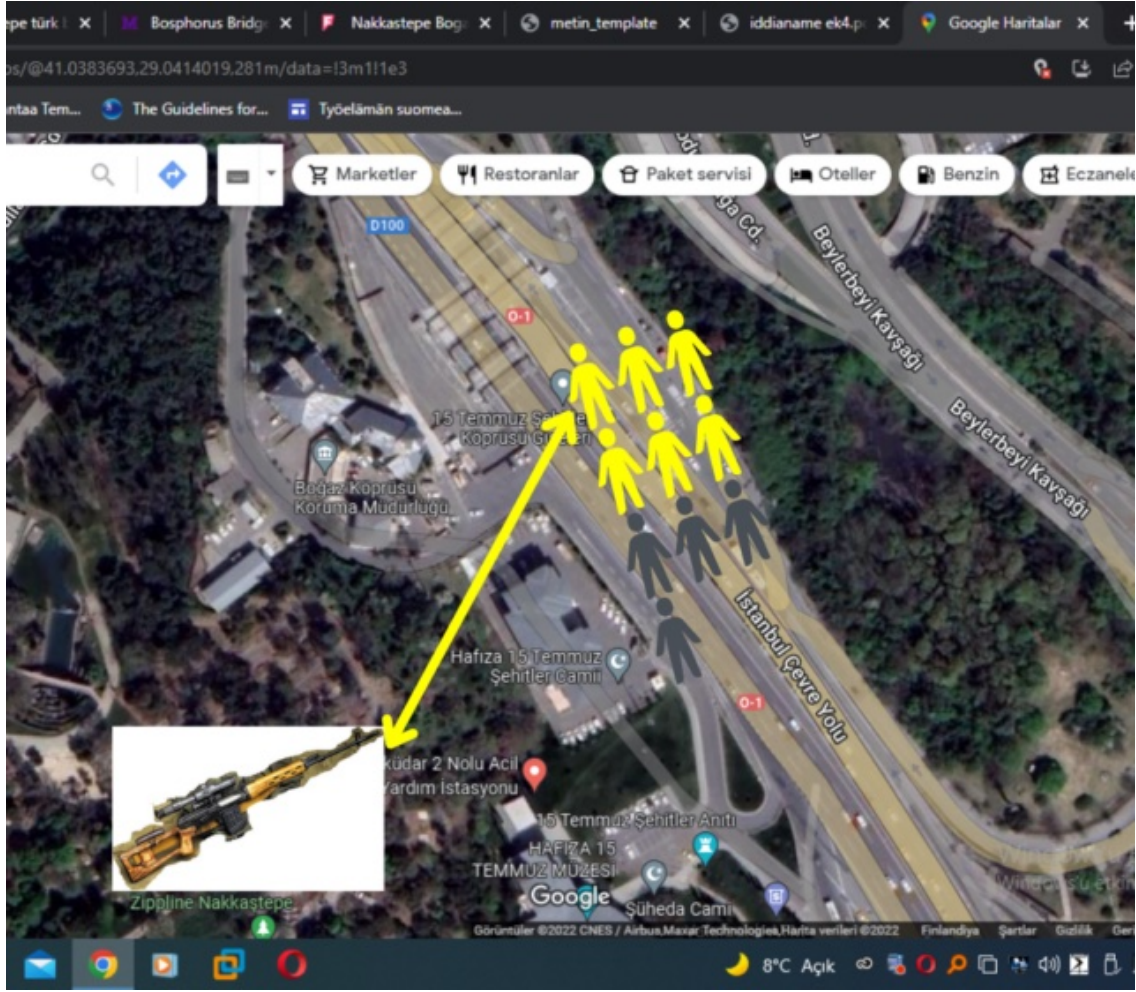
21. The courts have ignored the details mentioned above despite being aware of them.

22. In conclusion, the evidence presented above demonstrates with official documents that the accused soldiers were not responsible for the deaths of the victims whose names are mentioned. Furthermore, the probable location of the victims, night vision conditions, and the long distance that made shooting impossible indicate that other perpetrators were present in the area.

Abdullah Tayyip Olçok (23.06.1999, Student)

23. Abdullah Tayyip Olçok was shot and killed on the night of July 15, 2016, along with his father Erol Olçok, on the Bosphorus Bridge. According to the indictment submitted to the court, the cause of death was gunfire from the accused soldiers; however, ballistic examinations show that the 7.62 mm bullet extracted from Olçok's body was not fired from the weapons belonging to the accused soldiers at the scene (Annex B Picture 6). The expert report (Annex B Picture 7) states that Olçok was shot from behind and below his left chest; witness statements and scene analysis in the court file reveal that the shots came from the direction of Nakkaştepe, behind the victim, not from the direction of the accused soldiers, who were facing the victim. Furthermore, the victim's mother, Nihal Olçok, emphasized that there were snipers at the scene of the incident, but she also clearly stated that the witnesses were advised not to mention these snipers in court. However, she refrained from providing information about who gave this advice. ¹⁵

¹⁵ Nihal Olçok'tan 15 Temmuz açıklaması: O gece keskin nişancıları gören gaziler, 'devlet ve ordu mağdur olur' diye susturuldu
Accession Link: <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x8dd41h> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)



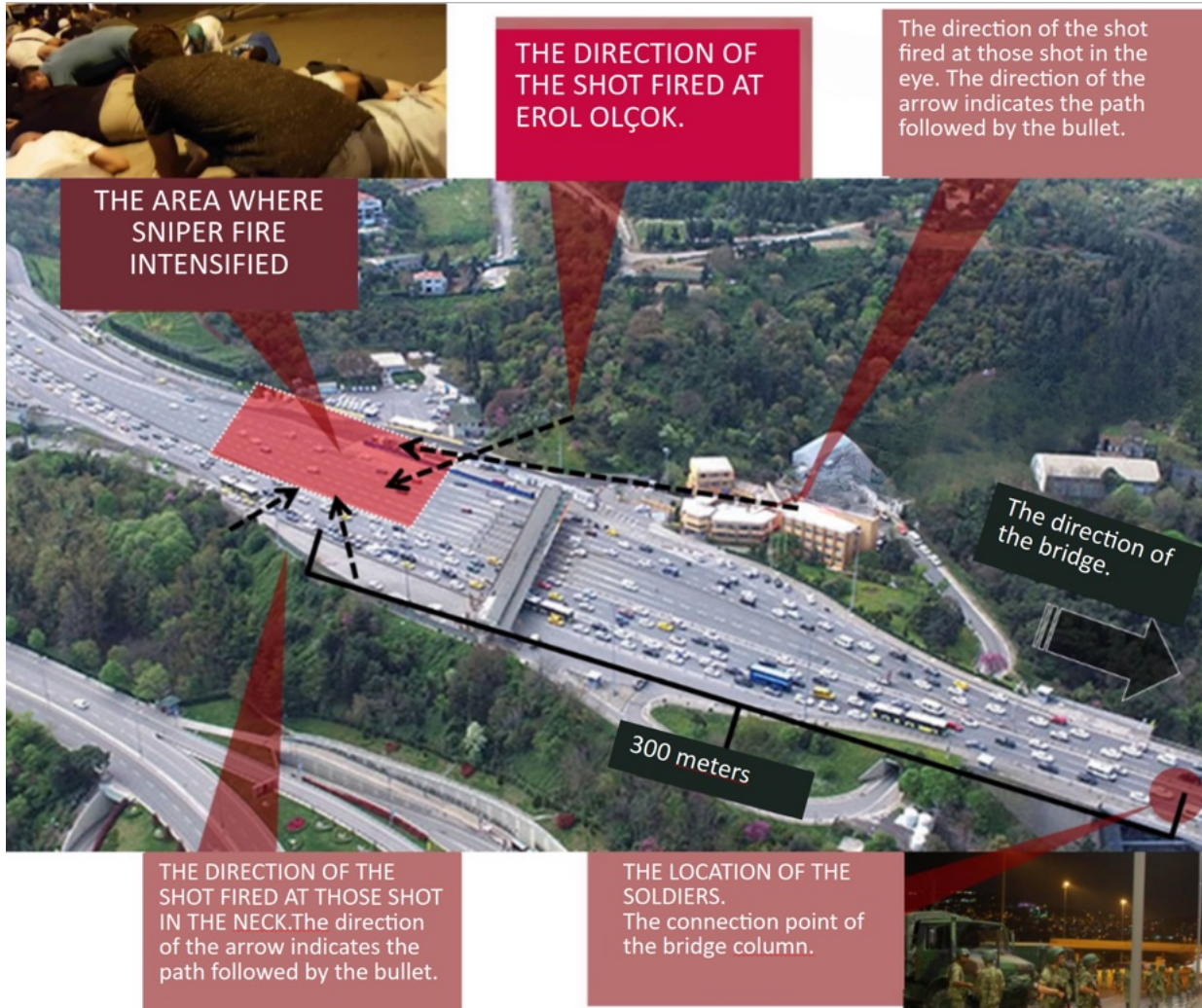
Picture 4: Sketch related to the death of the deceased Abdullah Tayyip Olçok. The defendants stated that two Kanas assassin weapons were found in Nakkastepe, which was also emphasized by the mother, Nihal Olçok. The direction of the bullet that hit the deceased confirms the presence of unknown sharpshooters/shooters.

24. In conclusion, the existing evidence suggests that Olçok may have been shot by a possible sniper firing from Nakkastepe, which is in the opposite direction from the accused soldiers, rather than by the accused soldiers themselves.

Erol Olçok (04.03.1962, Advertising Executive and Political Consultant)

25. Erol Olçok was shot and killed with a long-barreled firearm on the Bosphorus Bridge on the night of July 15, 2016. The autopsy report (Annex A - Picture 19) and ballistic findings show that the bullet entered the upper left chest and exited the lower right rear chest, following a 45-degree angle, as seen in the picture below. Given their position, the accused soldiers did not have the opportunity to fire at such an angle.

26. Camera footage, numerous eyewitness accounts, and statements from the victim's wife, Nihal Olçok^{16 17}, indicate that the shot did not come from the accused military personnel, but rather from an unknown sniper likely positioned in Nakkaştepe.

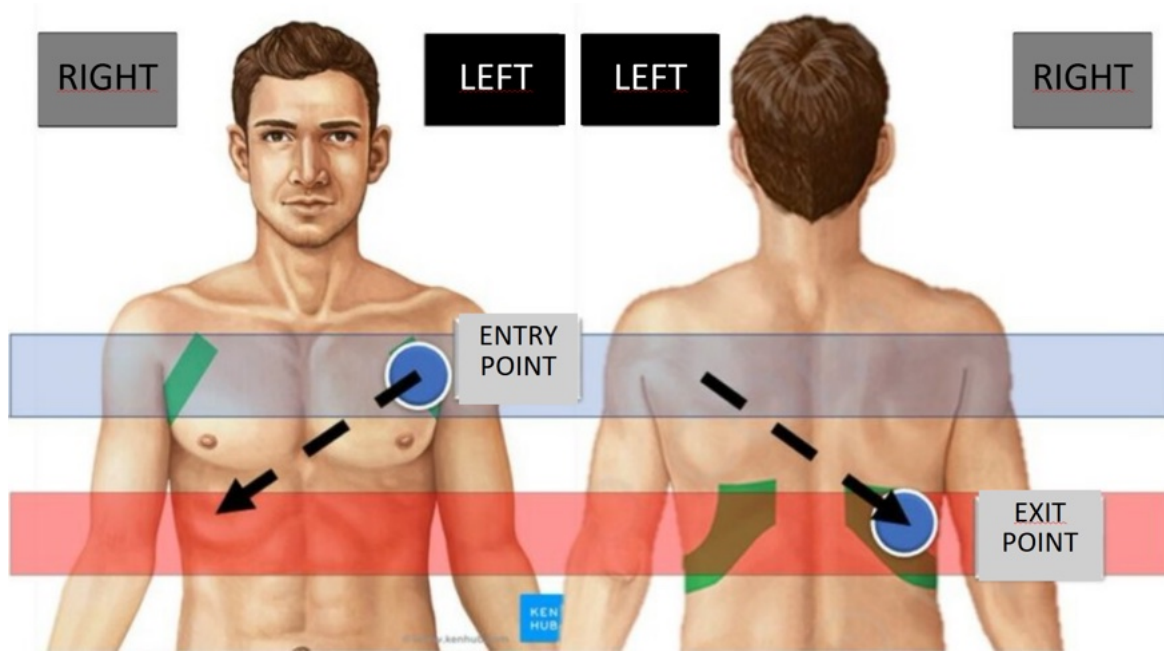


Picture 5: Sketch regarding the death of the victim Erol Olçok. The bullet that struck the victim was fired from above at a 45-degree angle by an unknown sniper.

27. All the evidence indicates that Olçok's death was caused by a shot fired from a different location, not by the accused military personnel.

¹⁶ Nakkaştepe'deki Keskin Nişancılar Kimdi? Accession Link: <https://www.dogruaci.com/Haberler/nakkastepe-deki-keskin-nisancilar-kimdi-194> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

¹⁷ Nakkaştepe'deki Keskin Nişancılar Kimdi? | Doğru Açı Accession Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JuwP-Lw9NMk> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)



Picture 6: Visual depicting the bullet entry and exit points listed in the autopsy report of the deceased Erol Olçok.

Akın Sertçelik (18.01.1975, Taxi driver)

28. Akın Sertçelik lost his life on the Bosphorus Bridge on July 15, 2016. Although it was claimed in court that he was shot because of fire opened by the accused soldiers on the night of July 15-16, 2016, the autopsy report (Annex A - Picture 20) found no bullet entry or exit wounds or bullet trajectory, and determined that death occurred due to skull fractures caused by general bodily trauma. It was determined that there was a distance between the accused soldiers and the victim at the scene of the incident, and that there was no camera footage or expert report to support attributing the death to the accused soldiers. Based on the available evidence, it has been proven that the death was not caused by a bullet fired from the weapon of an accused soldier.

Burhan Önder (15.02.1974, Construction Worker)

29. It is alleged that the deceased Burhan Öner died as a result of tank fire¹⁸ sopened by the accused soldiers on the Bosphorus Bridge in Istanbul on the night of July 15-16, 2016.¹⁹

30. However, the autopsy report (Annex A - Picture 21) found no evidence of tank fire or shrapnel impact, and determined that death was caused by fractures due to pelvic and extremity trauma. There are also no direct witness statements confirming that the victim was at the scene of the incident. The available evidence does not establish a direct link between the victim's death and the accused military personnel. As the cause of death could not be definitively determined, the perpetrator of the incident was deemed unknown.

¹⁸ 'Biz şerefimiz için yaşıyoruz' dedi köprüde şehit oldu. Accession Link: <https://www.sabah.com.tr/gundem/2021/07/08/biz-serefimiz-icin-yasiyoruz-dedi-koprude-sehit-oldu> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

¹⁹ Burhan Önder Accession Link: <https://www.yenisafak.com/15temmuz/burhan-oner-kisi-detay> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

Şükrü Bayrakçı (23.02.2025, Private Driver)

31. Şükrü Bayrakçı, on the night of July 15, 2016, during the traffic jam caused by tanks crossing to the opposite lane in Ümraniye, crashed his speeding vehicle into the tank's left track. Although regime media claimed that he was deliberately run over by the tank^{20 21}, court and scene investigations concluded that the death was the result of a traffic accident and that there was no intentional intervention by the accused soldiers. The statements of the accused tank driver and tank commander confirm that the accident was caused by panic and traffic conditions. The tank, with its headlights and four-way flashers on, was moving slowly when it noticed the vehicle approaching rapidly from the opposite direction. It moved as far to the right as possible but was still unable to prevent the oncoming vehicle from colliding with it. The court's ruling (Annex B – Picture 8) also assessed the incident as falling under the category of negligence.

Muharrem Kerem Yıldız (31.08.1987, Sales Manager)

32. Muharrem Kerem Yıldız was shot twice near the Bosphorus Bridge after taking to the streets in Istanbul on the night of July 15, 2016, in response to the President's call. He was taken to Okmeydanı Training and Research Hospital with serious injuries, where he later died.

33. The Istanbul Criminal Laboratory conducted ray analysis on two 7.62 mm caliber bullet cores extracted from the victim's body. The examination revealed that the bullet cores extracted from the victim's body did not match the firearms used by the accused soldiers, and the perpetrator remains unknown. (Annex B Picture 8) This finding supports the conclusion that the shooting was not carried out by the accused soldiers but by another sniper.

34. Cameras at the scene and witness statements show that the shot could not have been fired from the location of the accused soldiers, revealing that there were obstacles to visibility and significant distances between the location of the accused soldiers and the point where Yıldız was shot. This shows that it was technically impossible for the accused soldiers to have fired the shot. Furthermore, evidence has been found of the presence of other unknown snipers²² in the same area. The investigation must be conducted comprehensively and independently to identify the real perpetrators of the incident.

²⁰ Şükrü Bayrakçı Accession Link: <https://www.yenisafak.com/15temmuz/sukru-bayrakci-kisi-detay> (Accession Date: 05.09.2025)

²¹ Şükrü Bayrakçı Accession Link: <https://15temmuz.gov.tr/kahraman/sukru-bayrakci/biyografi> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

²² Who Were the Snipers in Nakkastepe? Accession Link: <https://www.15julynotes.com/News/who-were-the-snipers-in-nakkastepe-222> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

General Staff Headquarters – Ankara

Mustafa Avcu (08.08.1994, Student)

35. Mustafa Avcu, a civil engineering student at Gazi University, was shot and killed in front of the General Staff Headquarters on the night of July 15, 2016. Although the Turkish Communications Authority's July 15 website²³ claims he was shot in the heart by tank fire, the autopsy report determined that he was killed by a 9 mm steel-core (armor-piercing) bullet (Annex A Picture 22). This ammunition is not found in the Turkish Armed Forces inventory, but is only used by Special Operations police. The purchase of this ammunition began in 2012 with an order from Police Chief Mehmet Kılıçlar, who decided to purchase hollow-point armor-piercing bullets.²⁴
36. The irregular firing by police snipers on duty on the night of July 15-16, 2016 (Annex B Picture 9), the armor-piercing bullet damage to armored vehicles, and witness statements strengthen the possibility that PÖH snipers were involved in Avcu's death.



Picture 7: Damage to the armored vehicle caused by the bullet that hit it on the night of July 15-16, 2016.

Suat Akıncı (01.01.1984, Plumber)

37. On the night of July 15-16, 2016, it is alleged that he was killed by helicopter fire in the area of the General Staff Headquarters in Ankara. The official autopsy report (Annex A Picture 23) indicates that his death was not caused by helicopter or heavy weapon fire. No bullet or shrapnel marks were found on his body. The 20 mm cannon, TOW, Hellfire, and 7.62 mm machine gun found on the helicopters in Picture 8 are inconsistent with the cause of death. There is also no concrete evidence that the deceased was in the vicinity of the General Staff Headquarters on the night of July 15-16, 2016. The file contains no witness statements, camera recordings, or technical analysis regarding the death. Therefore, the allegations that Akıncı's death was caused by the accused soldiers are not supported by evidence.

²³ Mustafa Avcu Accession Link: <https://15temmuz.gov.tr/kahraman/mustafa-avcu/biyografi> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

²⁴ Polise zırh delici çukur uçlu mermi Accession Link: <https://www.milliyet.com.tr/gundem/polise-zirh-delici-cukur-uclu-mermi-1642296> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)



Picture 8: These weapons and ammunitions can be fired from/within helicopter

Ziya İlhan Dağdaş (01.01.1985, Master Sergeant)

38. Sergeant Major Ziya İlhan Dağdaş went to the General Staff Headquarters in civilian clothes on the night of July 15, 2016, following the President's call. The indictment submitted to the 17th Heavy Penal Court alleged that Dağdaş was intentionally killed by the accused soldiers. However, at the conclusion of the investigation and trials, it was determined that the death could not be directly attributed to the defendants and that the incident unfolded differently than initially assumed.

39.As seen in Annex B Picture 10, the defendants, who were soldiers, were acquitted of the victim's death by the decision of the 17th Heavy Penal Court. The court decision listed the following reasons for the acquittal. According to the forensic report, gunpowder residue indicating that the victim was exposed to fire at close range was found on his body. Alcohol was also found in his blood. Camera analysis revealed that the victim was firing at the tank armor at the time of the incident.

40.As a result, it was determined that on the night of the incident, the deceased fired his weapon at the tank, and his own bullet ricocheted off the armor and struck him in the head. Forensic findings revealed that the bullet that caused the deceased's death could not be linked to any of the defendants at the scene. During the trial, no concrete evidence was presented to show that this incident, which resulted in the acquittal of the accused soldiers, was directly carried out by the accused military personnel. (Annex B Picture 10)

Bülent Aydın (19.04.1969, Senior Sergeant)

41.The prosecutor alleged that the deceased, Bülent Aydın, was killed while protecting Army Commander General Salih Zeki Çolak at the General Staff Headquarters on the evening of July 15, 2016.

42.Autopsy reports and ballistic examinations indicate that the bullet entry wounds on Aydın's body were caused by 9 mm caliber MP5-type firearm bullets, that the diameter of the entry wound was approximately 1 cm, and that the firing distance was close range, between 1 and 1.5 meters. These findings reveal that the shooting occurred as a result of accidental multiple shots fired when fellow security officer Metin Gürbüzler picked up the MP5 submachine gun inside the vehicle. The camera footage immediately after the incident is below.



1. Sergeant Major Bülent Aydın (KKK Protection personnel, martyred by gunshot)
2. Special Forces personnel Infantry First Lieutenant Uğur Bostan
3. Special Forces personnel Captain Onur Özdemir

Picture 9: The camera footage immediately after the shooting of the deceased Bülent Aydın.

43. When court and camera recordings are evaluated, they show that the incident occurred in a chaotic and uncontrolled environment, not as a planned event, and resulted from an accident that was not deliberate or intended to kill. Furthermore, when examining the visual in Picture 10 and analyzing the trajectory of the bullet's path within the body, it is seen that it corresponds to the positions of the deceased and the other security sergeant who accidentally shot himself inside the vehicle.



Picture 10: The direction in which the bullet travels through the body of Bülent Aydın. The autopsy report determined that the bullet entered through the left hip, passed through the abdominal cavity, and traveled toward the chest area.

44. Court rulings also concur with these technical findings, determining that Bülent Aydın was not deliberately targeted and that the incident occurred due to an accident.

Özkan Özendi (01.01.1961, Retired)

45. The regime media claims that the deceased, Özkan Özendi, was shot by the accused soldiers in the General Staff Headquarters area in Ankara on July 15, 2016, and died as a martyr in the hospital where he was taken after being wounded.

www.yeniakit.com.tr/biyografi/ozkan-ozendi

Özkan Özendi kimdir?

Darbe girişiminden haber alır almaz sokağa çıkan Özkan Özendi, Genelkurmay Başkanlığı'na gitti. Cuntacı askerleri durdurmak için tankların önüne geçen ve şehit olmadan kısa bir süre önce eşi ile konuşarak iyi olduğunu söyleyen Özendi, hainlerin kurşunlarına hedef oldu. Ağır yaralı bir şekilde hastaneye kaldırılan Özkan Özendi, kurtarılamayarak şehit düştü.

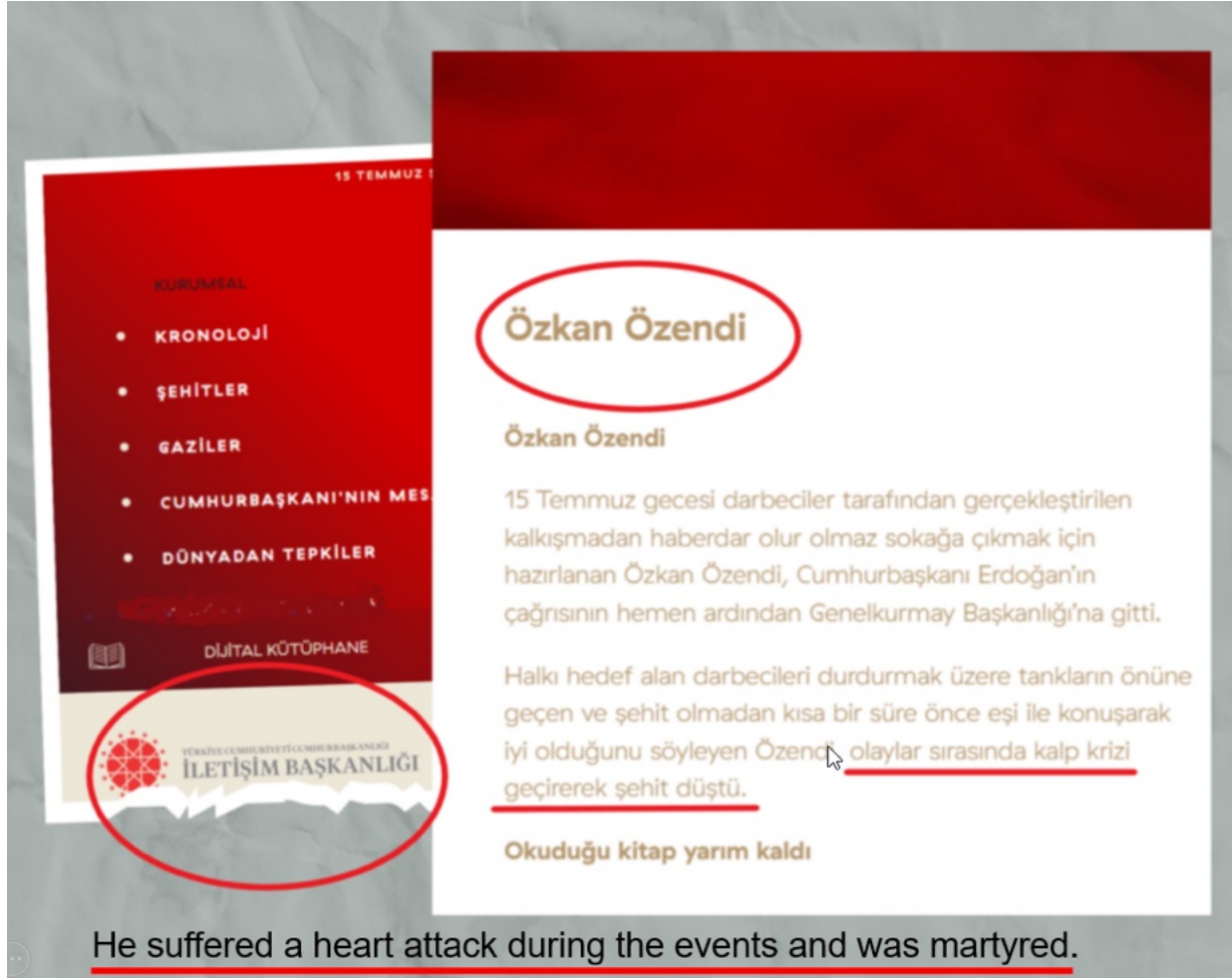
Google News 2017-07-10 20:33:53

...went to the General Staff Headquarters....He was targeted by the bullets of the traitors. Özkan Özendi, who was taken to the hospital with serious injuries, could not be saved and was martyred.

Picture 11: The cause of death was listed in Yeni Akit newspaper as a bullet fired from the accused soldiers' weapons.

46. However, despite claims that the deaths were caused by the accused soldiers, it is stated that the deaths were not due to ballistic or bullet wounds, but rather to heart attacks, as indicated on the official website of the Presidency Communications Directorate.²⁵

47. In the General Staff Headquarters case, it was decided to separate the file concerning the victim's death from the case against the defendants, and no accused soldier was held responsible for this death.



He suffered a heart attack during the events and was martyred.

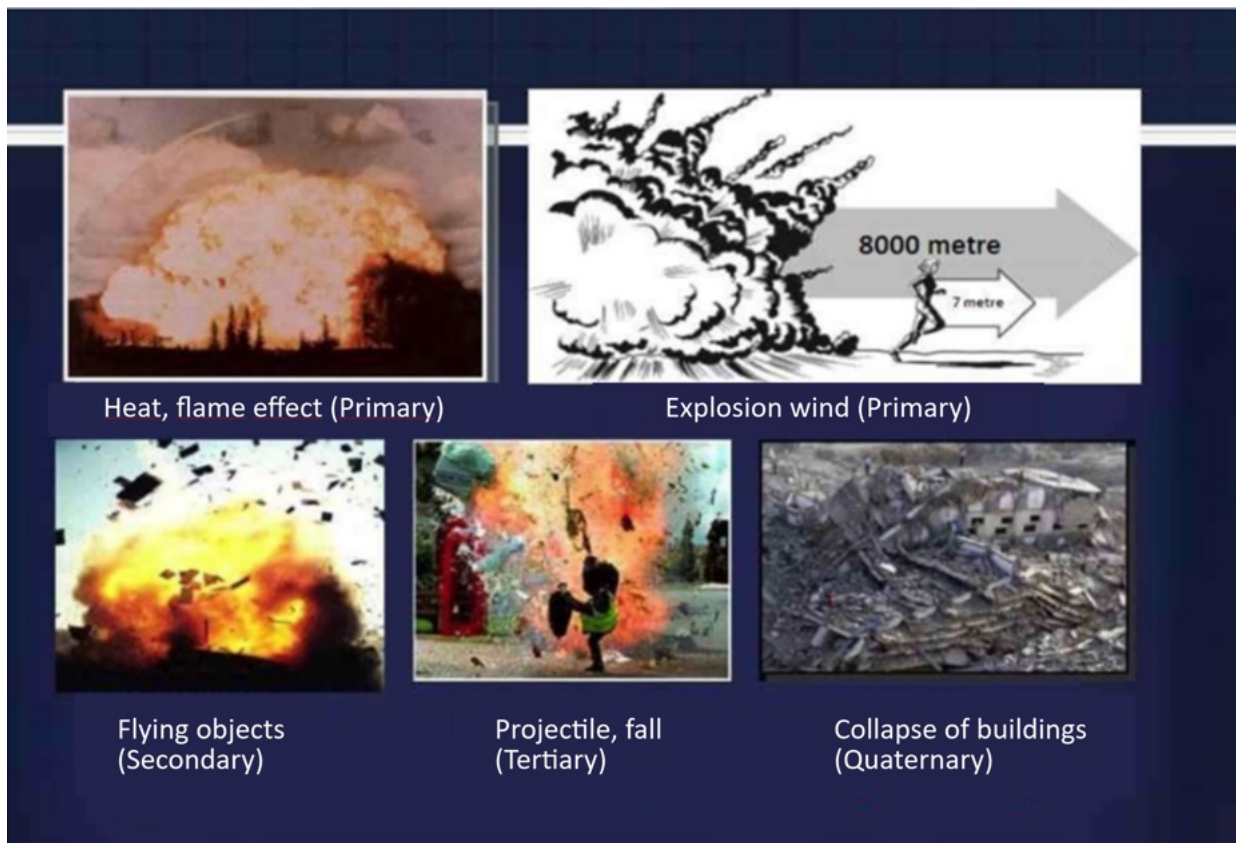
Picture 12: On the page of the TR Communication Directorate, it is stated that Özkan Özendi died as a result of a heart attack.

Osman Arslan (01.01.1963, Retired/Plumber)

48. The regime media²⁶ claimed that the deceased Osman Arslan lost his life as a result of an explosion that occurred near the General Staff Headquarters in Ankara on July 15, 2016. Despite claims of helicopter fire, autopsy and expert reports showed that the death was not caused by helicopter fire, but by damage to internal tissues due to the pressure of the explosion. It has been documented that no rocket or missile-like ammunition was fired from the helicopters, only 20mm cannon shells, which did not create an explosion effect. Visuals showing the effects of the helicopter fire are presented below.

²⁵ Özkan Özendi Accession Link: <https://15temmuz.gov.tr/kahraman/ozkan-ozendi/biyografi> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

²⁶ Osman Arslan Accession Link: <https://www.yenisafak.com/15temmuz/osman-arслан-kisi-detay> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)



Picture 13: Effects that may occur as a result of helicopter fire.

49. Furthermore, no large crater or any damage resulting from an explosion was detected in front of the General Staff Headquarters. Consequently, it has been determined that the helicopter fire did not have a direct impact on Osman Arslan's death.

Hasan Altın (10.05.1956, Deputy Manager)

50. Hasan Altın, who was allegedly shot by accused Colonel Hacı Ahmet Aslıhan while firing at the tank on the night of July 15-16, 2016, died in the hospital where he was taken. The evidence presented in court and the statements of the tank crew do not conclusively prove that the accused fired at the victim.

51. The official examination conducted by the Ankara Criminal Police Laboratory concluded that the bullet casing recovered from the victim does not match the bullet in the defendant's firearm. (Annex B Picture 10)

52. The victim's daughter, Adile Eviz, stated in her declaration dated April 10, 2018, that **“my father, Hasan Altın, said that a soldier shot him after he came out of surgery, that there was a vehicle's length between them, and that the person who shot him climbed onto the tank and fired at him.”** This statement indicates that the deceased, Hasan Altın, had face-to-face contact with the accused soldier. However, while the autopsy report from the forensic medicine institute shows that the bullet entered the deceased from behind (Picture 14), it was determined that the characteristics of the bullet that exited the body differed from those of the bullets in the defendant's weapon. Furthermore, since the defendant's tank crew was inside the tank, they had no opportunity to witness the accused soldier's actions outside the tank. As a result of the evidence presented, it has

been strongly established that, contrary to the official allegations, the death occurred from a different source.



Picture 14: The visual indicates the direction of entry and progression of the bullet into the body.

Istanbul Atatürk Airport

Zekeriya Bitmez (01.06.1959, Retired State Railway Employee)

53. On the night of July 15-16, 2016, Zekeriya Bitmez, who was among the people gathered at Istanbul Atatürk Airport following the President's call, was allegedly killed because of the actions of the accused soldiers. However, official investigations and judicial inquiries concluded that Zekeriya Bitmez's death was not directly related to the coup attempt. The official letter sent by the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office to the TEM Branch also stated that the deceased died in an unrelated place and manner. The 34th Heavy Penal Court stated that the death occurred because of a fall from a height, and no case was filed against any accused on behalf of the deceased in the subsequent process. (Annex B Picture 12)

54. In the incident, no firearm injury or ballistic evidence related to the death of Zekeriya Bitmez was recorded. The investigation file contains no traces of weapons or criminal evidence connected to the death. As a result of the indictment submitted to the Istanbul 34th Heavy Penal Court, the death of the victim was separated from the case file (Annex B Picture 13), and no accused was punished in connection with this death. However, the claim that the victim, Zekeriya Bitmez, was a martyr continues to appear on the official July 15 website of the Turkish Presidency of Communications.²⁷

²⁷ Zekeriya Bitmez Accession Link: <https://15temmuz.gov.tr/kahraman/zekeriya-bitmez> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

Ferdi Yurduseven (01.01.1985, Courier) - Hikmet Baysal (01.01.1993, Worker)

55. On the night of July 15, 2016, Ferdi Yurduseven and Hikmet Baysal went to Atatürk Airport in response to the President's call to join the protests. They later lost their lives in a traffic accident on their way home to Sultangazi on their motorcycle.²⁸

56. As stated in the forensic reports, no pathological or criminal findings other than general bodily trauma caused by a traffic accident were found on the bodies of the deceased. No gunshot wounds or ballistic traces were found. There was no external violence or intervention by a third party in the deaths.

57. All criminal proceedings and forensic reports have conclusively established that the deaths were the result of a traffic accident and that no accused soldier involved in the events of July 15-16 can be linked to the deaths. In the General Staff Roof case, the 17th Heavy Penal Court acquitted all defendants of these deaths, emphasizing that there was no concrete and conclusive evidence beyond any doubt regarding the deaths. (Annex B Picture 14)

Akıncı Military Residence Security Gate

Victims whose deaths bear similarities (7 death cases)

Name Surname	Date of Birth	Occupation
Ali Anar	02.08.1981	Farmer / Village headman
Emrah Sapa	25.10.1987	Welder
Hasan Yılmaz	12.10.1972	Worker
Ömer Takdemir	05.08.1996	Worker
Samet Cantürk	28.06.1996	Worker
Ümit Güder	10.09.1953	Driver
Yasin Yılmaz	27.01.1981	Market Manager

58. The victims listed above were among the crowd that gathered in front of the Akıncı Barracks in Ankara on the night of July 15-16, 2016, following the President's call. In the opinion²⁹ submitted to the court by the prosecution, it was alleged that the accused soldiers killed eight citizens and injured 87 others with rapid-fire shots from a short distance, and it was stated that the seven victims listed above lost their lives because of this allegation.

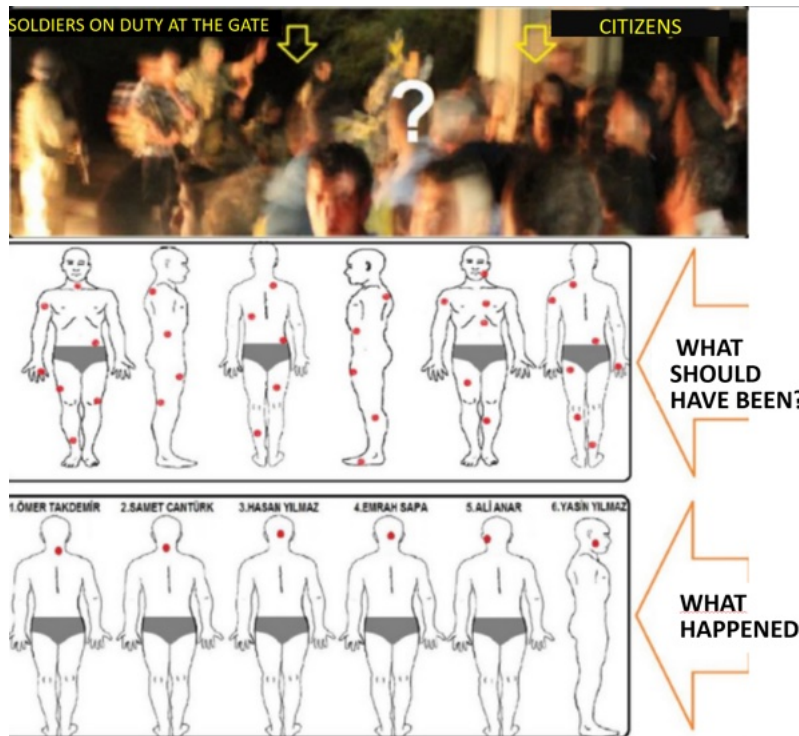
²⁸ 15 Temmuz şehidi Hikmet Baysal kimdir, Nasıl Şehit Oldu? Accession Link: <https://www.bolgegundem.com.tr/15-temmuz-sehidi-hikmet-baysal-kimdir-nasil-sehit-oldu-168517h.htm> (Accession Date:05.09.2025)

²⁹ Opinion issued by the Public Prosecutor on January 21, 2019, regarding the main case file numbered Akıncı Ankara 4 ACM 2017/43



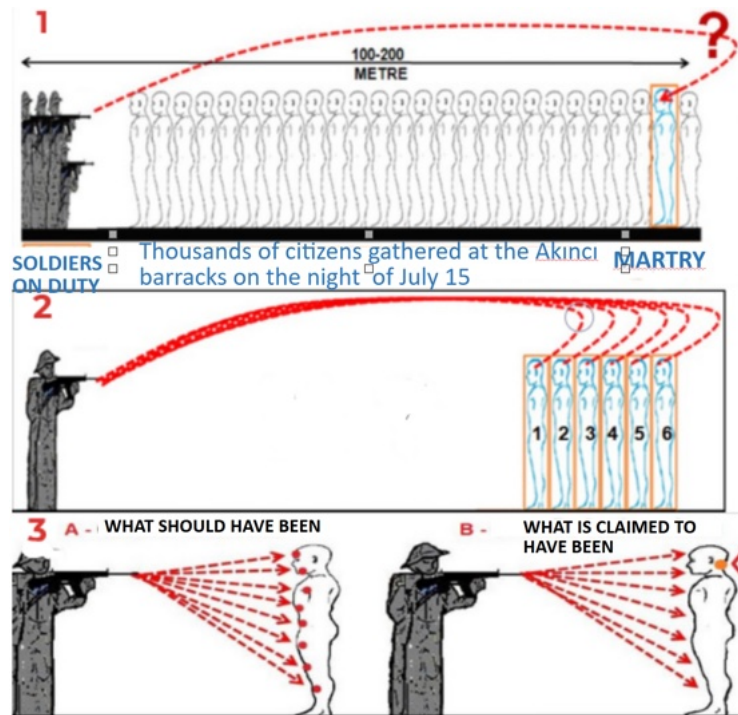
Picture 15: On the night of July 15-16, 2016, at the Akıncı Barracks in Ankara, civilians were shot in the back of the head while facing the accused soldiers and civilians.

59. However, images from the scene, eyewitness accounts, and autopsy findings indicate that the deaths were not caused at close range and that the prosecutor's claim of serial shooting is technically impossible. Various witnesses stated that there was no police presence in the area on the night of the incident and that provocative groups pitted the accused soldiers against civilians. The accused soldiers took only classic measures such as verbal warnings and warning shots fired into the air; the claim that they fired directly at the crowd cannot be supported by technical findings.



Picture 16: Above: A clip from a video taken at Akıncı Barracks on the night of July 15-16, 2016. The drawings below show the body parts where the victims were shot.

60. The autopsy findings of the victims revealed a single-entry gunshot wound to the back of the head; no evidence of close-range rapid fire or scanning was found. There were no multiple entry and exit wounds on the front, back, or sides of the victims' bodies that could have resulted from scanning or rapid fire. Scientifically, it is not possible for the victims who were in a crowd to have been shot from the front and hit from the back. Due to the darkness at the scene, it is also not possible to make a single accurate shot from a long distance without night vision equipment. Furthermore, during the court proceedings, no ballistic matching was performed between the bullets that hit the victims and the weapons of the accused soldiers, and no evidence was presented to prove that "this bullet came from that weapon."



Picture 17: Drawings related to the shooting of the victims on the night of July 15-16, 2016. The fact that the victims were shot in the back of the head while facing the accused soldiers proves the existence of unknown armed person(s).

61. Witnesses at the scene stated that provocateurs, including MIT employee Ecevit Akbaba, attempted to infiltrate the military zone and pit the public against the accused soldiers. The deliberate cutting of electricity during the events led to increased chaos under nighttime conditions. Some witnesses stated that unknown individuals opened fire at the same time as the accused soldiers fired warning shots, and audio recordings from the scene revealed that sniper shots followed immediately after the warning shots. However, these pieces of evidence in favor of the accused soldiers were not taken into consideration by the court.

62. As a result of evaluating all court records together:

- The deaths of the victims were not caused by a series of shots fired at close range, but by a single bullet to the back of the head, fired from a distance,

- **The bullets extracted from the victims' bodies did not match the weapons of the accused soldiers, and ballistic evidence was not presented to the court.**

- It was concluded that provocative civilians may have been present at the scene and that the accused soldiers could not be directly linked to the deaths. The claim that the deaths were caused by direct fire from the accused soldiers is not supported by concrete evidence. Consequently, it is imperative that the case be thoroughly re-examined from a legal and technical perspective so that the real perpetrators responsible for the deaths of the victims can be identified and brought to justice.

Lokman Biçinci (10.10.1991, Worker)

63. The deceased, Lokman Biçinci, was among the crowd gathered in front of the Akıncı Barracks in Ankara on the night of July 15-16, 2016, following the President's call. Tensions occasionally arose between the accused soldiers stationed at the barracks and civilians. Various eyewitnesses stated that while there was no police presence in the area, provocateurs attempted to pit the accused soldiers against the civilians. The accused soldiers took measures such as issuing verbal warnings and firing shots into the air. The prosecution alleged that the accused soldiers fired repeatedly at civilian citizens, including the victim, with infantry rifles and pistols.

64. The autopsy performed on Lokman Biçinci revealed five gunshot wounds on his body. (Annex A Picture 25) The diameters of the bullet entry wounds measured between 0.9 and 1 cm, indicating a 9 mm caliber pistol or MP5 submachine gun. The angle and trajectory of the wounds, as well as the presence of multiple gunshot wounds, indicate the use of submachine guns. However, the accused soldiers on duty did not have such 9 mm submachine guns; only the accused Colonel Ali Eraslan's service pistol was 9 mm and did not have automatic firing capability. Furthermore, the vast majority of the bullets originate from MP5-type weapons used by the police and gendarmerie. These findings clearly demonstrate that the shots could not have been fired by the accused soldiers on guard duty at the barracks. In addition, the caliber information and changes in ammunition type in the prosecution's allegations and opinion are inconsistent.

65. In another July 15, 2016 case, accused Brigadier General Ali Osman Gürcan stated in his defense before the Ankara 17th Heavy Penal Court that many police officers in Ankara, such as Abdulkadir DÖKMECİ, testified that weapons were distributed to civilians, and that individuals such as Savaş İlhan and Gökhan Ertürk had also testified that weapons were used among the people and that there were individuals affiliated with the National Intelligence Organization (MIT) present³⁰. Similarly, it is possible that there were individuals with machine guns among the people or among the provocateurs at the Akıncı Air Base barracks.

66. Security cameras and witness statements reveal that it was very dark at the scene of the events that took place in the darkness of night in front of the Akıncı Barracks. The accused soldiers did not have night vision devices. In this situation, it is technically impossible for the accused soldiers to have seen the crowd clearly. Some witness statements and camera recordings indicate that provocateurs were active in the area, that shots were fired after the power was cut, and that the shots were fired simultaneously or at very short intervals with the warning shots fired into the air by the accused soldiers. Furthermore, **there is no ballistic match between the bullets fired from the accused soldiers' weapons and the bullets found in the victim.**

67. In this context:

- Lokman Biçinci's multiple gunshot wounds were caused by 9 mm caliber bullets from a pistol-type firearm. However, no such weapon was found on the accused soldiers, and the shooter could not be identified.

- It has been technically established that the number, caliber, and angle of the shots could not have been fired by the accused soldiers on guard duty at the barracks.

- The presence of provocateurs at the scene at the time of the incident and the gunshots coinciding with the power outage strengthen the possibility that the action was a planned provocation.

³⁰ Accused Brigadier General Ali Osman Gürcan's defense before the 17th Heavy Penal Court

- There are serious inconsistencies between the prosecution's claims and the ballistic facts; no weapon-bullet matches have been presented in the case file.

- The case needs to be re-examined to shed light on these deaths, which were not caused by the accused soldier.

Turkish Presidential Complex

İzzet Özkan (01.01.1983, Hairdresser)

68. It has been alleged that the deceased, İzzet Özkan, was killed by helicopter fire in front of the Presidential Complex on the night of July 15. However, the autopsy report and existing evidence indicate that the injuries causing death were not caused by firearms or shrapnel; rather, they resulted from blunt force trauma, bone fractures, and internal bleeding. A letter sent by the Public Prosecutor to the 10th April Police Headquarters states that the deceased “was driving a black Mercedes with license plate number 06 AG 0709 at the time of the incident and was pulled out of the vehicle injured,” and this letter is included in the court records (Annex B Picture 15). There are no traces of rockets or bullets on the vehicle, as alleged in Picture 8, which was dropped from helicopters. Additionally, the autopsy report states that no bullet, shrapnel, or bullet/shrapnel marks were found on the body, and that the victim did not suffer from the lethal effects or injuries caused by the high-caliber weapons used by the helicopters. The detection of excessive alcohol in the victim strengthens the possibility that the blunt trauma was caused by the accident.

69. The claims made by official authorities contradict autopsy and criminal findings. The claim that the death was caused by the accused soldiers and helicopter fire is not supported by concrete evidence. İzzet Özkan's death was likely caused by biomedical reasons such as blows inside the vehicle and internal bleeding, not helicopter fire. The evidence and investigations in the file do not support the claim that the death was caused by the intervention of the accused soldiers.

Rüstem Resul Perçin (31.12.1997, Electrician)

70. The deceased, Rüstem Resul Perçin, was recorded as having been shot dead by the accused soldiers on July 15, 2016, near the Presidential Complex in Ankara. However, surveillance footage from the scene and the autopsy report indicate that the victim was not shot by the accused soldiers, but rather by an unknown person using a targeted shot fired from a distance.



Picture 18: The victim, Rüstem Resul Perçin, was found collapsed in front of a vehicle belonging to mechanized units at approximately 00:57, as determined by camera footage.

71. According to the autopsy report, two 0.5 cm diameter bullets were extracted from the victim's body. (Annex A Picture 26) These bullets were 5.56 mm in diameter and were fired from a long distance. **Analysis conducted by the Ankara Criminal Police Laboratory revealed that the bullets did not match the ballistics of the weapons belonging to the accused military personnel stationed near the Gendarmerie General Command headquarters.** (Annex B Picture 16) This indicates that the fatal shot was fired by someone other than the accused soldiers. Technical and visual evidence confirms that the weapons used at the scene did not come from armored vehicles or helicopters. Camera footage shows that no helicopters or heavy machine gun fire were observed in the vicinity at the moment the victim was shot. The fact that the bullets remained in the body also technically rules out these possibilities.

72. All ballistic, criminal, and visual evidence indicates that Rüstem Resul Perçin was killed by a bullet fired from a weapon that did not belong to the accused gendarmerie personnel. The identity of the perpetrator has not been determined. However, the current findings point to the possibility of unknown armed individuals being present in the area of the incident and to shots fired by these individuals with the aim of causing chaos.

Ümit Çoban (December 31, 1976, Swimming Instructor)

73. It is alleged that the deceased, Ümit Çoban, lost his life on July 15, 2016, as a result of gunfire opened by the accused soldiers around the Presidential Complex in Ankara. However, the camera footage and autopsy report obtained indicate that the deceased was shot by an unknown sniper other than the accused soldiers.

74. According to the autopsy report, the bullet that killed Ümit Çoban was fired from a 9 mm caliber pistol or an MP5 submachine gun. These are not weapons suitable for long-range, single-shot firing. Based on camera recordings and distance analysis at the scene (approximately 191 meters), the

firing distance is well above the effective range of the MP5 (80-100 meters)³¹. The ballistic examination conducted by the Ankara Criminal Police Laboratory determined that the bullet core did not match the military weapons of the suspects at the scene. (Annex B Picture 17) This data scientifically supports that the shot was fired by a person/persons other than the accused military personnel.



Picture 19: The moment when the victim, Ümit Çoban, was shot by a possible sniper in front of the Presidential Complex at around 1:25 a.m. can be seen.



Picture 20: The location of the deceased Ümit Çoban at the time he was shot and the positions of the security forces. Jandarma units are located in Zone 1, and Police Special Operations (PÖH) units are located in Zone 2.

³¹ Heckler & Koch MP5 Gun Features, Images, and Promotional Video Accession Link : <https://www.askeribilgiler.net/mp5-silahinin-ozellikleri.html> (Accession Date:05.11.2025)

75. Camera footage shows that Ümit Çoban was shot at around 01:25, while he was standing alone in front of the crowd. There is limited but important visual evidence regarding the direction from which the shot was fired. Furthermore, the evidence includes analyses indicating that the distance between the location of the accused soldier's MP5 weapon and the location of the victim (approximately 191 meters) was not suitable for firing. According to witness statements, it is highly probable that some armed individuals other than the accused soldier were present in the area at the time of the incident. In this context, accused Brigadier General Murat Aygün, who testified before the 17th Heavy Penal Court, and accused Brigadier General Ali Osman Gürcan, who was accused of being a member of the so-called Peace at Home Council, stated in their defenses that weapons were distributed to civilians, and that individuals such as Savaş İlhan and Gökhan Ertürk admitted to using weapons among the people, and that there were witness statements indicating that individuals affiliated with the National Intelligence Organization (MİT) were present among the people.^{32 33}

76. **The ballistic and forensic evidence clearly shows that the bullet that struck Ümit Çoban did not come from the weapons carried by the accused soldiers.** The distance from the scene of the incident and the technical characteristics of the weapon indicate that the shot was fired by an unknown armed individual other than the accused soldiers.

77. In order for justice to be served, it is essential that investigations and trials be deepened based on the statements of witnesses testifying in court regarding the investigation of unsolved deaths.

Gendarmerie General Command Beştepe Region

78. Before investigating the deaths that occurred in the vicinity of the Gendarmerie General Command on the night of July 15-16, 2016, it is necessary to identify the elements present in the area. As can be seen in Picture 23, at the time of the incident in the Beştepe Ihlamur area:

- Gendarmerie units were in Zone 1 (headquarters),
 - Police Special Operations (PÖH) units were in Zone 2,
 - Security teams were positioned around the Presidential Complex in Zone 3.
- Zone 4 is the police control zone.

79. Furthermore, as stated in the testimonies of eyewitnesses and defendants, in the Beştepe area:

- Vehicles belonging to the Gendarmerie Special Security Command (JÖAK) were seen arriving,
- Some individuals dressed in civilian clothing and wearing assault vests were seen carrying weapons.

Furthermore, some statements also included allegations that PÖH (Special Operations Police) personnel fired shots from pickup trucks.³⁴

³² Accused Brigadier Ali Osman Gürcan's defence to the 17th Heavy Penal Court

³³ Accused Brigadier General Murat Aygun's defence to the 17th Heavy Penal Court

³⁴ Ankara 23rd Heavy Penal Court 2017/30 E Number of Trial Record



Picture 21: The positions of security forces in the area where the deceased, Sedat Kaplan, was shot. In Zone 1, there are Gendarmerie units; in Zone 2, there are Police Special Operations (PÖH) units; in Zone 3, there are Presidential Complex security teams; and in Zone 4, there are police control teams.

Sedat Kaplan (31.12.1984 , Municipality Worker)

79. It has been alleged that the deceased, Sedat Kaplan, died as a result of a gunshot wound sustained on the night of July 15-16, 2016. Initial claims suggested that he was shot in front of the AK Party Ankara Provincial Headquarters, but camera footage that emerged during the trial revealed that Kaplan was shot at a location opposite the Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters building in the Ihlamur district of Beştepe, Ankara.



Picture 22: The moment when the deceased, Sedat Kaplan, was shot by an unknown sniper at around 1:23 a.m. in the Beştepe Ihlamur area.

80. The autopsy report determined that the bullet entered the upper right chest area and exited near the left elbow joint. (Annex A Picture 27) This finding makes it possible to determine the direction from which the shot was fired. The trajectory of the bullet indicates that it came from the opposite direction (probably from the northeast), not from the direction of the Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters building. The body position in the camera footage also points to the same direction.
81. As indicated in Picture 23, there were numerous armed elements belonging to security units in the Beştepe İhlamur area at the time of the incident.
82. Camera recordings from around 01:23, when the incident occurred, show Sedat Kaplan separating from the crowd and stepping forward, remaining alone. The moment he was shot was clearly recorded. It is technically assessed that the shot came from the direction where the PÖH was stationed.
83. When the autopsy report, bullet trajectory, and visual materials are analyzed together, it is understood that the shot that caused Sedat Kaplan's death was fired from a location outside the Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters building. It is highly probable that the shot was fired with a weapon with sniper characteristics by an armed person or persons other than the accused soldiers. Although the current evidence is insufficient to identify the perpetrator, the belief that the incident is not directly related to the accused military personnel is supported by technical findings. The investigation must be deepened by focusing on the PÖH area and its immediate surroundings.

Medet Ekizceli (19.10.1981, Worker)

84. Although it is alleged that the deceased Medet Ekizceli was shot and killed by the accused soldiers on the night of July 15, 2016, both the camera footage and the ballistics report (Annex B Picture 18) reveal that the perpetrator of the incident is an unknown person.
85. According to the expert report prepared by the Ankara Criminal Police Laboratory, a “deformed 9 mm bullet core” was extracted from the victim's body (Annex B Picture 18). This type of ammunition belongs to short-range submachine guns such as the MP5. However, as clearly stated in the expert report, the bullet core extracted does not show a “ballistic match” with the weapons of the accused soldiers in the case file.
86. Considering the location analysis of the scene, the distance from the estimated point of the bullet shot to the point where the truck was located was determined to be approximately “81 meters.” This is beyond the standard effective range limits for MP5-type weapons under night conditions. The technical difficulty of making an accurate shot while the vehicle is in motion is also emphasized.



Picture 23: The positions of the deceased Medet Ekizceli (red square) and the security forces in the area. Gendarmerie units are located in zone 1, and Police Special Operations (PÖH) units are located in zone 2.

87. Camera recordings and witness statements provide clear data regarding the time of the incident. At approximately 2:32 a.m., it is clearly visible that the victim was shot and fell from the truck. The father-in-law testified in court about the moment of the incident, stating, “I came out of the underpass, which we call the dip-and-rise, there was a water tanker on the right, as I was passing it, suddenly shots were fired, he said, ‘Dad, I’ve been shot,’ and then fell out of the vehicle.”



Picture 24: Camera footage of the moment after Medet Ekizceli was shot.

88. The water tanker visible on the right side of the camera footage makes it technically impossible for the shot to have been fired from the Gendarmerie General Command headquarters. This is because the tanker completely blocks the line of sight. Furthermore, according to expert opinion, firing

accurately at a moving vehicle from a distance of 81 meters with an MP5-type short-range weapon is “contrary to the weapon's effectiveness.”

89. When the collected evidence, witness statements, and technical reports are evaluated together:

- The bullet that caused Medet Ekizceli's death did not match any of the defendants' weapons ballistically. (Annex B Picture 18)
- The firing distance and the movement of the vehicle significantly reduce the possibility that the shot was fired from a weapon such as an MP5.
- The water tanker present at the time of the incident physically obstructed any shots that could have been fired from the direction of the Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters.

90. All these technical and visual findings reveal that the accused military personnel had no direct or indirect responsibility for the victim's death and reinforce the belief that the perpetrator was an unknown person other than the accused soldiers.

Hasan Gülhan (28.09.1970, Police Officer)

91. It is alleged that the deceased, Hasan Gülhan, was taken hostage at the Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters on July 15, 2016, and was executed at close range by a colonel while being led away with his eyes blindfolded, dying from the gunshot wound he sustained.

92. Suspicious interference with the footage of the incident was detected on the cameras located at the scene of the incident. Despite the defendants' requests, the raw footage from the cameras was not presented to the court. The camera recordings presented to the court clearly show a moving mouse cursor, proving that the footage had been tampered with. The minutes of the Ankara 23rd Heavy Penal Court presented below, the deletion of some images from the camera recordings, and the fact that the evidence at the scene was cleaned up under the control of the special operations police, strengthen the possibility that there was an unknown perpetrator in Gülhan's death.

93. The autopsy reports also support the long-range shooting theory. It has been assessed that during the incident, there was uncontrolled shooting and chaos during the special operations police's harsh intervention against the hostages.

05:00 da başlayan görüntü: 1 DAKİKASI SİLİNMIŞ	Footage starting at 05:00: 1 MINUTE DELETED
07:00 da başlayan görüntü: 59 SANİYESİ SİLİNMIŞ	Footage starting at 07:00: 59 SECONDS DELETED
08:00 da başlayan görüntü: 1 DAKİKASI SİLİNMIŞ	Footage starting at 08:00: 1 MINUTE DELETED
09:00 da başlayan görüntü: 1 DAKİKASI SİLİNMIŞ	Footage starting at 09:00: 1 MINUTE DELETED
Ankara 23. Ağır Ceza Mahkemesi Duruşma Tutanağı	Ankara 23rd Heavy Penal Court hearing transcript

Picture 25: The periods of time that were manipulated and deleted from the camera footage showing the victim Hasan Gülhan being held hostage and shot. This visual was created based on the Ankara 23rd Heavy Penal Court Hearing Transcript.

94. The autopsy report determined that the bullet that struck the forehead of the deceased was fired from a long distance and that death resulted from this gunshot wound (Annex B - Picture 19). There is a lack of evidence found during the crime scene investigation, allegations that the crime scene was cleaned under the supervision of special operations police, and insufficient ballistic matching. It is stated that the casings and bullets found do not match the accused Erkan Öktem's weapon ballistically and that unauthorized interventions may have been made at the crime scene.

95. Furthermore, the defendants brought up in court that 26 findings not included in the Crime Scene Investigation Report numbered 013938.6 and dated 18.07.2016 were added later.

96. When evaluated with the existing official evidence, witness statements, and technical reports:

- The bullet that caused Hasan Gülhan's death was fired from a long distance. (Annex A Picture 28)
- The claims of execution and of him being shot at close range are not supported by technical evidence.
- The lack of images and evidence at the scene, and the fact that the images have been deleted, raises the possibility of manipulation.
- The violent intervention and chaos before and during the death, and the uncontrolled firing during the intervention, caused the death to occur accidentally or unintentionally.
- Since the real perpetrator is unknown, the incident must be re-examined through an independent and comprehensive investigation.

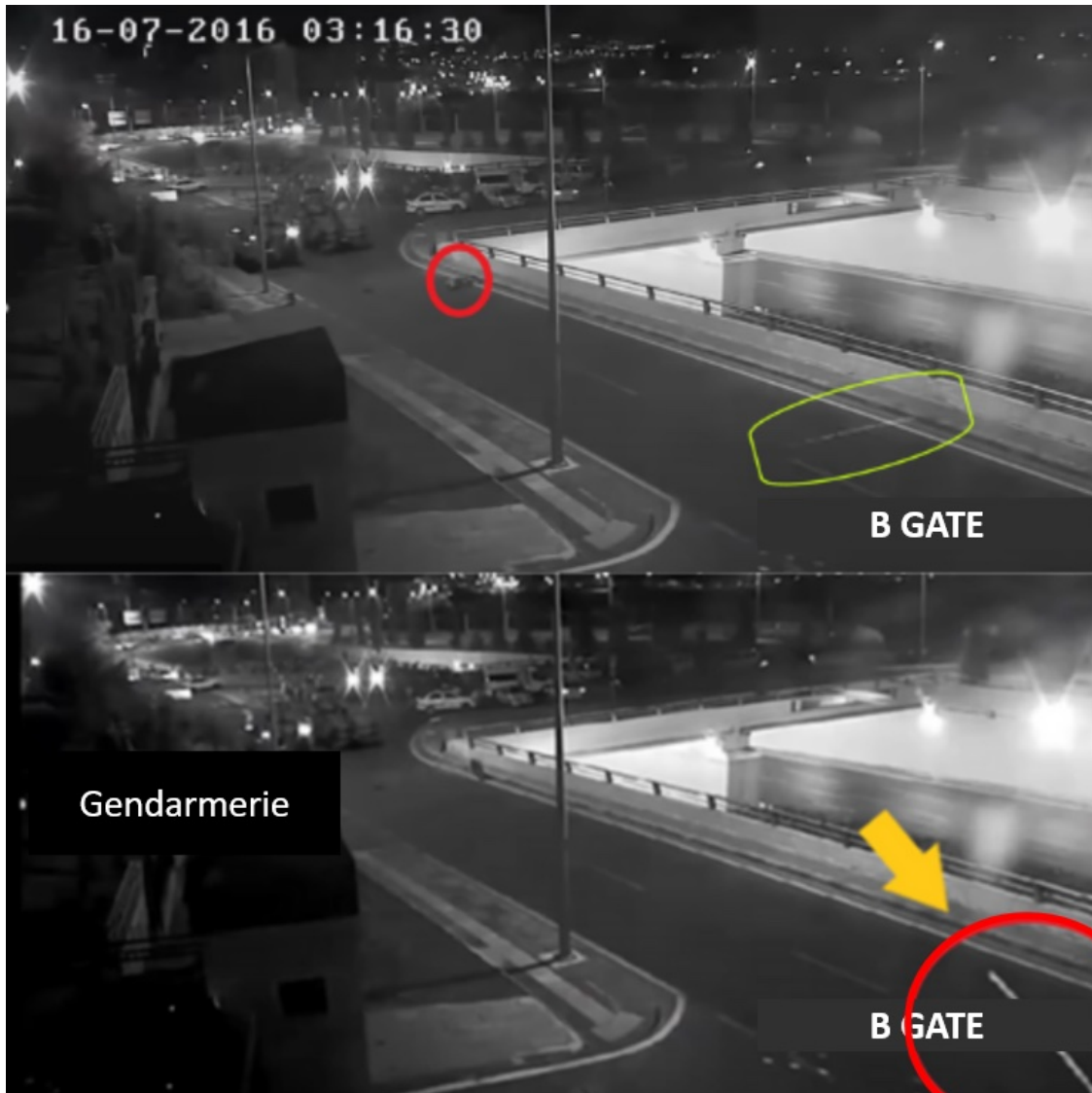
Şener Dursun (03.10.1968, Self Employed)

97. On the night of July 15, 2016, Şener Dursun, who was in Ankara, suffered a heart attack due to the stress and intensity of the events and died despite being taken to the hospital. Official investigations and the autopsy report revealed that the death was not related to a firearm injury or assault. Furthermore, the local prosecutor's office did not file any charges against the accused soldiers.

98. In light of all official investigations, autopsy reports, and technical examinations, it was determined that the death of the deceased, Şener Dursun, was due to natural causes (heart attack) and the case was separated from the case file. (Annex B Picture 20)

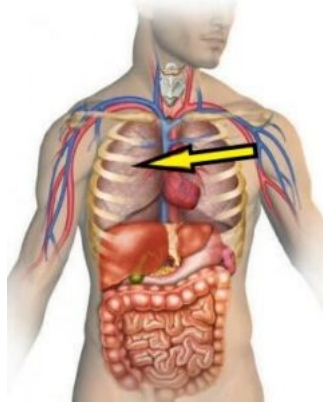
Erkan Er (31.12.1971, Furniture Maker)

99. Erkan Er was shot and killed in front of the Beştepe Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters during the events of the night of July 15, 2016. Although news reports claimed that he was shot by the accused military personnel, camera footage and technical analysis of the incident revealed that the bullet came from the exact opposite direction of the Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters. Based on the direction and angle of the shot, it was determined that Erkan Er, located within the red circle below, was shot from a point in the opposite direction, not from the Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters.



Picture 26: The moment Erkan Er was shot. The angle at which the bullet entered the victim's body does not correspond with the position of the gendarmerie. Shots fired from different directions were captured on camera.

100. The autopsy report states that the bullet entered at the level of the right breast and exited at the edge of the right shoulder blade. The bullet had a caliber of 5.56 mm, a type of ammunition commonly used in professional sniper rifles. Image analysis determined the bullet's trajectory in the air and established that the shot came from the direction of the Presidential complex. It was also determined that the weapon in question did not show ballistic similarities with the weapons of the accused TSK personnel who were present at the time for security purposes.



Picture 27: According to the autopsy report of the deceased Erkan Er, the bullet entered at the level of the right breast and exited at the edge of the right shoulder blade.

101. Upon examination of the camera footage, it is seen that the direction from which the shot was fired is opposite to the Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters, towards the Presidential Complex. The accused military personnel are outside the angle of view and cannot be directly linked to the direction from which the bullet came. Furthermore, it is not possible for the victim to have been shot from the location of the accused military personnel at the angle of impact indicated in the autopsy report.

102. As a result of the combined evaluation of the ballistic analysis, camera recordings, and autopsy reports:

- The bullet used was 5.56 mm and had characteristics of a sniper rifle,
- The direction of the shot was opposite to the Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters,
- Considering that the accused military personnel were in a position where they could not have intervened, it has been assessed that the accused TSK personnel had no direct responsibility for the death of Erkan Er and that the perpetrator of the incident could be an unknown armed individual. There is a need to expand the investigation to include non-military personnel and/or other elements.

Sümer Deniz (01.03.1974, Self Employed)

103. It is alleged by the prosecution that the deceased, Sümer Deniz, who was in the vicinity of the Ankara Equestrian Sports Club on the night of July 15, 2016, was killed as a result of shots fired from the direction of the Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters. However, despite the presence of numerous cameras in the area, no camera footage of the deceased was found at the scene, and there are significant inconsistencies regarding the time of death. According to HTS base station records, the location from which the victim transmitted a signal is approximately 400 meters away from the GCC (JGK) compound, and the exact location where the victim was shot cannot be confirmed. (Annex B Picture 21)

104. The HTS records shown below also reveal that the victim transmitted signals from different locations at the time of the incident.

7.2016 21:44:00	1008158695 - opr:Vodafone(UA21421100658695) - BAGLAR CD YUVA MARKET KARSISI ENERJİ DİREĞİ ÇANKAYA,ANKARA
7.2016 22:23:14	5063642167 - opr:Vodafone(GM2829300642167) - 329. CADDE İLE 325. SOKAK KESİSİMİ KIRKKONAKLAR ÇANKAYA ANKARA,ANKARA
7.2016 23:05:20	100815097 - opr:Vodafone(UM28293100605097) - 329. CADDE İLE 325. SOKAK KESİSİMİ KIRKKONAKLAR ÇANKAYA ANKARA,ANKARA
7.2016 00:09:16	1008130834 - opr:Vodafone(UK38932100630834) - DOĞUS MAHALLESİ SEHİT MACİT AVCI SOKAK KALEÇİK APT. NO:22 SEYRANBAĞLARI,ANKARA
7.2016 00:23:44	1008144651 - opr:Vodafone(UB23101100644651) - İSPİR SOK. NO:2/C OSMAN AGA CAMİİ KÜÇÜKESAT ANKARA,ANKARA
7.2016 00:38:59	5063642167 - opr:Vodafone(GM2829300642167) - 329. CADDE İLE 325. SOKAK KESİSİMİ KIRKKONAKLAR ÇANKAYA ANKARA,ANKARA
7.2016 00:40:29	5063617226 - opr:Vodafone(GB17223000617226) - SEMSETTİN GUNALTAY CD GÜNEŞ APT NO:225 (AN1484) KIRKKONAKLAR,ANKARA
7.2016 00:41:52	5063621596 - opr:Vodafone(GB21593000621596) - SEMSETTİN GUNALTAY CADESİ 22.SOKAK NO:96 AVEA KULESİ YANI KIRKKONAKLAR,ANKARA
7.2016 01:29:08	0-Kayıt Bulunamadı
7.2016 01:29:19	1066162980 - opr:Vodafone(UK75042100662980) - SAİM ONHON KAPALI MANEJİ ATLI SPOR KULUBU,ANKARA
7.2016 01:29:21	1066162980 - opr:Vodafone(UK75042100662980) - SAİM ONHON KAPALI MANEJİ ATLI SPOR KULUBU,ANKARA
7.2016 01:32:51	1066130864 - opr:Vodafone(UK38991100630864) - MEVLANA BULVARI BASKENT ÖĞRETİM EVİ GİRİŞİ MEVCUT AVEA KULESİ,ANKARA
7.2016 01:39:27	1066130864 - opr:Vodafone(UK38991100630864) - MEVLANA BULVARI BASKENT ÖĞRETİM EVİ GİRİŞİ MEVCUT AVEA KULESİ,ANKARA
7.2016 01:45:05	1066130864 - opr:Vodafone(UK38991100630864) - MEVLANA BULVARI BASKENT ÖĞRETİM EVİ GİRİŞİ MEVCUT AVEA KULESİ,ANKARA
7.2016 01:47:22	1066130864 - opr:Vodafone(UK38991100630864) - MEVLANA BULVARI BASKENT ÖĞRETİM EVİ GİRİŞİ MEVCUT AVEA KULESİ,ANKARA
7.2016 01:48:22	1066130864 - opr:Vodafone(UK38991100630864) - MEVLANA BULVARI BASKENT ÖĞRETİM EVİ GİRİŞİ MEVCUT AVEA KULESİ,ANKARA
7.2016 01:48:35	1066130864 - opr:Vodafone(UK38991100630864) - MEVLANA BULVARI BASKENT ÖĞRETİM EVİ GİRİŞİ MEVCUT AVEA KULESİ,ANKARA
7.2016 01:51:51	1066130864 - opr:Vodafone(UK38991100630864) - MEVLANA BULVARI BASKENT ÖĞRETİM EVİ GİRİŞİ MEVCUT AVEA KULESİ,ANKARA
7.2016 01:53:10	5064043140 - opr:Vodafone(GK38991000643140) - MEVLANA BULVARI BASKENT ÖĞRETİM EVİ GİRİŞİ MEVCUT AVEA KULESİ,ANKARA
7.2016 01:54:45	5064043140 - opr:Vodafone(GK38991000643140) - MEVLANA BULVARI BASKENT ÖĞRETİM EVİ GİRİŞİ MEVCUT AVEA KULESİ,ANKARA

Map location: Beştepe Mosque



Picture 28: HTS records and Google Maps image of the locations where the deceased Sümer Deniz was on the night of July 15-16, 2016. The small blue circle is the point where the deceased transmitted a signal at the time of death, while the large circle is the JGK compound base station. According to distance measurements, the distance between the JGK compound and the location of the deceased is over 400 meters.

105. The autopsy report only specifies the entry diameter of the bullet. However, no definitive evidence has been found regarding the weapon from which the bullet was fired. (Annex B Picture 22) The perpetrator could not be identified due to the lack of definitive data regarding the bullet entry point and the direction of the shot. Expert reports indicate that the bullet that struck the deceased did not come from firearms belonging to the accused gendarmerie personnel, and that the shot was fired by an unknown person other than the accused soldiers.

106. Furthermore, some witness statements regarding the night of the incident indicate that provocative elements fueled the clashes between soldiers and civilians, and the chaos and confusion at the scene of the incident are noteworthy.
107. Considering the existing autopsy and ballistic reports (Annex B Pictures 21 and 22) and other evidence;
- The shot was not fired by the accused military personnel,
 - The perpetrator remains unknown due to the inability to definitively determine the location and time of the incident, (Annex B Pictures 21 and 22)
 - The claims that the shot was fired from the vicinity of the Gendarmerie General Command Headquarters are technically insufficient,
 - It has been concluded that there is a strong possibility that the death was caused by third parties other than the accused soldiers. The investigation should be deepened to find the unknown perpetrators.

Ömer Can Açıkgöz (31.12.1994, Student)

108. It has been alleged that the deceased Ömer Can Açıkgöz was killed in an “air strike” on the night of July 15-16, 2016, in Beştepe, Ankara. Despite the presence of numerous cameras at the scene, there is no camera footage of the incident. Existing documents contain different and contradictory statements regarding the location where the incident took place. Witness statements make it difficult to determine the exact location where the incident occurred, while indicating that the shots were not fired by the accused military personnel. (Annex B Picture 23)
109. According to the autopsy report (Annex B Picture 24), gunpowder residue was found on the victim. From a ballistics perspective, this level of gunpowder residue indicates that the firing distance did not exceed a maximum of 2 meters. The size of the wound, 1 cm, indicates that the bullet core was 9 mm caliber and that the firearm used was an MP5 or similar pistol/submachine gun. **The Ankara Criminal Police Laboratory determined that there was no ballistic connection between the bullet core used in the incident and the bullets fired from the defendants' weapons.**
110. In the witness statement given by the victim's friend (Annex B Picture 23), he stated that they were near the Presidential Complex on the night of the incident and that Ömer Can Açıkgöz lost his life as a result of a shot fired from an unknown source. There are contradictions between the claims regarding the scene of the incident and the camera recordings. While his father stated that he was killed by a bomb explosion near TOBB University, his friend Ömer Giderler stated that they were near the Presidential Complex that night and that he was killed by a shot fired by the JGK. (Annex B Picture 23)
111. The ballistic evidence gathered, including gunpowder residue and bullet diameter, indicates that the weapon used in the incident did not belong to the accused military personnel and that the shot was fired at close range. Conflicting statements regarding the time and place of the incident make it technically impossible to say with certainty that the perpetrator was the accused soldier. All findings indicate that the perpetrator of the act that caused the death of Ömer Can Açıkgöz may have been someone other than the accused military personnel.

Tevhit Akkan (10.01.1956, Retired)

112. Tevhit Akkan was shot and killed on the night of July 15, 2016, in the A Nizamiye area of the Gendarmerie General Command, in the field opposite the Gendarmerie General Command compound.



Picture 29: Video footage of the moment Tevhit Akkan was shot by a suspected sniper in the A Nizamiye district of the Gendarmerie General Command. The entry and exit points of the bullet in the autopsy report indicate the direction of the shot, as shown by the red line.

113. The autopsy findings determined that the bullet entered at the level of the left eyebrow and exited at the back of the head, and that its caliber was 5.56 mm. (Annex A Picture 29) This ammunition does not show ballistic matching with the weapon inventory of the accused TSK personnel in that region. A comparison of the crime scene with the autopsy findings confirmed that the shot was fired at an angle and from a distance. The bullet in question also does not technically match the ammunition and positions used by the accused Gendarmerie personnel.

114. When the existing ballistic and autopsy reports submitted to the court where the trial concerning the deceased was held are evaluated together with the visual evidence:

- The bullet that caused Tevhit Akkan's death was fired from a 5.56 mm caliber weapon at a long range (Annex A Picture 29), and the accused gendarmerie soldiers did not have 5.56 mm caliber weapons.

- The angle of the shot that caused the victim's death did not match the positions of the accused gendarmerie soldiers.

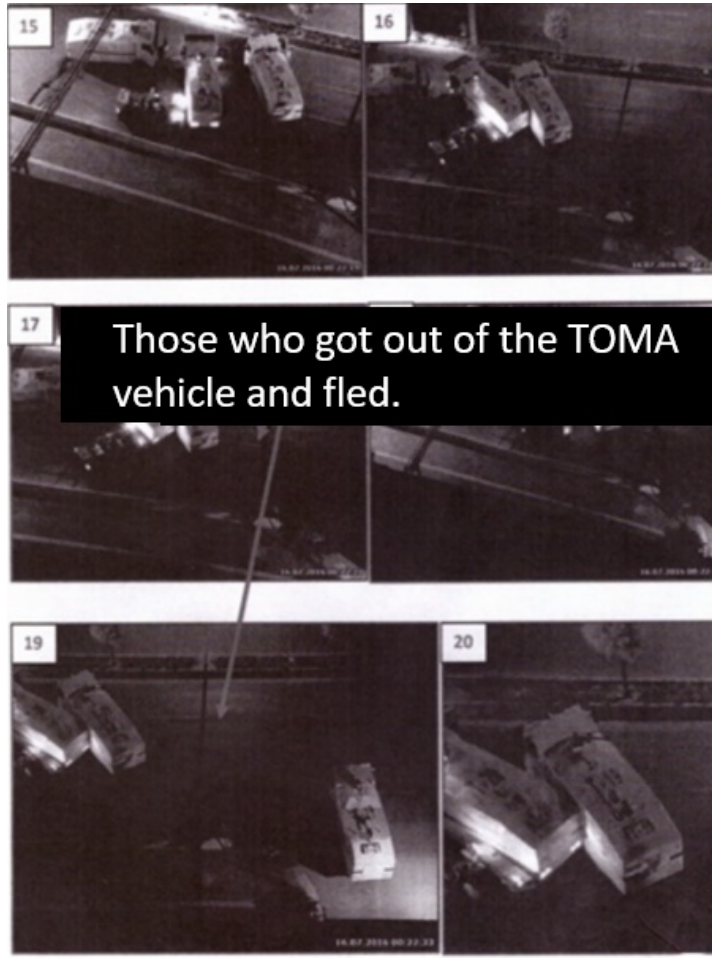
- Considering the presence of armed civilians, JÖAK soldiers, and PÖH at the scene of the incident, there is no evidence to directly link the incident to the accused gendarmerie personnel.

- Since the perpetrator of the incident could not be identified, the ballistic reports of the weapons of other armed individuals present at the scene should be obtained and the case should be re-investigated.

Ankara Police Headquarters

Cüneyt Bursa (27.10.1979, Police Officer)

115. It is alleged that he was deceased on the night of July 15, 2016, in front of the Ankara Police Headquarters, when armored vehicles allegedly pushed police TOMA vehicles, and he was crushed between two TOMA vehicles.
116. Although the initial post-mortem examination report (Annex A Picture 30) stated that he was killed in a bombing near the General Staff Headquarters and that there was a gunshot wound on his body, the autopsy found no gunshot or shrapnel wounds on his body. It was determined that the cause of death was general bodily trauma and internal bleeding. This situation reveals inconsistencies and contradictions in the official claims.
117. The Ankara Smuggling Branch Directorate's letter dated November 18, 2016 explains the death of the deceased Cüneyt Bursa in two different and contradictory ways. The first states that he died after being crushed between armored personnel carriers and TOMA vehicles when the armored personnel carriers pushed the TOMA vehicles in front of Gate A of the General Directorate of Security. The second states that the deceased died after being caught between two TOMA vehicles when the armored personnel carriers collided with the TOMA vehicles while he was traveling on the Samsun road towards the Akköprü Metro stop. Despite the presence of cameras at the General Directorate of Security's A gate and on the TOMA vehicles, there is no recording of the incident or Cüneyt Bursa's death. Furthermore, there was no movement of armored vehicles in the direction of the Samsun road, where it is alleged that the armored vehicles crushed the TOMA vehicles.



It was seen that the military vehicle damaged two TOMA vehicles with this action.

It says, they only damaged the toma, it does not mention about the deceased.

Ankara Police Department

Picture 30: It has been alleged that the deceased, Cüneyt Bursa, was crushed to death between TOMA vehicles in front of the Ankara Police Headquarters. Camera footage does not show the deceased between the vehicles; the report only states that the TOMA vehicles were damaged.

118. There is no conclusive evidence in the file regarding the soldiers accused of causing Cüneyt Bursa's death. Due to the lack of conclusive evidence establishing the manner of death and the perpetrator, the incident appears to be a case of unknown perpetrator under legal definition. Although the official claim of "being crushed between TOMA vehicles" and "the responsibility of the accused soldiers" has been accepted by the court, the findings in the file and the camera footage do not support these claims. There is a need to re-investigate the death, the actual cause of which has been determined to be bodily trauma and internal bleeding.

Muhammet Oğuz Kılınç (01.01.1990, Police Officer)

119. It has been alleged that police officer Muhammet Oğuz Kılınç was shot and killed on July 15, 2016, at the Ankara Provincial Police Headquarters compound. Although the official claim is that he was killed by the fire of the accused soldiers, this claim is seriously questioned based on the available evidences.
120. According to the autopsy report in Annex A-Picture 30, an entry wound containing a distinct impact ring approximately 0.5 cm in diameter was found on the outer part of the left eyebrow, indicating that the shot was fired at close range. The exit wound is 20×10 cm in size and has a multi-fragmented firearm exit pattern, indicating the use of high-kinetic energy ammunition.
121. The term “long-range shot” in the report contradicts the impact ring on the entry wound; this raises the possibility of either an error or falsification in the report.
122. It has been determined that the line of fire causing the victim's fatal injury was horizontal or slightly upward. Considering the position of the military vehicle and armored vehicles, the shot allegedly fired at the victim from the armored vehicles should have followed an upward trajectory. Therefore, it was determined that the angle of the shot from the firing line of the military vehicle did not match the angle of the shot wound on the victim.
123. The statement of İlkay Sökmen, who was presented as the most critical witness to the incident, was taken approximately 9 months after the incident; in his statement, he stated that the victim was “shot in the back of the head.” The autopsy findings indicate that the bullet entry wound was on the left front part of the face—this contradiction undermines the credibility of the witness's statement.
124. Another witness, Köksal Gürel, stated that İlkay Sökmen was the person closest to the victim at the moment of the shooting but did not see any of the accused soldiers firing. This directly refutes the claim of military fire.
125. Although the Ankara Provincial Police Headquarters compound is monitored by hundreds of cameras, there is no video recording of the moment of the shooting; this increases the lack of evidence and raises questions.
126. When the autopsy report, ballistic findings, contradictions in witness statements, and the absence of camera recordings are evaluated together, the official claim that the victim was shot by a soldier appears technically and evidence-wise indefensible.
127. Under these circumstances, the incident should still be considered unsolved. In light of the available data, the need to launch an independent, impartial, and comprehensive investigation to uncover the real cause of death and those responsible is clearly evident.

Marmaris

Mehmet Çetin (15.12.1977, Police Officer)

128. It has been alleged that Mehmet Çetin, who served as presidential bodyguard for President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, was killed in Marmaris on the night of July 15-16, 2016, by accused Brigadier General Gökhan Şahin Sönmezateş and his team. However, detailed investigations, witness statements, and official documents show that the Mehmet Çetin's death occurred between midnight and 12:30 a.m., hours before the aforementioned team arrived at the scene of the incident in Marmaris at 03:45 on 16 July 2016 (Annex B Picture 25).
129. Furthermore, the ambulance driver and medical personnel present at the scene stated that they were called due to the clash occurring around 01:00 a.m. (Annex B Picture 26)
130. SADU brand cartridges for 7.62 mm caliber weapons, MAG magazines, and SCOPE brand gas masks were found at the scene of the clash. However, no such materials were found among the weapons, ammunition, and equipment seized from the accused brigadier general's team. There is a ballistic mismatch between the ammunition used in the fatalities that occurred in this area and the weapons and ammunition of the accused team.



Picture 31: Equipment found in the area where Mehmet Çetin was deceased. The ammunition and equipment shown in the image are not among the equipment of the convicted defendants.

131. When the existing evidence and technical reports (Annex B Pictures 24–25) are evaluated:
- Mehmet Çetin's death was caused by another unknown team, described as wearing military uniforms and equipped with heavy weapons, who arrived in the area by helicopter around 00:00-00:30, approximately 3 hours before the accused brigadier general and his team arrived at the scene. (Annex B Picture 25)
 - The ammunition found at the scene does not match the ammunition found on the accused brigadier general and his team.
 - Due to the political and military sensitivity of the incident, a more comprehensive and independent investigation is needed to identify the real perpetrators.

Nedip Cengiz Eker (17.11.1975, Police Officer)

132. On the night of July 15, 2016, in Marmaris, it is alleged that police officer Nedip Cengiz Eker, who was assigned to protect the Grand Yazıcı Mares Hotel where President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan was on vacation, was killed at around 3:00 a.m. by accused Brigadier General Gökhan Şahin Sönmezateş and his team. However, judicial investigations and numerous witness statements have revealed that Eker died at 12:43 a.m. as a result of a stab wound (Annex A Picture 31). At that time, accused Brigadier General Gökhan Şahin Sönmezateş and his team were still 210 kilometers away in Çiğli/Izmir. This proves that Eker's death could not have been carried out by the alleged team.
133. The statement given by Çetin Şahan, a police officer of the Marmaris District Police Department who was on security duty at the Turban Hotel until 00:30 on the night of July 15, 2016, confirms that the death occurred in the early hours and that the accused team was not in the area at that time. Şahan's statement supports the existence of a possible unknown group. (Annex B Picture 27) Çetin Şahan, who confirmed the arrival of the unknown group with his statement, was killed under suspicious circumstances on July 19, 2016.³⁵ The regime's pressure and investigations against another media group trying to investigate this issue are also noteworthy.
134. Evidence found at the scene of the incident includes EMPTY cartridges from 7.62 mm caliber SADU brand weapons, as seen in Picture 33, magazines marked MAG, SCOPE brand gas masks, and silver-colored bullet cores. This ammunition is different from the 5.56 mm caliber weapons used by the accused Brigadier General Gökhan Şahin Sönmezateş and his team. Furthermore, the wound on Eker's body is 2-3 cm in diameter and 8-9 cm deep, which does not correspond to the damage that 5.56 mm caliber bullets can cause. The evidence shows that the weapon and persons who shot Eker are different from the alleged team.
135. In light of the information, documents, and evidence presented in court:
- Nedip Cengiz Eker's death occurred at approximately 00:43, prior to the arrival of the alleged accused Brigadier General Gökhan Şahin Sönmezateş and his team in Marmaris, as a result of a sharp instrument injury.
 - The ammunition and type of weapon used in the incident are incompatible with the weapons carried by the alleged defendant's team.
 - Forensic reports, bullet ballistics, and criminal findings indicate that the victim was shot by a different team or unknown persons. It indicates that the victim was killed by another unknown team, described as arriving in the area by helicopter around 00:00-00:30, approximately 3 hours before the arrival of the accused brigadier general and his team at the scene, wearing military uniforms and equipped with heavy weapons. (Annex B Picture 25)
 - Investigations into the incident reveal doubts and shortcomings in identifying the actual perpetrators. The decision handed down by the higher courts regarding this death case must be reevaluated in favor of the defendants, taking into account the very clear evidence available.

³⁵ Marmaris'te polis memurunu araçla ezdiler Accession Link: <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/15-temmuz-darbe-girisimi/marmariste-polis-memurunu-aracla-ezdiler/611177> (Accession Date : 15.11.2025)

Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen Airport

Ozan Özen (10.09.1993, Police Officer)

136. It is alleged that the deceased Ozan Özen, who was on duty in Istanbul on the night of July 15, was killed in a clash with the accused soldiers.
137. On the night of July 15, 2016, while on duty in the Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen Airport area, he was injured when shots were fired from outside while he was in a vehicle in transit, and later died in the hospital where he was taken. The perpetrator's identity could not be clearly determined in the incident, the evidence related to the crime was found to be insufficient, and as a result of the trial, the defendants were acquitted by the decision of the Istanbul 28th Heavy Penal Court. (Annex B Picture 28)
138. The forensic report states that Ozan Özen was shot in the temple with a single shot fired at close range, which caused his death. According to the statement of Gökhan Tuncer, another police officer who was in the driver's seat of the vehicle at the time of the incident, the shot came from outside, from the side where the accused soldiers were not present. No evidence was found linking the defendants to the victim in terms of ballistic matching. This indicates that the perpetrator of the crime is unknown and that the case should be re-investigated.

Etimesgut Armored Forces School

Emin Güner (09.12.1962, Self-employed (Digital Radio Systems Manufacturer))

139. The victim, Emin Güner, died after falling from a tank belonging to the Etimesgut Armored Forces School, which was moving towards the barracks on the night of July 15-16, 2016. Despite allegations in the public sphere that he was deliberately killed by the accused soldiers, eyewitnesses and technical reports indicate that the incident was an accident.
140. The expert report on the incident (Annex B Picture 29) and image analyses reveal that the accused Tank Commander was thrown down and beaten by the crowd, resulting in the loss of radio contact between the accused Lt. Ahmet Faruk Çavuş, who took over his duties, lost radio contact with the crew and subsequently lost communication with the driver due to the excessive noise of the tank. During the vehicle's return to the barracks, the deceased, who was on the tank, fell from it. The findings of beating and trauma support the conclusion that the death was not the result of intentional pushing from the tank, but rather a severe head injury caused by the accident.
141. Witness statements confirm that Emir Güner was injured after falling from the tank. The statement of the deceased's wife also details the accident that occurred while the tank was moving at high speed. It is emphasized that the accused soldiers did not act with intent to kill, and that the events were caused by a loss of communication among the tank crew.
142. In light of all the evidence and proceedings:
- Emin Güner's death was caused by a head injury resulting from the tank's sudden movement and subsequent fall.
 - There was no direct intent or use of force by the accused soldiers in the incident.
 - Witnesses and expert reports confirm that the accident was not the result of intentional intervention, and the accused soldiers in the tank were not held responsible. (Annex B Picture 29)
 - The court file also states that the incident was the result of an accident.

Istanbul

Emrah Sağaz (01.04.1989, Textile Worker)

143. It has been alleged that the deceased Emrah Sağaz was killed in Istanbul on the night of July 15, 2016, as a result of the actions of the accused soldiers.

144. However, no firearm injuries, ballistic or criminal evidence related to Emrah Sağaz's death were found. As a result of the letter written by the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office to the TEM Branch and the investigation, Emrah Sağaz's death was recorded as a vehicle collision (traffic accident). (Annex B Picture 30)

145. The official letter issued by the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office stated that there was no need for an investigation. No case was filed against any person who could have caused the victim's death within the scope of the investigation, and the file was not subject to prosecution within the scope of July 15. (Annex B Picture 31)

Halil İbrahim Yıldırım (18.12.2001, Student / Car Dealership Worker)

146. It was reported in the media that Halil İbrahim Yıldırım, who was in Istanbul on the night of July 15, 2016, died after being shot in the head.³⁶ However, investigations conducted by the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office and relevant police authorities determined that the death was unrelated to the actions of the accused soldiers on the night of July 15-16, 2016. Contrary to the claims of the official authorities, Yıldırım's death was unrelated to the events in front of the Bayrampaşa Rapid Deployment Unit and occurred in a completely different location. (Annex B Picture 29) For this reason, no indictment was issued against any accused in connection with the death of this victim within the scope of the July 15 events, and Yıldırım's file was removed from the list of victims. There has been no trial or conviction in relation to Yıldırım's death. (Annex B Picture 30)

Mahmut Eşit (01.01.1972, Tradesman)

147. It has been alleged that Mahmut Eşit died on the evening of July 17, 2016, in Sultangazi, Istanbul, after falling from his motorcycle while carrying a Turkish flag on his motorcycle to participate in the Democracy Watches³⁷ held throughout Turkey, due to a stone (or plastic bottle) thrown by a civilian.³⁸ Official authorities and some media outlets attempted to link the incident to the events of July 15, claiming that the death was caused by someone, who had allegedly involved in the coup attempt, during the so-called anti-coup protests. However, investigations and court rulings have shown that the perpetrator had no connection to any criminal organization.

148. The decisions of the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office and the Istanbul 27th Heavy Penal Court emphasized that the incident had no connection to the events of July 15 (Annex B Picture 32) and that the victim's name did not appear in the Ministry of Health's hospital records for the night of July 15. The court acquitted the defendants and determined that there was no connection between the death and the perpetrator within the scope of July 15.

³⁶ Halil İbrahim Yıldırım Accession Link: <https://www.15temmuz.gov.tr/kahraman/halil-i-CC%87brahim-yildirim/biyografi> (Accession Date : 15.11.2025)

³⁷ Demokrasi Nöbetleri Accession Link: <https://www.yenisafak.com/15temmuz/demokrasi-nobetleri-olay-detay> (Accession Date : 15.11.2025)

³⁸ Mahmut Eşit Accession Link: <https://www.yenisafak.com/15temmuz/mahmut-esit-kisi-detay> (Accession Date : 15.11.2025)



Picture 32: Video footage of the moment when the deceased Mahmut Eřit fell from his motorcycle and lost his life after being struck by an object thrown by an individual while riding his motorcycle on the night of July 17, 2016.

Erhan Dündar (01.01.1995, Textile Worker)

149. It has been alleged that the deceased Erhan Dündar died as a result of the actions of the accused soldiers on the night of July 15-16, 2016, in Istanbul. However, the investigations and trials that have been completed have revealed that Erhan Dündar's death was not directly related to the events that took place on July 15. The official Forensic Medicine Institute report revealed that the victim died after falling from a moving truck on July 16, 2016. (Annex A Picture 32) The prosecutor's office authorized to investigate the case did not prepare an indictment, and the case was removed from the scope of July 15. Therefore, there is no trial opened or ruled on regarding the death of Erhan Dündar.

İsmail Kayık (02.10.1961, Retired)

150. İsmail Kayık was among the crowd that gathered near the Kağıthane Bridge in Istanbul on the night of July 15, 2016, following the President's call. As a result of the panic and excitement caused by the events, he suffered a heart attack, was taken to the hospital, and died 18 days later. The prosecutor's investigation and judicial proceedings determined that his death was not directly related to the actions of the accused soldiers on the night of July 15-16, 2016. There is no technical evidence in the court file of a death caused by armed intervention by the accused soldiers or third parties. Therefore, the competent prosecutor did not file a case against the accused soldiers in relation to the incident, and the deceased's death was separated from the file. (Annex B Picture 33) Although different claims have appeared in the media,³⁹ official reports confirm that the cause of death was a heart attack.

³⁹ İsmail Kayık Accession Link: <https://www.yenisafak.com/en/15-july-coup-attempt-in-turkey/ismail-kayik-kisi-en-detail>
(Accession Date : 15.11.2025)

Ramazan Meşe (04.04.1991, Carpenter)

151. Ramazan Meşe participated in protests against the events that took place in Istanbul on the night of July 15, 2016, following the President's call. According to allegations, he lost his life during the clashes that followed the coup attempt. However, investigations and official inquiries show that his death was not related to the actions of the accused soldiers. (Annex B Picture 34) The incident occurred as a result of an armed attack carried out by members of the DHKP-C terrorist organization on July 17, 2016.⁴⁰ This led to the victim being removed from the list of 15 July deaths. (Annex B Picture 31)
152. Official investigations indicate that the gunshot wound that caused Ramazan Meşe's death was the result of gunfire opened by members of the DHKP-C terrorist organization. No ballistic evidence related to the incident could be linked to the accused soldiers; on the contrary, the attack was carried out by terrorist elements. This was confirmed by the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office, and the victim was removed from the July 15 trial files. (Annex B Picture 31)

Engin Tilbeç (25.04.2001, Textile worker)

153. The deceased Engin Tilbeç lost his life in Istanbul on the night of July 15-16, 2016. Official authorities and trials have established that the death was not related to the actions of the accused soldiers, but occurred due to other various reasons. (Annex B Picture 33) The Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office, which conducted the investigation, examined the death in detail and found no evidence that it could have been caused by the actions of the accused soldiers. In a letter to the Istanbul Police Department, it reported that the victim had died due to other various reasons and that his name had been removed from the list. (Annex B Picture 33) In this context, this case has been removed from the court files within the scope of the July 15 trials. (Annex B Picture 32)

Balıkesir

Mahmut Eren (13.06.1970, Tradesman)

154. It has been alleged that Mahmut Eren, who was in Balıkesir on the night of July 15, 2016, lost his life as a result of the actions of the accused soldiers.⁴¹ However, the results of the official investigation and trial revealed that Mahmut Eren's death had no direct connection to the events of July 15.
155. There is no evidence of any firearm injury or ballistic evidence in Mahmut Eren's death. According to the autopsy report, the cause of death was determined to be a heart attack. In this context, witness statements and existing evidence confirm that the deceased died due to health problems, not during the events that took place on the night of July 15.
156. The prosecutor's records also indicate that there was no intervention or action by the accused soldiers related to the deaths, and no evidence pointing to the responsibility of the accused soldiers has been found. Therefore, there is no case filed against the accused soldiers by the competent local prosecutor's office regarding the deaths of the victims.

⁴⁰ Ramazan Mese Accession Link: <https://15temmuz.gov.tr/kahraman/ramazan-mese/biyografi> (Accession Date : 15.11.2025)

⁴¹ 15 Temmuz'da Balıkesir 2 Şehit Verdi Nasıl Mı? Accession Link: <https://gazetemerhaba.com/15-temmuzda-balikesir-2-sehit-verdi> (Accession Date : 15.11.2025)

IV. Conclusion

157. This report includes the deaths of 72 individuals whose cases have been examined, out of the 251 individuals alleged to have lost their lives due to the actions of the accused soldiers on the night of July 15-16, 2016, and thereafter.
158. In light of the findings of this report, international human rights law imposes obligations on states to protect the right to life and investigate violations. Under Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the right to life is the most fundamental right that cannot be suspended even in times of war or emergency. Arbitrary deprivation of this right is strictly prohibited.
159. The Human Rights Committee's General Comment No. 36 further expands the state's responsibility, encompassing not only the obligation to refrain from direct executions by its own agents (negative obligation), but also the duty to prevent actions threatening life, regardless of their source, and to effectively investigate violations (positive obligation). The use of lethal force is an extreme measure that may only be resorted to as a "last resort" when it is "absolutely necessary" to protect life.
160. The cases presented in our report reveal serious shortcomings in Turkey's fulfillment of these international obligations. Thoroughly investigating, prosecuting, and punishing perpetrators requires strong political will, but Turkish state officials have failed to do so. Turkish officials also show no willingness to adequately and thoroughly investigate, prosecute, and punish perpetrators.
161. It is also clear that the Turkish criminal justice system is in serious crisis. Political pressure on the judiciary, dismissals, forced transfers, and widespread self-censorship among judges and prosecutors are fueling impunity and perceptions of impunity in the country. Judges frequently exercise their discretion to dismiss cases arbitrarily. Given valid concerns about the Turkish Government's extensive control over the entire judiciary in Turkey, it must be stated that the independence of the judiciary cannot be trusted.
162. However, the allegations indicate that the government failed to take necessary precautions prior to the events and did not conduct an effective investigation afterward. Even more concerning are the allegations that the government has shielded the perpetrators through decrees issued under the law and subsequently adopted legislation. This situation promotes a culture of impunity, contrary to the fundamental principles of international human rights law.
163. The evidence presented in this report demonstrates that, rather than isolated incidents, the government has turned a blind eye to extrajudicial killings carried out through deliberate, disproportionate, and excessive use of force, disregarding its international obligations. Furthermore, it has violated its negative obligations by failing to take necessary precautions prior to the incidents. Moreover, it shows that the investigations conducted by official authorities

following these deaths and the trials of the accused soldiers in court were inadequate, non-independent, and far from meeting international standards, thus failing to fulfill the positive (effective investigation) obligation.

164. In preparing this report, the data from open sources such as independent researchers' investigations into the deaths, court records, autopsy reports, and images and news reports in the media were used. 72 cases have been clarified, and it has been determined that the accused soldiers were not directly involved in these deaths. The comparative table in Annex C shows the alleged and actual causes of death of 72 citizens. It is assessed that the remaining cases continue to be investigated by independent researchers.
165. This report proves that the deaths of 251 citizens who lost their lives on the night of July 15-16, 2016, and thereafter, did not result from the actions of the accused soldiers. Of the 72 deaths in the report caused by firearms, ballistic evidence and swab analysis results show that the bullets associated with the deaths did not come from the defendants' weapons. It has also been confirmed that the defendants did not have equipment that would have enabled accurate shooting under night conditions at the scene. Camera recordings and witness statements also indicate that shots were fired from different directions at the same time at the locations where the deaths occurred and that there were unidentified armed individuals present.
166. It has been determined by expert reports that the accused military personnel generally fired warning shots for defensive purposes and to a limited extent in the chaotic and uncontrolled environment, and that the deaths investigated in this report were not directly caused by the accused military personnel. Despite attempts to link some deaths to fire from helicopters or tanks, these claims were not supported by scientific evidence, and it was determined that the causes of death were due to different traumatic or natural causes.
167. The fact that the victims were killed with a single shot, with fire coming from different points outside the line of sight and firing direction of the accused soldiers and/or with bullets incompatible with the accused military personals' weapons, clearly shows that there were unknown snipers in the field and that this served the purpose of increasing the death toll. This situation also reveals that the Turkish state authorities and the justice system failed to fulfill their negative and positive responsibilities by not taking the necessary measures to prevent the events from occurring and by not investigating the events sufficiently in accordance with the law and order.
168. On the night of July 15-16, 2016, numerous eyewitnesses reported the presence of unknown snipers with the aim of increasing the number of deaths. Indeed, camera footage showing weapons used in the alleged executions being thrown into barracks and shots fired from opposite/ different directions where the accused soldier was not present are the clearest evidence of this situation.⁴²

⁴² Accessed from the video posted on the X account "ASKEROĞLU (@LatifErkan6)" on January 26, 2024 (Accession Date: 05.11.2025)



Picture 33: The moment when cameras captured weapons being thrown into the Gendarmerie's garden, which may have caused civilian deaths on the night of July 15-16, 2016. Date and time: July 16, 2016, 06:58 ⁴³

169. In the courts, requests in favor of the accused were largely ignored, not examined, and the statements and testimonies of individuals who could have shed light on many issues through their testimony were largely disregarded. Furthermore, it has been recorded that court panels have even intervened in questions asked by the defendant's lawyers to interveners/complainants and/or victims of the crime who appeared in court.

170. During the course of the trial, the universal legal principles of "proceeding from evidence to the accused" ⁴⁴ and "the benefit of the doubt goes to the accused" ⁴⁵ were not applied to a sufficient extent. In criminal proceedings, the investigator must first gather evidence and then reach the accused based on this evidence, but the defendants have been forced to prove their innocence. In the case file concerning the death of the victim Hasan Gülhan, not only was the collection of evidence neglected, but the camera footage recording the moment of death was tampered with, some images were deleted, and the scene of the incident was cleaned under the supervision of the PÖH (Special Operations Unit). In the Marmaris case, two police officers were killed hours before the team convicted in the case arrived at the scene, but this team did not escape punishment.

⁴³ Accessed from the video posted on the X account "ASKEROĞLU (@LatifErkan6)" on January 26, 2024 (Accession Date: 05.11.2025)

⁴⁴ ÇAĞDAŞ CEZA HUKUKUNDA "DELİLDEN SANIĞA GİTME" İLKESİ Accession Link: <https://www.hukukihaber.net/cagdas-ceza-hukukunda-delilden-saniga-gitme-ilkesi> (Accession Date: 30.11.2025)

⁴⁵ Delilden Sanığa Gitme Prensibi Accession Link: <https://www.tevfikyildirim.av.tr/delilden-saniga-gitme-prensibi/> (Accession Date: 30.11.2025)

171. Based on the available information and documents, these 72 deaths, which have been fully investigated and are not directly related to the accused soldiers, also serve as proof that the Turkish legal system is not functioning/is not being implemented.

172. Independent researchers examined the events of July 15-16, 2016, and clarified the positions of the parties involved. However, since the subject of this report is the deaths that occurred, every effort has been made to avoid this topic as much as possible.

173. Before the court However, the government controlling 84% of the media⁴⁶ attempts to dictate its own claims to the national and international public through media and perception operations, uses the argument of 251 deaths at every opportunity to cover up the truth about the events of July 15-16, 2016. In this context, using the arguments presented in this report during contacts with Turkish authorities will contribute to the work. It is considered that questioning the following points during the contacts will be useful in revealing the truth in order to expose those truly responsible for the deaths discussed in this report:

a. How many of the deaths referred to as “251 martyrs” are directly related to the defendants? What procedures were followed and what legal processes were implemented regarding deaths not related to the defendants?

b. What actions were taken regarding the defendants' requests for examination of evidence and hearing of witnesses? To what extent were these requests granted? (Annex D) What are the reasons for the unmet requests? How did the courts reach their decisions by violating the defendants' right to hear witnesses?

c. Were defendants provided with sufficient opportunity to present their arguments for their free defense? What is the reason for interfering with the questions asked by the defendants' lawyers to the witnesses/complainants who appeared in court? ^{47 48}

d. Have the evidences that is in favor of the defendants been taken into account in the indictments and in all of the courts' reasoned decisions? If not, what are the reasons?

e. What are the reasons for not taking into account fundamental legal principles such as “proceeding from evidence to the accused” ⁴⁹ and “the benefit of the doubt goes to the accused”?

f. Have the unknown snipers who were present on the ground on the night of July 15-16, 2016, whose existence is confirmed by witness and accused statements, been identified? Have any unknown snipers been found and brought?

g. Who ordered the paramilitary forces present in the field on the night of July 15-16, 2016? What steps have been taken to identify the paramilitary forces?

h. Regarding the weapons officially documented as distributed by the General Directorate of Security on the night of July 15, have any administrative or judicial proceedings been initiated to date? Has it been clarified to whom these weapons were delivered, on what grounds, and under

⁴⁶ Rapor: Türkiye'de ana akım medya gruplarının tümü hükümetin kontrolünde Accession Link: <https://tr.euronews.com/2022/10/10/rapor-turkiyede-ana-akim-medya-gruplarinin-tum-hukümetin-kontrolünde> (Accession Date: 30.11.2025)

⁴⁷ 15 Temmuz'un Sahte Gazileri: Ömer Onarngil Accession Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bhcPjX-e75A> (05:15-05:42) (Accession Date: 30.11.2025)

⁴⁸ 15 Temmuz'un Sahte Gazileri: Mehmet Arif Arslan Accession Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EgnlIXDaiWo> (09:10-09:30) (Accession Date: 30.11.2025)

⁴⁹ ÇAĞDAŞ CEZA HUKUKUNDA "DELİLDEN SANIĞA GİTME" İLKESİ Accession Link: <https://www.hukukihaber.net/cagdas-ceza-hukukunda-delilden-saniga-gitme-ilkesi> (Accession Date: 30.11.2025)

what inventory? Have ballistic examinations of the distributed weapons been completed and the results shared with the public?

i. How is the similarity between the types of bullet cores identified in autopsy reports and the firearms in the inventory of the General Directorate of Security explained? Furthermore, have allegations that the indiscriminate or uncontrolled use of distributed firearms led to the shooting of our citizens as a result of mistakes or misidentification of targets been investigated and resolved?

j. Based on these 72 proven deaths, have the case files been re-examined to deepen the investigation, have the camera footage from the scene been fully added to the file, and have critical witnesses been heard?

160. As summarized above, some of the victims involved in the cases, who took to the streets at the call of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, lost their lives as a result of gunfire from unknown person or persons using firearms, while others lost their lives in traffic accidents, natural causes, and unknown causes on the night of July 15-16 and thereafter. No case has been filed for 13 of the victims who lost their lives. **However, Turkey continues to claim that there were “251 martyrs” in relation to the events of July 15 on every platform, disseminating this false information nationally⁵⁰ and internationally.^{51 52 53}**

161. Consequently, taking into account the information, documents, and witness statements presented in the report, the report should be re-examined by the relevant authorities based on impartial, legal, and scientific grounds; it is necessary to take the steps required to ensure justice, to find the perpetrators of the deaths/killings that occurred independently of the actions of the accused soldiers on the night of July 15-16, 2016 and thereafter, and to reveal the real perpetrators of the events.

⁵⁰ 15 Temmuz Şehitleri anısına 15 Temmuz Dijital Arşivi Accession Link: <https://15temmuz.gov.tr> (Accession Date: 05.09.2025)

⁵¹ Second periodic report submitted by Türkiye under article 40 of the Covenant pursuant to the optional reporting procedure, due in 2022, to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Accession Link : https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4010899?ln=zh_CN&v=pdf (Accession Date: 19.11.2025)

⁵² Fifth periodic report submitted by Turkey under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2020, to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment Accession Link : <https://docs.un.org/en/CAT/C/TUR/5> (Accession Date: 19.11.2025)

⁵³ Observations of the government of the republic of Türkiye on the admissibility and merits concerning the application of Ünlü v. Türkiye (no. 40848/19) and 10 other applications before the European Court of Human Rights Date: 21 July 2024

Annex A – Autopsy Reports

(4) Maktul Askeri COBAN:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 26.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65161/2990 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamındaki olaylarda öldüğü bildirilen, Mehmet ve Ayno oğlu, 1963 doğumlu Askeri Çoban'ın cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (Etanol-Metanol) bulunmadığı, (3,8ng/ml) Psödoefedrin/Efedrin (Birbirinden ayırt edilemediği), (9ng/ml) Metoprolol, (61,5ng/ml) Sitalopram/Essitalopram (Birbirinden ayırt edilemediğini), Tiklopidin, Klodogrel (Pür standartları olmadığından miktarlarının verilemediği) bulunduğu, Sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı, idrarda: Psödoefedrin/Efedrin (Birbirinden ayırt edilemediği), Metoprolol, Tiklopidin, Sitalopram/Essitalopram (Birbirinden ayırt edilemediği) bulunduğu, sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı,

2. Kişinin vücudunda 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yarası tespit edilmiş olup dış muayenede kafada tarif edilen yaralanmanın öldürücü nitelikte olduğu,

3. Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yarasının cilt ve cilt altı bulgularına göre atışın uzak atış mesafesinden yapılmış olduğu,

4. Cesetten milimetrik ebatta deforme metalik cisim elde edildiği,

Kişinin ölümünün ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği yaralanmasına bağlı kafatası kemik kırıkları ile birlikte beyin kanaması ve beyin doku harabiyeti sonucu meydana gelmiş olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

Picture 1: Autopsy report indicating that one firearm bullet was found in the body of the deceased Askeri Çoban and that the injury was fatal

(5) Maktul Ayşe AYKAÇ:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65217/3046 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamındaki olaylarda Boğaziçi köprüsü Anadolu yakası bölümünde ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu ölen Mustafa kızı, 15.09.1972 doğumlu AYŞE AYKAÇ' ın cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, kanda (32,1 ng/mL) Atropin bulunduğu, idrarda Atropin bulunduğu, Sistematik toksikolojik analiz sonucunda sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı,

2. Kişinin vücuduna 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği isabet etmiş olup, oluşturduğu yaralanmanın müstakilen öldürücü nitelikte olduğu,

3. Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş deliği cilt cilt altı bulgularına göre; atışın bitişik atış mesafesi dışından yapılmış olduğu, ancak atış elbiseli bölgeye isabet etmiş olduğundan kesin atış mesafesi tayini yapılamadığı, kesin atış mesafesi tayini isteniyor ise kişinin olay anında üzerinde bulunan ve delik ihtiva eden kıyafetlerin fiziksel incelemeye tabi tutulması gerektiği,

4. Cesetten makroskopik görünümüne göre; 2,3 cm uzunlukta 0,8 cm çapında deforme görünümünde üzerinde yiv ve set izleri bulunan gömlek, 0,3x0,7 cm ebadında gömlek parçası ve 2,1x0,8 cm ebadında deforme görünümünde gömleğinden ayrılmış mermi çekirdeği nüvesi elde edildiği,

5. Kişinin ölümünün ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği yaralanmasına bağlı humerus, kot ve vertebra kemik kırıklarıyla birlikte iç organ yırtılmasından gelişen iç kanama sonucu meydana gelmiş olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

Picture 2: The autopsy report indicates that one firearm bullet was found in the body of the deceased Ayşe Aykaç and that the injury was fatal, and that death occurred as a result of internal bleeding caused by internal organ rupture along with bone fractures in her body.

(6) Maktul Barış EFE:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65186/3015 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15-16.07.2016 tarihlerinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve buna bağlı olarak meydana gelen olaylar esnasında, olayın meydana geldiği yerin tam olarak bilinmemekle, ölü halde Şişli Florence Nightingale Hastanesine getirildiği bildirilen, ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği yaralanması sonucu ölen Maksut oğlu, 09.03.1979 doğumlu Barış EFE' nin cesedine

203

Soruşturma No: 2016/88645

16.07.2016 tarihinde Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, kanda ve idrarda sistemattikteki maddelerin bulunmadığı,
2. Kişinin vücudunda 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği yaralanması olup oluşturduğu yaralanmanın tek başına öldürücü nitelikte olduğu,

Picture 3: Autopsy report indicating that one firearm bullet was found in the body of the deceased Barış Efe and that this injury was fatal.

(7) Maktul Batuhan ERGİN:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65187/3016 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve takip eden olaylarda ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu ölen ve Şişli Florence Nightingale Hastanesine götürüldüğü bildirilen Ahmet ve Gönül Deniz oğlu, 29.11.1995 doğumlu BATUHAN ERGİN'in cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek yukarıya kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, 108,7 ng/ml atropin bulunduğu, idrarda aranan maddelerin (uyutucu, uyuşturucu maddeler dahil) bulunmadığı,
2. Kişinin vücuduna 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği isabet etmiş olup oluşturduğu yaralanmanın müstakilen ölüm meydana getirir nitelikte olduğu,
3. Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yarası cilt altı bulgularına göre; atışların bitişik atış mesafesi dışından yapılmış olduğu ancak atışlar elbiseli bölgeye isabet etmiş olduğundan kesin atış mesafesi tayini yapılamadığı, kesin atış mesafesi tayini isteniyorsa olay anında kişinin üzerinde bulunan ve delik ihtiva eden giysilerin fiziksel incelemeye tabi tutulması gerektiği,
4. Cesetten mermi çekirdeği elde edilmediği,
5. Kişinin ölümünün ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği yaralanmasına bağlı kosta kırıkları ile birlikte iç organ ve büyük damar yaralanmasından gelişen iç kanama sonucu meydana gelmiş olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

Picture 4: Autopsy report indicating that one firearm bullet struck the body of the deceased Batuhan Ergin and that the resulting injury was fatal.

(11) Maktul Çetin CAN:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65225/3054 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamında meydana gelen olaylarda Boğaziçi Köprüsünde ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu kaldırıldığı Kadıköy Özel Acıbadem Hastanesinde öldüğü bildirilen, Mustafa oğlu, 15.07.1982 doğumlu ÇETİN CAN'ın cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

208

Soruşturma No: 2016/88645

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, kanda ve safrada sistematikteki maddelerin bulunmadığı,
2. Kişinin vücuduna 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği isabet etmiş olup oluşturduğu yaralanmanın müstakilen ölüm meydana getirir nitelikte olduğu,

Picture 5: Autopsy report indicating that the deceased Çetin Can had one firearm bullet core wound in his body and that the resulting injury was of a nature that caused death independently

(12) Maktul Kemal EKŞİ:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65172/3001 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamındaki olaylarda Boğaziçi Köprüsü Altunizade tarafında ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu öldüğü bildirilen, Ekrem oğlu, 1992 doğumlu Kemal Ekşi'nin cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek yukarıya kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, kanda ve idrarda sistematikteki maddelerin bulunmadığı,
2. Kişinin vücudunda 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği yaralanması tespit edilmiş olup, oluşturduğu yaralanmanın müstakilen ölüm meydana getirir nitelikte olduğu,
3. Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yarası cilt-cilt altı bulgularına göre atışın bitişik atış mesafesi dışından yapılmış olduğu ancak atış elbiseli bölgeye isabet etmiş olduğundan kesin atış mesafesi tayini yapılamadığı, kesin atış mesafesi tayini isteniyorsa olay anında kişinin üzerinde bulunan ve delik ihtiva eden giysilerin fiziksel olarak incelenmesi gerektiği,

Picture 6: The autopsy report indicates that one firearm bullet was found in the body of the deceased Kemal Ekşi and that this injury was sufficient to cause death on its own.

(18) Maktul Mehmet KARAASLAN:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 27.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65159/2988 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamındaki olaylarda Boğaziçi köprüsünde ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu yaralanarak kaldırıldığı hastanesinde ölen Mehmet Hüseyin ve Hamdiye oğlu, 20.02.1976 doğumlu MEHMET KARAASLAN'ın

214

Soruşturma No: 2016/88645

cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, 21 ng/ml atropin bulunduğu, kanda sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı, idrarda sistematikteki maddelerin bulunmadığı

2. Kişinin vücudunda 2(iki) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yarası tespit edilmiş olup sol kolun uygun pozisyonunda bu yaraların tek atış ile husulünün mümkün olduğu, tespit edilen yaralanmanın tek başına ölüm meydana getirir nitelikte olduğu,

Picture 7: Autopsy report indicating that two firearm bullet entry wounds were found on the body of the deceased Mehmet Karaaslan and that this injury was sufficient to cause death on its own

(19) Maktul Mehmet YILMAZ:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65168/2997 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamındaki olaylarda ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu öldüğü bildirilen, İsmet oğlu, 21.12.1971 doğumlu Mehmet YILMAZ'ın cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, 111,1 ng/mL Hidroksizin bulunduğu, sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı, idrarda Hidroksizin bulunduğu, sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı,

2. Kişinin vücudunda 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah yaralanması tespit edilmiş olup oluşturduğu yaralanmanın müstakilen öldürücü nitelikte olduğu,

3. Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yarası cilt-cilt altı bulgularına göre atışın

Picture 8: Autopsy report indicating that one firearm wound was found on the body of the deceased Mehmet Yılmaz and that this wound was independently lethal.

(20) Maktul Muhammet AMBAR:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65147/2976 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamındaki olaylarda ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu öldüğü bildirilen, Mustafa ve Fatma oğlu, 08.02.1977 doğumlu Muhammet Ambar'ın cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, kanda ve idrarda sistematikteki maddelerin bulunmadığı

2. Kişinin vücudunda 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği yaralanması tespit edilmiş olup, oluşturduğu yaralanmanın tek başına ölüm meydana getirir nitelikte olduğu,

3. Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yarası cilt-cilt altı bulgularına göre atışın

Picture 9: Autopsy report indicating that one firearm bullet wound was found on the body of the deceased Muhammet Ambar and that this wound alone was lethal.

(25) Maktul Onur KILIÇ:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65150/2979 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre:

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamındaki olaylarda Boğaziçi köprüsü Anadolu yakasının ayaklarında ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu öldüğü bildirilen, Yüksel ve Aysel oğlu, 18.02.1993 doğumlu Onur Kılıç'ın cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda; alkol (Etanol-Metanol) bulunmadığı, (76.3ng/ml) Benzoilekgonin, (<1ng/ml) Metilekgonin, (<1ng/ml) Kokain bulunduğu, sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı, idrarda; Benzoilekgonin, Metilekgonin, Kokain bulunduğu, sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı,

2. Kişinin vücudunda 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah yaralanması tespit edilmiş olup, oluşturduğu yaralanmanın müstakilen öldürücü nitelikte olduğu,

3. Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yarası cilt-cilt altı bulgularına göre atışın bitişik atış mesafesi dışından yapılmış olduğu ancak atış elbiseli bölgeye isabet etmiş olduğundan kesin atış mesafesi tayini yapılamadığı, kesin atış mesafesi tayini isteniyorsa olay anında kişinin üzerinde bulunan ve delik ihtiva eden giysilerin fiziksel olarak incelenmesi gerektiği,

Picture 10: Autopsy report indicating that one firearm wound was found on the body of the deceased Onur Kılıç and that this wound was independently lethal in nature

(32) Maktul Şeymus DEMİR:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 28.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65158/2987 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre:

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamındaki olaylarda özel Çevre Hastanesinde ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği yaralanması sonucu öldüğü bildirilen, Cemil oğlu, 10.07.1988 doğumlu Şeymus Demir'in cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda 44 mg/dl etanol bulunduğu, metanol bulunmadığı, göz sıvısında 73 mg/dl etanol bulunduğu, metanol bulunmadığı, kanda 104.8 ng/ml MDMA, 17 ng/ml MDA, < 1 ng/ml morfin ve <1 ng/ml MDEA bulunduğu, sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı, idrarda MDMA, MDA, Morfin, MDEA bulunduğu, sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı, sistematikteki maddelerin bulunmadığı,

2. Kişinin vücuduna 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği isabet etmiş olup, oluşturduğu yaralanmanın tek başına öldürücü nitelikte olduğu,

Picture 11: Autopsy report indicating that one bullet from a firearm was found in the body of the deceased Şeymus Demir and that this injury alone was fatal.

(28) **Maktul Salih ALIŞKAN:**

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65222/3051 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre:

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve takip eden olaylarda ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu kaldırıldığı Üsküdar Başkent Üniversitesi Hastanesinde ölen Feyzullah ve Ayşe oğlu, 1968 doğumlu SALİH ALIŞKAN'ın cesedine 16/07/2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopsiden ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, 8,5ng/ml Atropin, 641,2ng/ml Psödoefedrin/Efedrin (Birbirinden ayırt edilemediği), 53,4ng/ml Midazolam bulunduğu, sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı

2. Kişinin vücuduna l(bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği isabet etmiş olup, oluşturduğu yaralanmanın tek başına ölüm meydana getirir nitelikte olduğu.

3. Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yaraları cilt, cilt altı bulgularına göre atışların bitişik atış mesafesi dışından gerçekleştirilmiş oldukları, ancak atışlar elbiseli bölgeye isabet etmiş olduğundan kesin atış mesafesi tayini yapılamadığı, kesin atış mesafesi tayini isteniyor ise kişinin olay anında üzerine olan ve delik ihtiva eden tüm kıyafetlerin fiziksel incelemeye tabi tutulmaları gerektiği,

4. Cesetten mermi çekirdeği elde edilmediği,

5. Kişinin ölümünün ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği yaralanmasına bağlı kot kırıkları ile birlikte iç organ ve büyük damar yaralanmasından gelişen iç kanama sonucu meydana gelmiş olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

Picture 12: Autopsy report indicating that one firearm bullet core struck the body of the deceased Salih Alışkan and that this injury alone was fatal

(29) **Maktul Samet USLU:**

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 65221/3050 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre:

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamında meydana gelen

226

İhtisas Dairesince Yapılan Otopsi Raporu No: 2016/88645

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamında meydana gelen olaylarda ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu kaldırıldığı Üsküdar Başkent Üniversitesi Hastanesinde öldüğü bildirilen, Hüseyin oğlu, 16.01.1990 doğumlu SAMET USLU'nun cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopsiden

Picture 13: Autopsy report indicating that one firearm bullet core was found in the body of the deceased Samet Uslu and that this injury was fatal in nature

(13) Maktul Kemal TOSUN:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 01.08.2016 tarihli ve 16/65163/2992 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve takip eden olaylarda meydana gelen çatışmada ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu ölen, İbrahim oğlu, 15.09.1967 doğumlu Kemal Tosun'un cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek yukarıya kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol)

210

Soruşturma No: 2016/88645

bulunmadığı, 82,7ng/ml lidokain, 93,7 ng/ml midazolam bulunduğu, safrada lidokain bulunduğu, kanda ve safrada sistematikte aranan diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı,

2. Kişinin vücuduna 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği isabet etmiş olup, müstakilen öldürücü nitelikte olduğu.

Picture 14: Autopsy report indicating that one firearm bullet struck the body of the deceased Kemal Tosun and that this injury was independently lethal.

(23) Maktul Münür ALKAN:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65188/3017 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve takip eden olaylarda meydana gelen çatışmada ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu ölen, Nuri ve Minibe oğlu, 18.06.1975 doğumlu Münür Alkan'ın cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, 69 ng/ml parasetamol bulunduğu, idrarda parasetamol bulunduğu, kanda ve idrarda sistematikte aranan diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı,

220

Soruşturma No: 2016/88645

2. Kişinin vücuduna 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği isabet etmiş olup, müstakilen öldürücü nitelikte olduğu.

Picture 15: The autopsy report indicates that one bullet from a firearm struck the body of the deceased, Münür Alkan, and that this injury was independently lethal.

(24) Maktul Onur Ensar AYANOĞLU:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65224/3053 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve takip eden olaylarda ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu kaldırıldığı Üsküdar Başkent Üniversitesi Hastanesinde öldüğü bildirilen, İhsan oğlu, 02.09.1989 doğumlu ONUR ENSAR AYANOĞLU'nun cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopsiden ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, kanda (2,3 ng/mL) Parasetamol, (1,7ng/mL) Propifenazon bulunduğu, idrarda ve idrarda Parasetamol ve Propifenazon bulunduğu, sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı,

2. Kisinin vücuduna 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği isabet etmiş olup, müstakilen öldürücü nitelikte olduğu,

3. Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yaraları cilt, cilt altı bulgularına göre atışların bitişik atış mesafesi dışından gerçekleştirilmiş oldukları, ancak atışlar elbiseli bölgeye isabet etmiş olduğundan kesin atış mesafesi tayini yapılamadığı, kesin atış mesafesi tayini isteniyor ise kişinin olay anında üzerine olan ve delik ihtiva eden tüm kıyafetlerin fiziksel incelemeve tabi tutulmaları gerektiği.

Picture 16: Autopsy report showing that one firearm bullet struck the body of the deceased Onur Ensar Ayanoglu and that this injury was independently lethal

(26) Maktul Recep BÜYÜK:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65167/2996 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

223

Soruşturma No: 2016/88645

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamındaki olaylarda Kısıklı mahallesinden köprüye doğru yürürken ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu öldüğü bildirilen, İbrahim oğlu, 1978 doğumlu Recep Büyük'ün cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopsiden ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; Kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, (2635ng/ml) Parasetamol, (303,7ng/ml) Psödoefedrin/Efedrin (Birbirinden ayırt edilemediğini), (463,6ng/ml) Lidokain, (171,3ng/ml) Prilokain, (14,5ng/ml) Midazolam (371,9ng/ml) Thiopental bulunduğu, sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı, safrada; Prilokain, Thiopental, Lidokain bulunduğu, sistematikteki diğer maddelerin bulunmadığı,

2. Kisinin vücudunda 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah yaralanması tespit edilmiş olup, oluşturduğu yaralanmanın müstakilen ölüm meydana getirir nitelikte olduğu,

Picture 17: Autopsy report showing that one firearm injury was found on the body of the deceased Recep Büyük and that this injury was independently fatal.

(31) **Maktul Şenol SAĞMAN:**

□ **İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 29.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65209/3038 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre:**

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamındaki olaylarda Boğaziçi Köprüsünde ateşli silah yaralanması sonucu kaldırıldığı hastanede ölen Mustafa oğlu, 07.08.1973 doğumlu ŞENOL SAĞMAN'ın cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; (10mg/dl) Etanol bulunduğu, Metanol bulunmadığı, (Göz Sıvısında (20mg/dl) Etanol bulunduğu, Metanol bulunmadığı), (24,1ng/ml) Lidokain, (11,6ng/ml) Metronidazol, (433,3ng/ml) Feniramin, (11,4ng/ml) Atropin, (10,2ng/ml) Midazolam, (459,6ng/ml) Ketamin, Ranitidin (Pür standardı olmadığından miktarının verilemediği) bulunduğu, idrarda; Lidokain, Feniramin, Atropin, Ketamin, Ranitidin bulunduğu, kanda ve idrarda sistematikteki maddelerin bulunmadığı,

2. **Kişinin vücuduna 1 (bir) adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği isabet etmiş olup oluşturduğu yaralanmanın müstakilen öldürücü nitelikte olduğu.**

Picture 18: Autopsy report showing that one firearm bullet struck the body of the deceased Şenol Sağman and that this injury was independently fatal.

T.C. ADALET BAKANLIĞI
Adli Tıp Kurumu

Morg İhtisas Dairesi
SAYI:080999-180.02-164844/2979 28/07/2016
KONU:OTOPSİ RAPORU

Adı Soyadı: EROL OLCOK
Doğum Tarihi: 05/03/1962
Cinsiyet: Erkek
T.C. Kimlik No: 211046 90094
Nüfus Kayıt: Çarşamba İlkesi
Ölü Bulunma Yeri: 16/07/2016
Ölü Bulunma Tarihi: 16/07/2016
Otopsi Yapılan Yeri: İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumu, Çarşamba Raportajlığı
Tarih / Saat: 16/07/2016
Otopsi Yürüten: Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesi
Otopsi Yardımcısı ve Noter: 16/07/2016-12:00
Cinayetler Dairesi: İstanbul Kurumu
Yasamış Doktorlar: Prof.Dr.Ş.Kaya, Dr.M.K.Ardıç, Dr.Ş.Kaya, Dr.O.Kanmaz
EĞİTİLENLER: DİĞERLİYENLER

170 cm boyunda, 71 kg ağırlığında, 65-67 yaşlarında, orta fizik, frontal bölgede yaralanma belirtileri görülmemiş, sol kol sağ kol ve bacaklar, boyun, sırt, el ve ayakta yaralanma belirtileri gözlemlenmemiş, sol akciğerde 3x2 cm'lik ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği girişi, sağ akciğerde 3x2 cm'lik ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği çıkışı yaraları gözlemlenmiştir.

1. Sol omuz ön yüzde aksiller bölge önünde etrafında kontüzyon alanı bulunan ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği girişi yararı.

2. Sağ infraskapüler bölgede 3x2 cm'lik ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği çıkışı yararı.

İÇ MİYAVİNE

BAG: Sağ akciğerde 3x2 cm'lik ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği girişi, sol akciğerde 3x2 cm'lik ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği çıkışı yaraları gözlemlenmiştir. Her iki akciğerde ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği girişi ve çıkışı yaraları gözlemlenmiştir. Kalbinde ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği girişi ve çıkışı yaraları gözlemlenmiştir. Kalbinde ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği girişi ve çıkışı yaraları gözlemlenmiştir.

dişlerde implantla uyumlu imajlar görüldü, metalik cisim imajı görülmüdü.

1. **Sol omuz ön yüzde aksiller bölge önünde etrafında kontüzyon alanı bulunan ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği girişi yararı,**

2. **Sağ infraskapüler bölgede 3x2 cm'lik ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği çıkışı yararı**

Picture 19: The autopsy report on the deceased Erol Olçok indicates that bleeding caused by a firearm bullet defect was observed in the upper lobe of the left lung and the lower lobe of the right lung; an entry wound from a firearm bullet was found on the front of the left shoulder; an exit wound from a 3 × 2 centimeter firearm bullet was detected in the right infrascapular region. Autopsy report of Erol Olçok (Proves the death by shooting)

(3) Maktul Akın SERTÇELİK:

İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 03.08.2016 tarihli ve 16/65140/2969 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi esnasında çıkan olaylarda ölen, Ayşe ve Mustafa oğlu, 18.01.1975 doğumlu AKIN SERTÇELİK' in cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, kanda ve safrada sistematiğe anılan maddelerin bulunmadığı

2. Cesetten 0,9x0,6x0,2cm'lik metalik cisim elde edilmiş olup, bu metalik cisimle oluşmuş yaralanmanın öldürücü nitelikte olmadığı,

3. Kişinin ölümünün genel beden travmasına bağlı kafatası, ekstremiteler, pelvis kırıkları ile birlikte kafa içi travmatik değişimler, küçük-orta çaplı damar yırtılmasından gelişen dış kanama sonucu meydana gelmiş olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

• MORG NO:2969 Hüviyeti Meçhul Erkek (Akın SERTÇELİK) şahsının ailesinden çıkarılan 09x0,6x0,2 cm'lik metalik cisim elde edilerek incelenme, fiziksel, kimyasal ve mikroskopik inceleme Laboratuvarına 28.06.2017 tarihinde teslim edilerek İST-BLS-17-9426 sırasına kayıt edilmiştir.

Picture 20: The autopsy report shows that a 0.9 × 0.6 × 0.2 centimeter metallic object was retrieved from the body of the deceased Akın Sertçelik, that the injury caused by this metallic object was not lethal, and that the person's death was caused by external bleeding in conjunction with general bodily trauma, skull fractures, and extremity fractures.

(8) Maktul Burhan ÖNER:

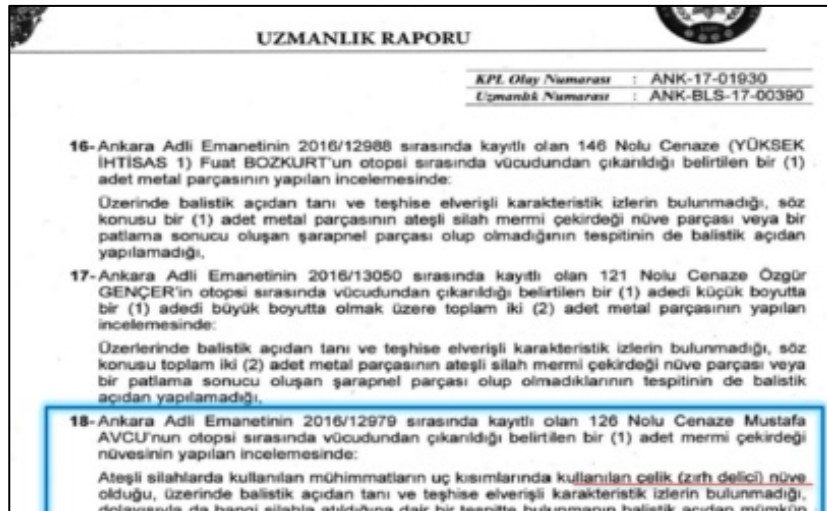
İstanbul Adli Tıp Kurumunun Morg İhtisas Dairesinin 28.07.2016 tarihli ve 16/65162/2991 sayılı otopsi raporuna göre;

15.07.2016 tarihinde meydana gelen darbe girişimi ve devamındaki olaylarda öldüğü bildirilen, İbrahim oğlu, 1974 doğumlu Burhan Öner'in cesedine 16.07.2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopside ve tetkiklerden elde edilerek yukarıya kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında;

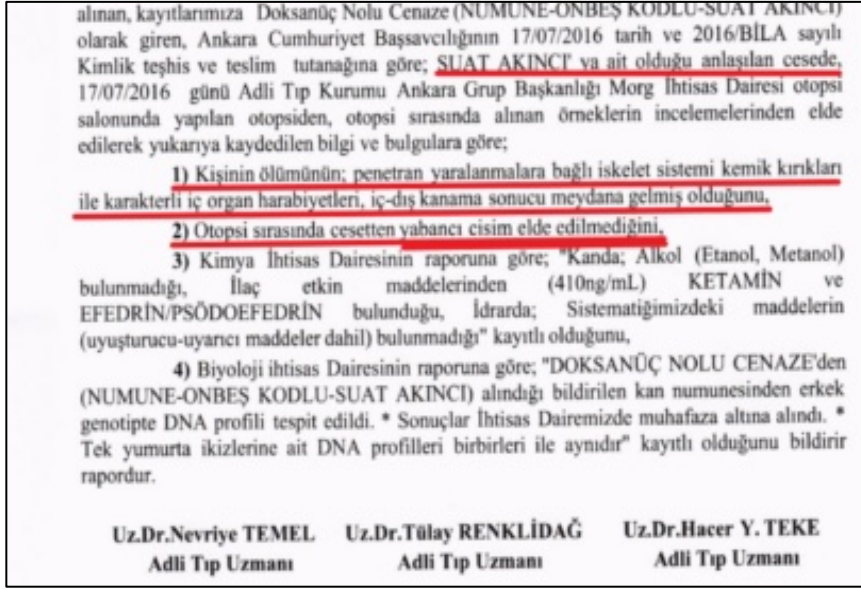
1. Kimya İhtisas Dairesinin raporuna göre; kanda alkol (etanol ve metanol) bulunmadığı, kanda (7,4ng/ml) Atropin bulunduğu, idrarda sistematiğe maddelerin bulunmadığı,

2. Kişinin ölümünün pelvis ve ekstremiteler travmasına bağlı pelvis ve ekstremiteler kemik kırıkları ile birlikte büyük damar yaralanmasından gelişen dış kanama sonucu meydana gelmiş olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

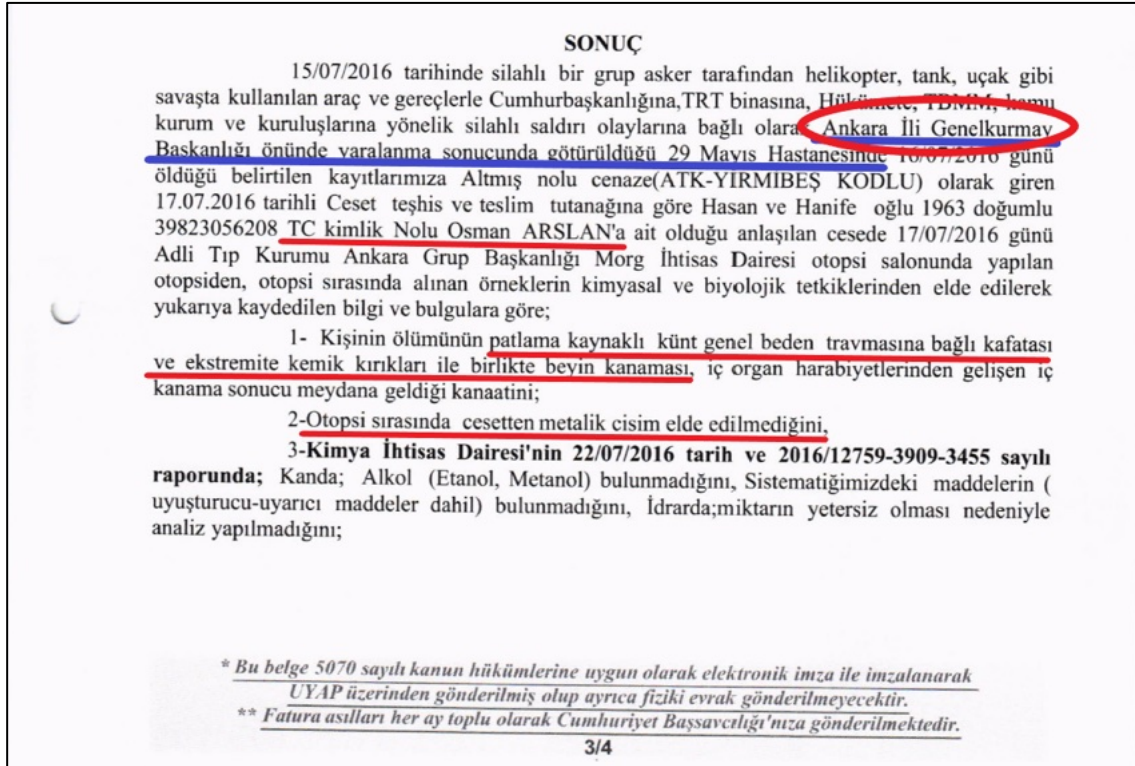
Picture 21: The autopsy report indicates that the death of the deceased Burhan Öner resulted from external bleeding caused by major vessel injury, along with pelvic and extremity bone fractures associated with pelvic and extremity trauma.



Picture 22: The expert report indicates that the bullet core extracted from the body of the deceased Mustafa Avcu was a steel armor-piercing bullet core.



Picture 23: The autopsy report of the deceased Suat Akıncı shows that the deceased's death was caused by penetrating injuries resulting in skeletal system bone fractures and internal organ damage, as well as internal and external bleeding, and that no foreign objects were found in the body during the autopsy.



Picture 24: The autopsy report indicates that the death of the deceased Osman Arslan was caused by brain hemorrhage and internal bleeding resulting from internal organ damage, along with skull and extremity bone fractures due to blunt force trauma to the body caused by an explosion, and that no metallic object was recovered from the body during the autopsy.

T.C
ADLİ TIP KURUMU
Ankara Grup Başkanlığı

Ankara Morg İhtisas Dairesi Başkanlığı

Sayı :37121003/101.02/2016/12707/1518/1032

18/08/2016

OTOPSİ RAPORU

Adı ve Soyadı : On Nolu Cenaze(Lokman Biçinci)

T.C.Kimlik No: 25078744120

Cinsiyeti : Erkek

Baba Adı : Recep

Ana Adı : Güldali

Doğum Tarihi: 22/10/1991

Nüfus kaydı : Erzurum/Narman köyü, Cilt No, Aile Sıra No, Sıra No'da nüfusa kayıtlı.

Ölüm /Ölü Bulunduğu tarih: 16/07/2016

Otopsi Tarihi : 16/07/2016 **Saati:**

Ölüm yeri : Akıncı Hava Üssü Komutanlığı Girişi

Otopsiyi isteyen makam :Kazan Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı'nın 16/07/2016 tarih ve 2016/BİLA sayılı yazısı

Otopsinin yapıldığı yer : Morg İhtisas Dairesi Otopsi Salonu

Ölüm sebebi:Ateşli silah yaralanmalarına bağlı kot kırığı ile karakterli iç organ harabiyetleri, iç dış kanama

Otopsiyi yapanlar :Ankara Cumhuriyet Savcısı Erhan POLAT huzurunda Uz.Dr.Nevriye TEMEL, Uz.Dr.Barış AKDUMAN,Uz.Dr.Ümmühan Sevgi HATİPOĞLU yeminli Tabiplerce Adli Otopsi yapılmıştır.

DIŞ MUAYENE

SKOPİ: Sol uyluk ile pelvik bölge solda ve sağ ayak bileği dış yanda metalik cisim imajları görüldü.

171 cm boyunda, tahminen 75-80 kg ağırlığında, yaklaşık 20-25 yaşlarında, koyu kumral saç-kaş ve kirpikli, yaklaşık 1 haftalık siyah sakal ve bıyıklı, sünnetli, erkek cesedinde ölü katılığının devam ettiği, ölü lekelerinin vücut arka yüzde bası görmeyen yerlerde oluştuğu görüldü.

1-) Göğüs ön yüzde; sternum orta hat alt kısmında sağ meme başının yaklaşık 9 cm medialinde yaklaşık 1x1 cm ebatta ateşli silah giriş yarası,

2-) Sol skapuler bölgede; skapula alt ucu hizasında midskapuler hatta yaklaşık 0.9 cm çaplı ateşli silah çıkış yarası,

3-) Sağ uyluk 1/3 üst bölge dış yanda yaklaşık 2x1 cm ebatta ateşli silah giriş yarası,

4-) Sağ uyluk 1/3 üst bölge iç yanda yaklaşık 7x2 cm ebatta ateşli silah çıkış yarası,

5-) Sol uyluk 1/3 üst bölge iç yanda yaklaşık 1x1 cm ebatta ateşli silah giriş yarası,

6-) Sol uyluk 1/3 üst bölge dış-arka kısmında yaklaşık 0.9 cm çaplı ateşli silah çıkış yarası,

7-) Sağ bacak 1/3 orta hat dış yanda yaklaşık 0.9 cm çaplı ateşli silah giriş yarası,

Picture 25: Autopsy report indicating that the deceased Lokman Biçinci had a 1 × 1 cm firearm entry wound on the front of his chest, an approximately 2 × 1 cm firearm entry wound on his right thigh, a 1 × 1 cm firearm entry wound on the left thigh, and a 0.9 cm diameter firearm entry wound on the right leg.

T.C
ADLİ TIP KURUMU
Ankara Grup Başkanlığı

Ankara Morg İhtisas Dairesi Başkanlığı
Sayı :37121003/101.02/2016/12811/1621/1135

01/09/2016

OTOPSİ RAPORU

Adı ve Soyadı : Yüzoniki Nolu Cenaze(Rüstem Resul Perçin)

T.C.Kimlik No

Cinsiyeti : Erkek

Baba Adı : Necmi

Ana Adı : Cemile

Doğum Tarihi: 04/06/1998

Nüfus kaydı : Ankara, Sıra No'da nüfusa kayıtlı.

Ölüm /Ölü Bulunduğu tarih: 16/07/2016

Otopsi Tarihi : 18/07/2016

Ölüm yeri : Ankara

Otopsiyi isteyen makam : Ankara Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı'nın 17/07/2016 tarih ve 2016/BİLA sayılı yazısı ile

Otopsinin yapıldığı yer : Morg İhtisas Dairesi Otopsi Salonu

Ölüm sebebi : Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği yaralanmasına bağlı kosta kırığı ile birlikte iç organ yaralanmasından gelişen iç kanama

Otopsiyi yapanlar :Ankara Cumhuriyet Savcısı Atnan Başkesen huzurunda Uz.Dr. Murat Nihat ARSLAN, Uz.Dr. Asude GÖKMEN, Uz.Dr. Bülent DEĞİRMENCI yeminli Tabiplerce Adli Otopsi yapılmıştır.

DIŞ MUAYENE

20-25 yaşlarında, 71 kg ağırlığında, 165 cm boyunda, kahverengi gözlü, çenesinde top sakalı bulunan, diğer kısımları günlük tıraşlı, sünnetli erkek cesedinde ölü katılığına gelişmiş olduğu, ölü lekelerinin vücut arka bölgelerinde bastı görmeyen yerlerde az miktarda olduğu ve fikse durumda olduğu görüldü.

Cesedin skopi altında yapılan incelemesinde, toraks sağda göğüs boşluğunda 4 adet düzensiz kenarlı metalik cisim imajları, 3 tanesi milimetrik olup sağda diyaframa üst skapulere alt bölüm seviyesinde 1 adet büyük metalik cisim imajı izlendi. Başkaca metalik cisim imajı veya osseöz patoloji görülmedi.

Yüzde sol yanakta muhtemel kusmuk bulaşığı ile uyumlu lekeler, dudak sağ üst köşesinde 0,5 cm çaplı abrazyon, sol supraklaviküler bölgede 0,5 cm çaplı penetran yaralanmaya ait sıyrık, sol ön aksiller hatta kosta yayı hizasında muhtemel tüp torakostomi insizyonu ile uyumlu sütüre insizyon tespit edildi.

1.Göğüs solda, meme başı hizasında arka aksiller hatta, 1 cm çaplı dairesel, ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yarası tespit edildi.

2.Sol humerus posteriorda 0,5 cm çaplı ateşli silah giriş yarası tespit edildi.

3.Sol kol medial yüzde 0,5 cm çaplı ateşli silah çıkış yarası tespit edildi.

Picture 26: The autopsy report indicates that circular entry wounds measuring 1 cm in diameter and 0.5 cm in diameter were found on the body of the deceased Rüstem Resul Perçin, and that a 0.5 cm diameter firearm exit wound was also found on the left arm.

Ankara Morg İhtisas Dairesi Başkanlığı
Sayı :37121003/101.02/2016/12723/1533/1047 22/08/2016

OTOPSİ RAPORU

Adı ve Soyadı : Yirmibeş Nolu Cenaze(Sedat Kaplan)
T.C.Kimlik N : [REDACTED]
Cinsiyeti : [REDACTED]
Baba Adı : Faruk
Ana Adı : Ören
Doğum Tarihi: 01/01/1985
Nüfus kaydı:Trabzon/Yomra köyü, [REDACTED]
kayıtlı.
Ölüm /Ölü Bulunduğu tarih: 15/07/2016
Otopsi Tarihi : 16/07/2016 Saati:
Ölüm yeri : Ankara
Otopsiyi isteyen makam : Ankara Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı'nın 16/07/2016 tarih ve 2016/BİLA sayılı yazısı
Otopsinin yapıldığı yer : Morg İhtisas Dairesi Otopsi Salonu
Ölüm sebebi : Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği yaralanmasına bağlı iç organ harabiyetlerinden gelişen iç ve dış kanama
Otopsiyi yapanlar:Ankara Cumhuriyet Savcısı Ahmet Gökay AKTAŞ huzurunda Uz.Dr.Barış AKDUMAN, Uz.Dr.Haldun KANAT, Uz.Dr.Tülay RENKLİDAĞ yeminli Tabiplerce Adli Otopsi yapılmıştır.

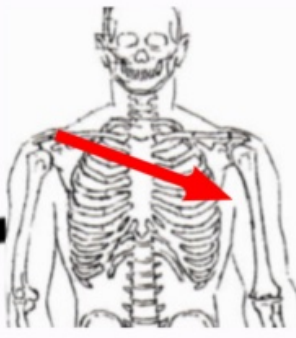
DIŞ MUAYENE

164 cm boyunda, 25-30 yaşlarında, 60-65 kg ağırlığında, kumral renk saç, kaş ve kirpikli, uzun sakal ve beyıktı, beyaz tenli, sünnetli erkek cesedinde; ölü katılığının devam ettiği, ölü lekelerinin sırtta ve belde mutad yerlerde mor renkte husule geldiği görüldü.

1-Göğüs sağ üst dış bölümde aksilla çukurunun 5 cm iç yanda sağ meme başının 11,5 cm üst 2 cm dış yan bölümünde etrafında vurma halkası bulunan 1 cm çapında ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği giriş yarası.

2-Sol aksiler bölgede kol bileşkesinde üst dış bölümde 1,5x1 cm lik yırtık tarzında ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği çıkış yarası ile mermi çekirdeğinin cilde çarpması ile oluşmuş 1x0,5 cm lik sıyrık tespit edildi.

3-Sağ uyluk üst dış yan bölümde etrafında vurma halkası bulunan 1 cm çapında



Picture 27: Autopsy report showing that the deceased Sedat Kaplan had a 1 cm diameter firearm bullet entry wound in his chest and a 1.5x1 cm tear-like firearm and bullet core exit wound in the upper outer part of the left axillary region.

Bilirkişiler 17/05/2019 havale, 15/05/2019, 13/09/2019 tarihlerinde ana ve ek raporlarında özetle; müşteki ve tanık anlatımları olay yeri kamera görüntüleri, balistik inceleme raporları, otopsi raporları çerçevesinde **Tevhit Akkan, Sedat Kaplan ve Ümit Çoban'ın** A nizamiesinden yapıldığı değerlendirilen atışlar sonucunda, **Medet Ekizceli'nin** ise A nizamiesi ya da ana karargah nizamieye ön bahçesinden geldiği değerlendirilen atışlar sonucunda vuruldukları kanaatinde olduğu, **Rüstem Resul Perçin'in** yakınında bulunan zırhlı araçta bulunan askerler tarafından vurulduğu kanaatinde olduğu, **Turgut Aslan ve Hasan Gülhan'ın Kral Ormanlık alanı içerisindeki depoda 9 mm çapındaki silahla vuruldukları kanaatinde olduğu, deponun kapalı olması sebebiyle dışarıdan**



T.C
ADLI TIP KURUMU
Ankara Grup Başkanlığı

Morg İhtisas Dairesi Başkanlığı

Sayı :37121003/101.02/2016/12716/1527/1041

23/08/2016

1. Kişinin ölümünün ateşli silah yaralanmasına bağlı kafa kaide ve kubbe kemiği kırıkları ile karakterli, beyin doku harabiyeti ve kanaması sonucu meydana geldiği,
2. Ateşli silah mermi çekirdeğinin uzak atış mesafesinden sağ temporal bölgeden kafa boşluğuna girerek önden arkaya, sağdan sola, yukarıdan aşağıya seyirle kafa kemiklerinde kırığa, beyin parankim harabiyetine ve subaraknoid kanamaya sebep olduğu ve sol oksinital bölgede kafa boşluğunu terk ettiği.

Picture 28 : The forensic medical institution report indicates that the firearm bullet core was fired from a long distance in the investigation into the death of the deceased Hasan Gülhan.

T.C
ADLI TIP KURUMU
Ankara Grup Başkanlığı

Ankara Morg İhtisas Dairesi Başkanlığı
Sayı :37121003/101.02/2016/12812/1622/1136

01/09/2016

25

OTOPSİ RAPORU

Adı ve Soyadı : Yüzonuç Nolu Cenaze(Teyfik Akkan)

T.C.Kimlik No [Redacted] Teyfik

Cinsiyeti : Erkek

Baba Adı : Tufan

Ana Adı : Fatime

Doğum Tarihi: 1956

Nüfus kaydı :Ankara, Çankaya [Redacted] No'da nüfusa kayıtlı.

Ölüm /Ölü Bulunduğu tarih: 16/07/2016

Otopsi Tarihi : 18/07/2016

Ölüm yeri : Ankara

Otopsiyi isteyen makam : Ankara Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı'nın 17/07/2016 tarih ve 2016/BİLA sayılı yazısı ile

Otopsinin yapıldığı yer : Morg İhtisas Dairesi Otopsi Salonu

Ölüm sebebi : Ateşli silah yaralanması

Otopsiyi yapanlar :Ankara Cumhuriyet Savcısı Atan Başkesen huzurunda Uz.Dr. Murat Nihat ARSLAN, Uz.Dr. Bülent DEĞİRMENÇİ, Uz.Dr. Asude GÖKMEN yeminli Tabiplerce Adli Otopsi yapılmıştır.

DIŞ MUAYENE

55-60 yaşlarında, 93 kg ağırlığında, 167 cm boyunda, kahverengi gözlü, ön ve yanlardan dökülmüş kısa kırçıl saçlı, sakal tıraşlı, kırçıl bıyıklı, beyaz tenli, sünnetli erkek cesedinde ölü katılığının devam ettiği, ölü lekelerinin vücut arka bölgelerinde bası görmeyen yerlerde oluştuğu görüldü.

Cesedin skopi altında yapılan incelemesinde, kafatasının parçalı halde kırık olduğu ve kafa içerisinde milimetrik ebatlarda metalik cisimler olduğu görüldü.

1. Alın solda, sol kaş medial üst bölümde 1x0,5 cm ebadında yırtık şeklinde ateşli silah giriş yarası tespit edildi.

2. Kafada sol parietal bölgede saçlı deri içerisinde 1 cm'lik ateşli silah çıkış yarası tespit edildi.

Sağ dizde 1,5 cm çaplı yırtık olduğu ve sağ gözün protez olduğu tespit edildi.

İÇ MUAYENE

BAŞ BÖLGESİ: Saçlı deri altında giriş yarası çevresi kanamalı bulundu. Kafa kubbe kemiklerinde giriş yarasının teğetsel şekilde kafatasını geçerek sol temporoparietal bölgede anahtar deliği giriş yarası oluşturduğu görüldü.

Beyin yüzeyinde sol hemisferde ve serebellumda belirgin olmak üzere yaygın subaraknoidal kanama olup kesitlerinde sol parietal lobda kontüzyon ve beyin doku harabiyeti görüldü.

* Bu belge 5070 sayılı kanun hükümlerine uygun olarak elektronik imza ile imzalanarak UYAP üzerinden gönderilmiş olup ayrıca fiziki evrak gönderilmeyecektir.

** Fatura asılları her ay toplu olarak Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı'nıza gönderilmektedir.

Picture 29: Autopsy report indicating that a 1 × 0.5 cm tear-shaped gunshot entry wound was found on the left side of the forehead of the deceased, Tevhid Akkan, in the medial upper part of the left eyebrow.

T.C.
ADLI TIP KURUMU
Ankara Grup Başkanlığı

Scan_20180906_184042_011

Ankara Morg İhtisas Dairesi Başkanlığı
Sayı :37121003/101.02/2016/12711/1522/1036

02/09/2016

29

OTOPSİ RAPORU

Adı ve Soyadı : **Ondört Nolu Cenaze(Muhammet Oğuz Kılıç)**
T.C.Kimlik No: 43645179458
Cinsiyeti : Erkek
Baba Adı : Zeki
Ana Adı : Meliha Meltem
Doğum Tarihi: 17/06/1990
Nüfus kaydı : Gaziantep, Şahinbey-116 Cilt No, 19 Aile Sıra No, 14Sıra No'da nüfusa kayıtlı.
Ölüm /Ölü Bulunduğu tarih: 16/07/2016
Otopsi Tarihi : 16/07/2016
Ölüm yeri : Gazi Üniv Hastanesinde
Otopsiyi isteyen makam : Ankara Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı'nın 16/07/2016 tarih ve 2016/BİLA sayılı yazısı ile
Otopsinin yapıldığı yer : Morg İhtisas Dairesi Otopsi Salonu
Ölüm sebebi : Ateşli Silah yaralanması
Otopsiyi yapanlar :Ankara Cumhuriyet Savcısı Erhan Polat huzurunda Uz.Dr. Hakan Toka, Uz.Dr. Hanife Alkurt Alkan, Uz.Dr. Ömürhan Sevgi Hatipoğlu yeminli Tabiplerce Adli Otopsi yapılmıştır.

DIŞ MUAYENE

176 cm boyunda, 25-30 yaşları görünümünde, tahminen 70-75 kg ağırlığında, buğday tenli, kahverengi gözlü siyah saçlı, haftalık siyah sakal ve bıyıklı, stünetli erkek cesedinde; ölü katliğının başlayıp devam etmekte olduğu, ölü lekelerinin sırtı, belde ve vücut arka yüzünde basıya maruz kalmayan alanlarda oluşmuş olduğu görüldü.

1.Kafada sol frontal bölgede, sol kaş dış kesimde; 0,5 cm çapında etrafında vurma halkası bulunan ateşli silah giriş yarası tespit edildi.

2. Frontal bölge sol taraftan başlayıp temporoparietookspital bölgeye uzanan 20x10 cm alanda ateşli silah çıkışına ait kanamalı doku harabiyeti olduğu, bu bölgede kafa kubbe kemiklerinin çok parçalı ayrıklı kırık olduğu ve beyin dokusunun dışarıya akmış olduğu görüldü.
Sol ön kol 1/3 alt kısmında 2x1 cm.lik sıyrık görüldü. Vücudunda haricen başkaca bir bulguya rastlanmadı.
Cesedin skopi ile yapılan incelemesinde, vücudunda herhangi bir metalik imaja rastlanılmadı.

İÇ MUAYENE

BAŞ BÖLGESİ: Saçlı deri kaldırıldı. Saçlı deri altında dış muayenede 1 ve 2 noda tarif edilen ateşli silah yaralanmalarına uyumlu sol frontotemporo-parietookspital bölgede yaygın kanama alanları olduğu, kafa kubbe kemiklerinde çok parçalı kırık saptandı. Cilt altı yumuşak doku ve kemik yapılarında is ve barut artıkları görülmedi. Kubbe kemiklerindeki defektli olan bölgelerde beyin dışarıya akmış olduğu görüldü. Sağ temporal adele grubu sağlam bulundu. Sol temporal

* Bu belge 5079 sayılı kanun hükümlerine uygun olarak elektronik imza ile imzalanarak UYAP üzerinden gönderilmiş olup ayrıca fiziki evrak gönderilmeyecektir.
** Futura asılları her ay toplu olarak Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı'na gönderilmektedir.

1/4

Picture 30: According to the autopsy report an entry wound containing a distinct impact ring approximately 0.5 cm in diameter was found on the outer part of the left eyebrow, while the exit wound has a multi-fragmented firearm exit pattern in 20x10 cm in size.



Picture 31: The autopsy report indicates that the death of the deceased, Nedip Cengiz Eker, was caused by a 8-9 cm deep cut inflicted by a sharp object.

Morg İhtisas Dairesi

T.C.
ADALET BAKANLIĞI
Adli Tıp Kurumu

Morg İhtisas Dairesi
SAYI:70898959-101.02-16/67335/3226
KONU:OTOPSİ RAPORU

31/10/2016

cevap alındığı, 24/07/2016 tarihinde saat 11:30'da ventriküler fibrilasyon geliştiği, resüsitasyon uygulandığı, yanıt alındığı, 25/07/2016 tarihinde saat 00:30'da kardiyak arrest geliştiği, resüsitasyon uygulandığı, cevap vermediği, saat 01:15'de exitus kabul edildiği kayıtlıdır.

SONUÇ

16/07/2016 tarihinde sevir halindeki kamyonun düşme sonucu tedavi gördüğü hastanede 25/07/2016 tarihinde öldüğü bildirilen, Ramazan ve İmmihan oğlu, 01/01/1995 doğumlu **Erhan DÜNDAR**'ın cesedine 25/07/2016 tarihinde, Adli Tıp Kurumu Morg İhtisas Dairesince yapılan otopsiden ve tetkiklerden ve tıbbi evrakından elde edilerek yukarıya kaydedilen bilgi ve bulgular dikkate alındığında; kişinin ölümünün genel beden travmasına bağlı kafatası ve ekstremiteler kemik kırıkları ile birlikte beyin kanaması ve beyin doku harabiyeti ve gelişen komplikasyonlar sonucu meydana gelmiş olduğu kanaatini bildirir rapordur.

Prof.Dr.Sermet Koç
Morg İhtisas Dairesi Başkan V.

Uz.Dr.Murat Nihat Arslan
Otopsi Şube Mdr.V.

Dr.Elif Kara
Adli Tıp Uzmanı

Dr.Mustafa Erdoğan
Asistan
(Otopside bulundu,
inzada bulunamadı.)

İSTANBUL CUMHURİYET BAŞSAVCILIĞI'NA

Doç.Dr.Yalçın Büyük
Başkan

İstanbul Cumhuriyet Savcısı



Bu belge 5070 sayılı Elektronik İmza Kanunu kapsamında E-İMZA ile imzalanmıştır. FİZİKSEL EVRAK GÖNDERİLMEYECEKTİR




Başkan

Picture 32: The autopsy report indicates that the deceased, Erhan DüNDAR, died in the hospital on July 25, 2016 where he was being treated after falling from a moving truck on July 16, 2016.

Annex B – Expert Reports

YILMAZ ve Zakir Burak GEZER'den (toplam 114 şüpheli) el svap numunesi alınmıştır. Numuneler üzerinde kimyasal analizler yapılmış olup rapor düzenlenmiştir.

 İstanbul Kriminal Polis Laboratuvarı Müdürlüğü'nün 21.07.2016 tarih ve KİM-16-14819 sayılı Ekspertiz Raporuna göre;

474

Soruşturma No: 2016/88645

- Şüpheli Abdulsamet ALTIN'ın sağ el iç svap numunesi üzerinde ATIŞ ARTIKLARININ BULUNDUĞU, sol el iç, sol el dış ve sağ el dış svap numuneleri üzerinde atış artıklarına RASTLANMADIĞI,
- Şüpheli Levent KALELİOĞLU' nun sol el dış ve sağ el iç svap numuneleri üzerinde ATIŞ ARTIKLARININ BULUNDUĞU, sol el iç, ve sağ el dış svap numuneleri üzerinde atış artıklarına RASTLANMADIĞI,
- Şüpheli Mert HÜRRİYETOĞLU' nun sağ el iç ve sağ el dış svap numuneleri üzerinde ATIŞ ARTIKLARININ BULUNDUĞU, sol el iç ve sol el dış svap numuneleri üzerinde atış artıklarına RASTLANMADIĞI,
- Şüpheli Muhammet İLTER' in sol el dış svap numunesi üzerinde ATIŞ ARTIKLARININ BULUNDUĞU, sol el iç, sağ el iç ve sağ el dış svap numuneleri üzerinde atış artıklarına RASTLANMADIĞI,
- Şüpheli Selami ÇELİK' in sağ el dış svap numunesi üzerinde ATIŞ ARTIKLARININ BULUNDUĞU, sol el iç, sol el dış ve sağ el iç svap numuneleri üzerinde atış artıklarına RASTLANMADIĞI,
- Diğer kalan (109) şüpheliden alınan svap numunelerinde atış artıklarına RASTLANMADIĞI anlaşılmıştır.

Picture 1 : Swap analysis conducted on the accused soldiers for those killed by gunfire on the Bosphorus Bridge. Swap samples were taken from a total of 114 suspects. No gunshot residue was found on 109 suspects. This indicates that the 109 accused soldiers did not use their weapons, even for security reasons.

10.10.2016 tarih ve BLS-16-12901 sayılı Ekspertiz Raporuna göre;

Üzerinde "... MORG NO:3022 CEMAL DEMİR..." ibareleri bulunan sarı renkli zarf içerisinde gönderilen 7,62 mm çaplı üzerinde kısmi yapıda yiv- set izleri bulunan (1) adet mermi çekirdeği gömleği parçasının incelenmesinde;

7,62 mm çaplı fişek atar silahlarda kullanılmak üzere imal edildiği, 6136 sayılı yasaya göre yasak niteliğine haiz fişeğe ait olduğu,

Bir (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeği gömleği parçasının mikroskopta yapılan tetkikinde; 7,62 mm çaplı fişek atar içerisinde yiv- setler bulunan bir ateşli silah namlusundan çıkmış olduğu, ancak çarpma ve sürtünmeden mütevellit üzerinde kısmi yapıda yiv- set izlerinin bulunduğu tespit edildiği,

Söz konusu 7,62 mm çaplı üzerinde kısmi yapıda yiv- set izleri bulunan (1) adet mermi çekirdeği gömleği parçasının Silahu Tespit Edilemeyen Olaylar Arşiv Kod No: 42328 sırasında geçici olarak beklemeye alındığı bildirilmiştir.

Picture 2 : Expert report which was prepared related to the deceased Cemal Demir. The 7.62 mm caliber bullet core extracted from the deceased's body does not match the weapons of the accused soldiers. Therefore, this evidence has been classified as belonging to the category of cases where the weapon cannot be identified.

10.10.2016 tarih ve BLS-16-12901 sayılı Ekspertiz Raporuna göre;

Üzerinde "... MORG NO:2981 MUSTAFA KAYMAKÇI..." ibareleri bulunan sarı renkli zarf içerisinde gönderilen 7,62 mm çaplı (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeğinin incelenmesinde;

7,62 mm çaplı fişek atar silahlarda kullanılmak üzere imal edildiği, 6136 sayılı yasaya göre yasak niteliğine haiz fişeğe ait olduğu,

Bir (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeğinin mikroskopta yapılan tetkikinde; 7,62 mm çaplı fişek atar içerisinde yiv- setler bulunan bir ateşli silah namlusundan çıkmış olduğu, ancak çarpma ve sürtünmeden mütevellit deforme olduğu ve üzerinde kısmi yapıda yiv- set izlerinin bulunduğu tespit edildiği,

Söz konusu 7,62 mm çaplı üzerinde kısmi yapıda yiv-set izleri bulunan (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeği Silahlı Tespit Edilemeyen Olaylar Arşiv Kod No: 42328 sırasında geçici olarak beklemeye alındığı bildirilmiştir.

Picture 3 : Expert report which was prepared related to the deceased Mustafa Kaymakçı. The 7.62 mm caliber bullet core extracted from the deceased's body does not match the weapons of the accused soldiers. Therefore, this evidence has been classified as belonging to the category of cases where the weapon cannot be identified.

10.10.2016 tarih ve BLS-16-12901 sayılı Ekspertiz Raporuna göre;

Üzerinde "... MORG NO:2978 SEVGİ YESİLYURT..." ibareleri bulunan sarı renkli zarf içerisinde gönderilen 7,62 mm çaplı (1) adet mermi çekirdeğinin incelenmesinde;

7,62 mm çaplı fişek atar silahlarda kullanılmak üzere imal edildiği, 6136 sayılı yasaya göre yasak niteliğine haiz fişeğe ait olduğu,

228

Soruşturma No: 2016/88645

Bir (1) adet mermi çekirdeğinin mikroskopta yapılan tetkikinde; 7,62 mm çaplı fişek atar içerisinde yiv- setler bulunan bir ateşli silah namlusundan çıkmış olduğu tespit edildiği.

Söz konusu 7,62 mm çaplı (1) adet mermi çekirdeği Silahlı Tespit Edilemeyen Olaylar Arşiv Kod No: 42328 sırasında geçici olarak beklemeye alındığı bildirilmiştir.

Picture 4: Expert report which was prepared related to the deceased Sevgi Yesilyurt. The 7.62 mm caliber bullet core extracted from the deceased's body does not match the weapons of the accused soldiers. Therefore, this evidence has been classified as belonging to the category of cases where the weapon cannot be identified.

Maktul Timur AKTEMUR' un vücudundan çıkarılan bir (1) adet mermi çekirdeği üzerinde yapılan inceleme neticesinde tanzim edilen 23.11.2016 tarih ve BLS-16-15957 sayılı Ekspertiz Raporuna göre;

• Üzerinde "... Timur AKTEMUR..." ibareleri bulunan mühürlü zarf içerisinde gönderilen 5,56x45 mm çaplı bir (1) adet mermi çekirdeğinin incelenmesinde;

461

Soruşturma No: 2016/88645

5,56x45 mm çaplı fişek atar silahlarda kullanılmak üzere imal edildiği, 6136 sayılı yasaya göre yasak niteliğine haiz fişeklere ait olduğu,

Bir (1) adet mermi çekirdeğinin mikroskopta yapılan tetkikinde; 5,56x45 mm çaplı fişek atar içerisinde yiv ve setler bulunan ateşli bir silah namlusundan çıkmış olduğu, söz konusu 5,56x45 mm çap ve tipinde bir (1) adet mermi çekirdeği **Silahu Tespit Edilmeyen Olaylar Arşiv Kod No:42653 sırasında geçici olarak beklemeye alındığı tespit edilmiştir.**

Picture 5: Expert report which was prepared related to the deceased Timur Aktemur. The 5.56x45mm mm caliber bullet core extracted from the deceased's body does not match the weapons of the accused soldiers. Therefore, this evidence has been classified as belonging to the category of cases where the weapon cannot be identified.

27.09.2016 tarih ve KİM-16-19253 sayılı Ekspertiz Raporuna göre;

Üzerinde "ABDULLAH TAYYİB OLÇOK" yazılı bulgu poşetinde "mavi" ibareli şırı kanlı ve kesik halde siyah renkli kısa kollu t-shirt üzerinde yapılan fiziksel incelemeler neticesinde;

(1) adet delik tespit edildiği, **bahse konu deliğin bulunduğu yerin arka sol göğüs aburga altı hizasına denk geldiği** (temsili olarak gösterilen resimler üzerinden), söz konusu delik üzerinde atış artıklarına rastlanılmadığından herhangi bir tespitin yapılmasının mümkün olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Maktullere yapılan otopsi sırasında vücutlarından çıkarılan materyaller ile ilgili olarak tanzim edilen 10.10.2016 tarih ve BLS-16-12901 sayılı Ekspertiz Raporuna göre;

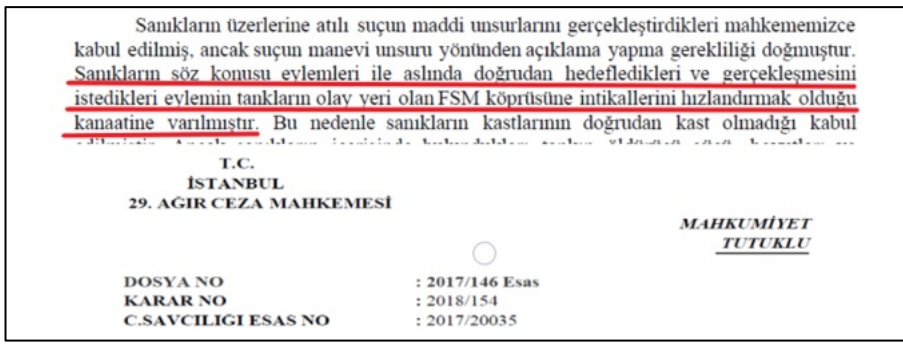
(1) Üzerinde "... MORG NO:2971 ABDULLAH T. OLÇOK..." ibareleri bulunan sarı renkli zarf içerisinde gönderilen 7,62 mm çaplı üzerinde kısmi yapıda yiv set izleri bulunan (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeğinin incelenmesinde;

▪ 7,62 mm çaplı fişek atar silahlarda kullanılmak üzere imal edildiği, 6136 sayılı yasaya göre yasak niteliğine haiz fişeğe ait olduğu,

▪ Bir (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeğinin mikroskopta yapılan tetkikinde; 7,62 mm çaplı fişek atar içerisinde yiv- setler bulunan bir ateşli silah namlusundan çıkmış olduğu, ancak çarpma ve sürtünmeden mütevellit deforme olduğu ve **üzerinde kısmi yapıda yiv- set izlerinin bulunduğu tespit edildiği,**

▪ Söz konusu 7,62 mm çaplı üzerinde kısmi yapıda yiv set izleri bulunan (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeği **Silahu Tespit Edilemeyen Olaylar Arşiv Kod No: 42328** sırasında geçici olarak beklemeye alındığı anlaşılmaktadır.

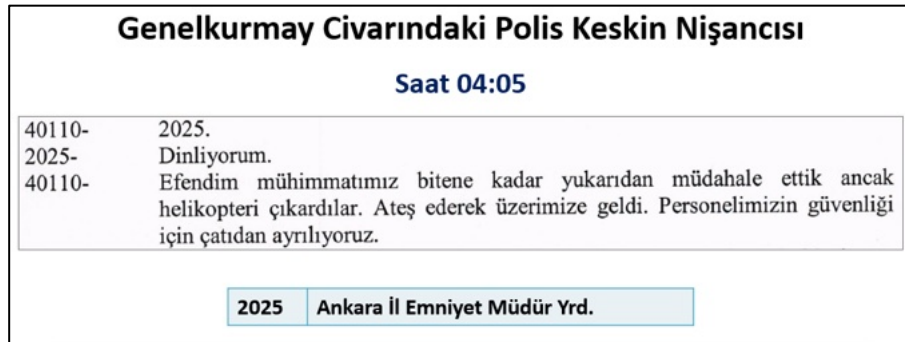
Picture 6: Expert report which was prepared related to the deceased Abdullah Tayyib Olçok. The 7.62 mm caliber bullet core extracted from the deceased's body does not match the weapons of the accused soldiers. Therefore, this evidence has been classified as belonging to the category of cases where the weapon cannot be identified.



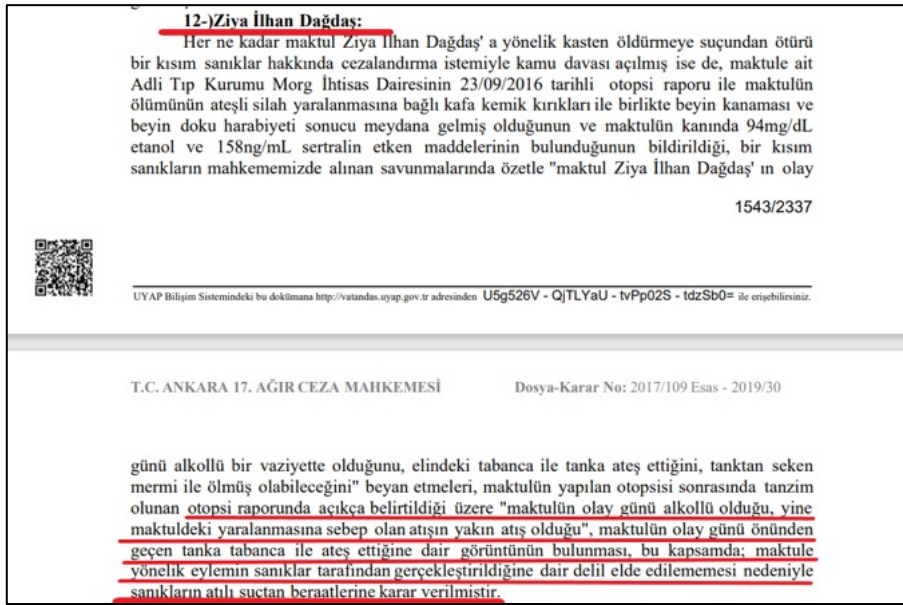
Picture 7: The decision issued by the 29th Heavy Penal Court concluded that the defendants' actions were intended to accelerate their arrival at the FSM Bridge.



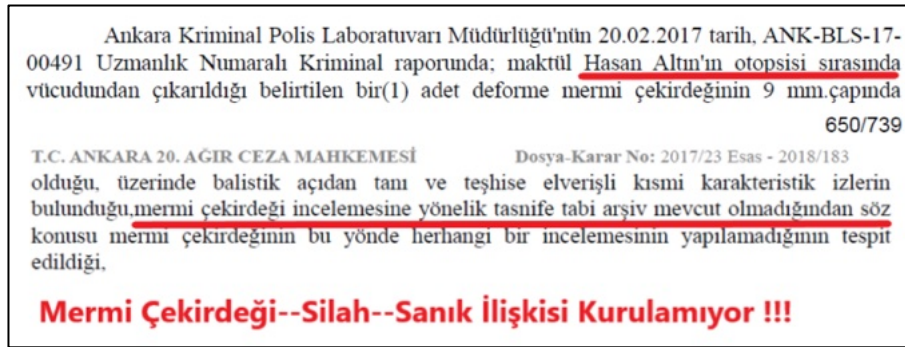
Picture 8: Expert report which was prepared related to the deceased Muharrem Kerem Yıldız. The 7.62 mm caliber two bullet cores extracted from the deceased's body do not match the weapons of the accused soldiers. Therefore, this evidence has been classified as belonging to the category of cases where the weapon cannot be identified.



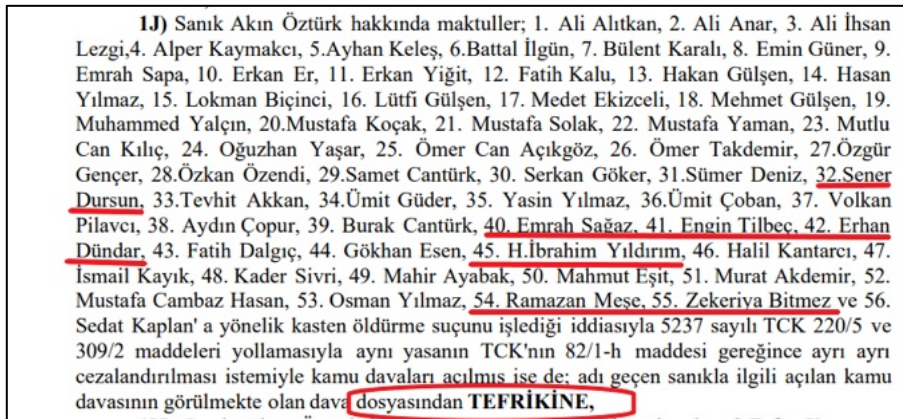
Picture 9: The visual shows the radio dialogue between the Ankara Provincial Deputy Police Chief and a police sniper located near the General Staff Headquarters at 04:05 on July 16, 2016. The sniper states that he is leaving the roof for security reasons.



Picture 10: The decision of the 17th Heavy Penal Court regarding the soldiers accused in connection with the death of the deceased Ziya İlhan Dağdaş. It was determined that the shot that caused his death was fired from close range, that there was footage of the victim firing a pistol at a tank passing in front of him on the day of the incident, and that no evidence was found that the defendants had committed the act against the victim. Therefore, the defendants were acquitted.



Picture 11: Visual related to the decision of the 20th Heavy Penal Court. It shows that the bullet extracted from the body of the deceased Hasan Altın cannot be linked to the defendant.



Picture 12: The relevant section of the indictment of the Istanbul 34th Heavy Penal Court, which indicates that the deceased Zekeriya Bitmez died as a result of a fall from a height, contrary to the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office's instruction that he died unrelated to the alleged coup attempt. No penalty was requested against any accused soldiers.

göstermiştir. İstanbul Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığının 02.02.2017 tarih ve 2016/93347 Soruşturma sayılı İstanbul Emniyet Müdürlüğü Terörle Mücadele Şube Müdürlüğüne yazdığı talimatta;

"15/07/2016 tarihinde gerçekleşen darbe girişimi olaylarının İstanbul İli kısmında öldürülen şahıslara ilişkin liste ve ekindeki şahıs evrakları yapılan inceleme sonucunda ölenlerden Emrah Sağaz'ın araç çarpması, Zekeriya Bitmez'in kalp damar hastalığı ve Halil İbrahim Yıldırım'ın ise Bayrampaşa Çevik Kuvvet Şube Müdürlüğü önünde gerçekleşen darbe girişimiyle ilgisiz bir yerde ve şekilde öldürüldüğünün tespit edilip olayla ilgili 2016/137755 sayılı evrak üzerinden ayrı bir soruşturma yürütüldüğünün anlaşılması nedeniyle ekte iade edilmiştir."

Denilmektedir. Bu evraka istinaden, İstanbul 34. Ağır Ceza Mahkemesi'ne Atatürk Havaalanı ile ilgili sunulan iddianamede,⁸⁸¹

"Gece boyunca İstanbul ve Ankara üzerinde alçak uçuş yapan F16 uçaklarından birinin meydana getirdiği sonik patlama ve basıncın etkisi ile dengesini kaybeden Zekeriya Bitmez isimli vatandaşın yüksekten düşme sonucunda hayatını kaybederek Maktul olduğu..."

Şeklinde ifade edilmiş ve herhangi bir sanık için ceza talep edilmemiştir.

Picture 13 : Visual shows that Ziya Bitmez's death was unrelated to the alleged coup attempt and therefore his death was excluded from the case.

Sanık hakkında maktuller Ferdi Yurduseven ve Hikmet Baysal'a karşı 5237 sayılı TCK'nın 82/1-h maddesi gereğince cezalandırılması istemiyle kamu davası açılmış ise de maktullerin yukarıda açıklandığı üzere ve mahkememizin kabulü doğrultusunda yüklenen suçun sanık tarafından işlenmediğinin sabit olduğu anlaşılmala CMK'nın 223/2-b maddesi gereğince beraatine yine, maktul Ziya İlhan Dağdaş'a karşı 5237 sayılı TCK'nın 82/1-h maddesi gereğince cezalandırılması istemiyle kamu davası açılmış ise de maktulle ilgili mahkememiz tarafından yukarıda yapılan değerlendirme ve kabulü doğrultusunda sanığın üzerine atılı suçları işlediğine dair her türlü şüpheden uzak, mahkumiyetine yeterli, kanuni ve taktiri, kesin, somut ve inandırıcı delil elde edilememesi ve şüpheden sanık yararlanır ilkesinin varlığı karşısında 5271 sayılı CMK'nın 223/2-e maddesi gereğince isnat edilen suçun sanık tarafından işlendiğinin sabit olmaması nedeniyle ayrı ayrı beraatine karar vermek gerekmiştir.

Sanık hakkında katılanlar ve müştekiler 1-İbrahim Engeloğlu, 2-İbrahim Emrebaş,

1578/2337



UYAP Bilişim Sistemindeki bu dokümana <http://vatandas.uyap.gov.tr> adresinden U5g526V - QJTLyaU - tvPp02S - tdzSb0= ile erişebilirsiniz.

Picture 14 : The reasoned decision of the 17th Heavy Penal Court regarding the deaths of Ferdi Yurtseven and Hikmet Baysal. The accused has been acquitted of this crime.

10 NİSAN POLİS MERKEZİ AMİRLİĞİ'NE

İlgi: 16/07/2016 tarih ve 2016/Bila sayılı yazımız

İlgi sayılı yazımız ile "15/07/2016 tarihinde bir kısım Askeri şahıslar tarafından gerçekleştirilen darbe teşebbüsünde ateşli silah ile yaralanan ve ölü olarak Çukurambar da bulunan Özel Bayındır Hastanesine getirilen İZZET ÖZKAN'ın, nerede silah ile vurulduğu, kimin tarafından hastaneye getirildiği ve hangi araç ile hastaneye getirildiği belirlenememiştir.

İzzet ÖZKAN'ın olay sırasında 06 AG 0709 siyah Mercedes marka aracı kullandığı ve bu aracın içerisinden yaralı olarak çıkartıldığı anlaşılmaktadır


Bu nedenle bütün hastane görevlilerinin dinlenilerek güvenlik kameraları araştırılarak ölen İzzet ÖZKAN'ın kimin tarafından hangi araç ile hastaneye getirildiğinin tespit edilmesi" talimatı verilmiş ise de; ilgi sayılı yazımıza bu güne kadar cevap verilmediği dosya içeriğinden anlaşılmıştır.

İlgi sayılı yazımızın araştırılarak akibeti hakkında bilgi verilmesi rica olunur.


167958
10 Nisan

GÖKHAN KÖSEOĞLU
101420
Cumhuriyet Savcısı
e-İmzadır

Picture 15 : The formal letter in which the Public Prosecutor stated that İzzet Özkan was removed from the 06 AG 0709 plated vehicle he was using at the time of the incident after his injury.



T.C.
EMNİYET GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
ANKARA KRİMİNAL POLİS LABORATUVARI MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ




UZMANLIK RAPORU

b) İnceleme Konusu Bulgular Bölümünün 3. Maddesinde özellikleri belirtilen 5.56 mm. çapında kısmi teşhise elverişli bir (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeğinin,

- Ankara Emniyet Müdürlüğü'nün 04.08.2016 tarihli ve 58604142-66693(12216)30006 sayılı yazısıyla incelenmek üzere Laboratuvarımıza gönderilen ve hakkında **ANK-BLS-16-04219** sayılı Uzmanlık Raporu tanzim ettiğimiz ve Silahı Tespit Edilemeyen Olaylar Arşivimizde alıkoyduğumuz kovanlar ile irtibatları tespit edilen 5.56x45 mm. çap ve tipinde fişek istimal eden tüfeklere ait Laboratuvarımızda mevcut mukayese mermi çekirdekleri ile yapılan ayrı ayrı yapılan karşılaştırılmasında;


Mevcut izlere atfen aralarında farklılıklar bulunduğu görülmüş olup, söz konusu 5.56 mm. çapında kısmi teşhise elverişli bir (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeğinin bahse konu tüfekler ile **ATILMADIĞI** görüş ve kanaatine varılmıştır.

NOT: İnceleme konusu bulgu iade edilmiştir.
283972




283972
Uzman

Tarih
07.05.2019



Ankara KPL Müdürlüğü
06100 Çankaya/ANKARA
Laboratuvarı 0312 462 94 29
e-posta: ankarakpl@tpi.gov.tr

AB-0260-T
ANK-BLS-19-02077
07.05.2019



* Bu Rapor, laboratuvarca yapıldı izni olmadan kesamen kopyalanıp çoğaltılamaz.
* İnceleme ve sonuçlandırma raporları geçerlidir.
* Bu rapor, dışarıya çıkarılarak diğerlerine yapılarak, bir nüshası ilgili makama gönderilmeyi, diğer nüshaları ayrılmıştır.
* Soruşturmalarda kullanılacağı raporu laboratuvarın, olay sahasından.

Doküman No: KDB-QF-18 / Raporun No: 05-44-06-2017 / Sayfa: 2/2

Picture 16 : Expert report of the General Directorate of Security. This report states that the bullet found in the deceased's body was not fired from weapons belonging to the accused soldiers.

EMNİYET GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
ANKARA KRİMİNAL POLİS LABORATUVARI MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

UZMANLIK RAPORU

Gönderen Makam : Ankara 23. Ağır Ceza Mahkemesi
Evrak Tarih ve Sayısı : 15.03.2019 – Dosya No:2017/30 Esas
Evrak Kabul Tarihi : 21.03.2019
Uzmanlık Birimi : Balistik İnceleme Şube Müdürlüğü
İnceleme Tarihi : 07.05.2019
KPL Olay Numarası : ANK-19-08053
Uzmanlık Numarası : ANK-BLS-19-02077
İnceleme Türü : Mermi Çekirdeği İncelemesi
İnceleme Metodu : KDB-TP-1-3(Rev.1) Mermi Çekirdeği İnceleme Prosedürü
Rapor Sayfa Sayısı : 2
İnceleme Konusu Bulgular : İncelenmek üzere gönderilen;

1-Adli Emanetin 2016/12963 sırasında kayıtlı olduğu ve Maktül Ümit ÇOBAN'ın vücudundan çıkarıldığı belirtilen,
-9 mm. çapında bir (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeği.
2-Adli Emanetin 2016/13137 sırasında kayıtlı olduğu ve Maktül Medet EKİZCEL'nin vücudundan çıkarıldığı belirtilen,
-9 mm. çapında bir (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeği.
3-Adli Emanetin 2016/13131 sırasında kayıtlı olduğu ve Maktül Rüstem Resul PERÇİN'in vücudundan çıkarıldığı belirtilen,
-5.56 mm. çapında bir (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeği.

RAPOR

1-Tanımlama ve Yasal Durumu:
İnceleme Konusu Bulgular bölümünde özellikleri belirtilen üç (3) adet deforme mermi çekirdeği; 6136 sayılı Yasaya göre yasak niteliğini haiz fişeklere ait tamamlayıcı parçalardan olup, tek başlarına 6136 sayılı yasa kapsamında değerlendirilemezler.

2-Sonuç:
a)İnceleme Konusu Bulgular Bölümünün **1. ve 2. Maddelerinde** özellikleri belirtilen 9 mm. çapında iki (2) adet deforme mermi çekirdeğinin,
- Ankara Emniyet Müdürlüğü'nün 04.08.2016 tarihli ve 58604142-66693(12216)30006 sayılı yazısıyla incelenmek üzere Laboratuvarımıza gönderilen ve hakkında **ANK-BLS-16-04219** sayılı Uzmanlık Raporu tanzim ettiğimiz ve Silahı Tespit Edilemeyen Olaylar Arşivimizde alıkoyduğumuz kovanlar ile irtibatları tespit edilen 9x19 mm. çap ve tipinde fişek istimal eden tabancalara ait Laboratuvarımızda mevcut mukayese mermi çekirdekleri ile yapılan ayrı ayrı yapılan karşılaştırmalarında;
Mevcut izlere atfen aralarında farklılıklar bulunduğu görülmüş olup, söz konusu 9 mm. çapında iki (2) adet deforme mermi çekirdeğinin bahse konu tabancalar ile **ATILMADIKLARI** tespit edilmiştir.


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e-posta: ankarakpl@kpl.gov.tr

ANK-BLS-19-02077
07.05.2019


*Bu Rapor, laboratuvarın yazılı izni olmadan kimsenin kopyalamaya çalışmaması,
* İmzasız ve imzalı raporlar geçersizdir.
* Bu rapor, iki nüsha olarak düzenlenmiştir olup, bir nüshası ilgili makama gönderilmiş, diğer nüshası arşivlenmiştir.
* Sistemlerimizde izlenilen rapor laboratuvarı, olay ve soruşturma.

Doküman No: KDB-GF-18 / Revizyon No: 05.0-39.06-2022-1 Sayfa: 1/2

Picture 17 : Expert report by the General Directorate of Security. This report states that the bullets found in the Ümit Çoban's body were not fired from weapons belonging to the accused soldiers.



EMNİYET GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
ANKARA KRİMİNAL POLİS LABORATUVARI MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ



UZMANLIK RAPORU


Gönderen Makam : Ankara 23. Ağır Ceza Mahkemesi
Evrak Tarih ve Sayısı : 15.03.2019 – Dosya No:2017/30 Esas
Evrak Kabul Tarihi : 21.03.2019
Uzmanlık Birimi : Balistik İnceleme Şube Müdürlüğü
İnceleme Tarihi : 07.05.2019
KPL Olay Numarası : ANK-19-08053
Uzmanlık Numarası : ANK-BLS-19-02077
İnceleme Türü : Mermi Çekirdeği İncelemesi
İnceleme Metodu : KDB-TP-1-3(Rev.1) Mermi Çekirdeği İnceleme Prosedürü
Rapor Sayfa Sayısı : 2
İnceleme Konusu Bulgular : İncelenmek üzere gönderilen;

1-Adli Emanetin 2016/12963 sırasında kayıtlı olduğu ve Maktül Ümit ÇOBAN'ın vücudundan çıkarıldığı belirtilen,
-9 mm. çapında bir (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeği.
2-Adli Emanetin 2016/13137 sırasında kayıtlı olduğu ve Maktül Medet EKİZCEL'nin vücudundan çıkarıldığı belirtilen,
-9 mm. çapında bir (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeği.
3-Adli Emanetin 2016/13131 sırasında kayıtlı olduğu ve Maktül Rüstem Resul PERÇİN'in vücudundan çıkarıldığı belirtilen,
-5.56 mm. çapında bir (1) adet deforme mermi çekirdeği.


RAPOR

1-Tanımlama ve Yasal Durumu:
İnceleme Konusu Bulgular bölümünde özellikleri belirtilen üç (3) adet deforme mermi çekirdeği; 6136 sayılı Yasaya göre yasak niteliğini haiz fişeklere ait tamamlayıcı parçalardan olup, tek başlarına 6136 sayılı yasa kapsamında değerlendirilemezler.


2-Sonuç:
a)İnceleme Konusu Bulgular Bölümünün 1. ve 2. Maddelerinde özellikleri belirtilen 9.mm. çapında iki (2) adet deforme mermi çekirdeğinin,
- Ankara Emniyet Müdürlüğü'nün 04.08.2016 tarihli ve 58604142-66693(12216)30006 sayılı yazısıyla incelenmek üzere Laboratuvarımıza gönderilen ve hakkında ANK-BLS-16-04219 sayılı Uzmanlık Raporu tanzim ettiğimiz ve Silahı Tespit Edilemeyen Olaylar Arşivimizde alkoyduğumuz kovanlar ile irtibatları tespit edilen 9x19 mm. çap ve tipinde fişek istimal eden tabancalara ait Laboratuvarımızda mevcut mukayese mermi çekirdekleri ile yapılan ayrı ayrı yapılan karşılaştırmalarında;
Mevcut izlere atfen aralarında farklılıklar bulunduğu görülmüş olup, söz konusu 9.mm. çapında iki (2) adet deforme mermi çekirdeğinin bahse konu tabancalar ile **ATILMADIKLARI** tespit edilmiştir.



Ankara KPL Müdürlüğü
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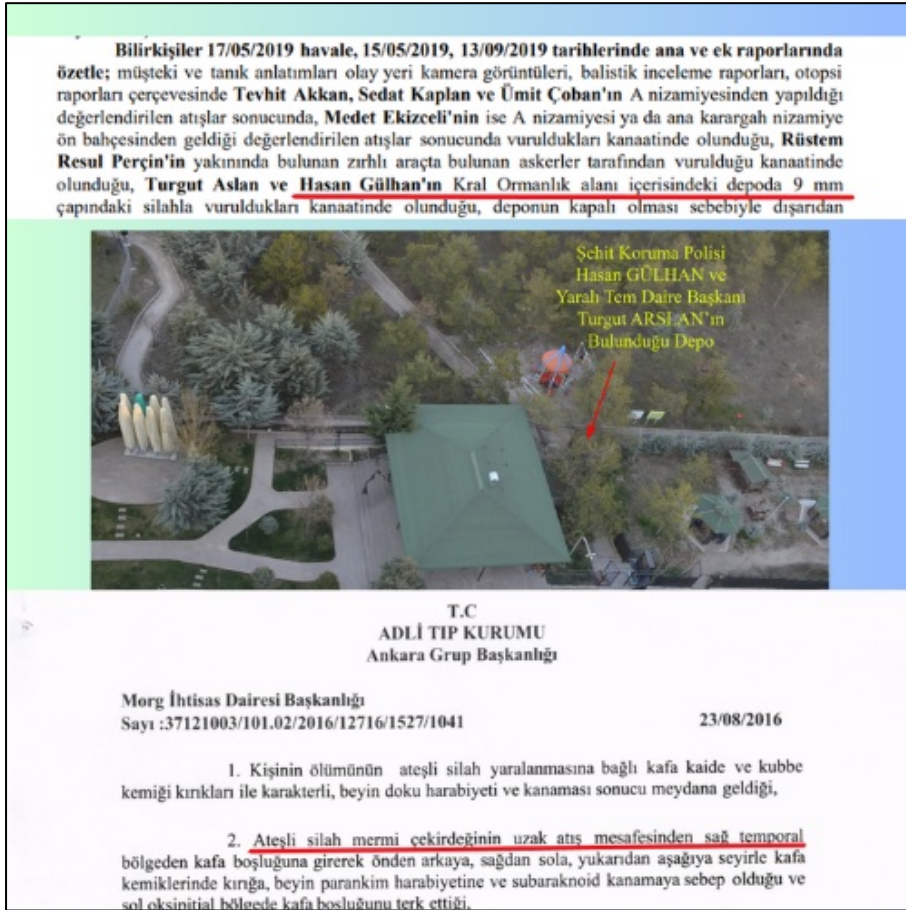
ANK-BLS-19-02077
07.05.2019



*Bu Rapor, laboratuvarın yasal temin olmasından kaynaklı olarak doğrulanmıştır.
* İnceleme ve müdahale raporları gizlidir.
* Bu rapor, iki nüsha olarak düzenlenmiştir olup, her nüshası ilgili makama gönderilmiştir, diğer nüshası arşivlenmiştir.
* İnceleme raporlarında incelenen rapor laboratuvarımız, diğer se ve emniyetlik.

Doküman No: KDB-GF-18 / Revizyon No: 05-1-31456-2627-1 Sayfa: 1/2

Picture 18 : Expert report by the General Directorate of Security. This report determined that the bullet core extracted from the deceased was not fired from the weapons found on the accused soldiers.



Picture 19 : The Forensic Medicine Institute's report indicating that the deceased Hasan Gülhan was shot with long-range fire.

1J) Sanık Akın Öztürk hakkında maktuller; 1. Ali Alıtkan, 2. Ali Anar, 3. Ali İhsan Lezgi, 4. Alper Kaymakçı, 5. Ayhan Keleş, 6. Battal İlğün, 7. Bülent Karalı, 8. Emin Güner, 9. Emrah Sapa, 10. Erkan Er, 11. Erkan Yiğit, 12. Fatih Kalu, 13. Hakan Gülşen, 14. Hasan Yılmaz, 15. Lokman Biçinci, 16. Lütfi Gülşen, 17. Medet Ekizceli, 18. Mehmet Gülşen, 19. Muhammed Yalçın, 20. Mustafa Koçak, 21. Mustafa Solak, 22. Mustafa Yaman, 23. Mutlu Can Kılıç, 24. Oğuzhan Yaşar, 25. Ömer Can Açıkgoz, 26. Ömer Takdemir, 27. Özgür Genç, 28. Özkan Özendi, 29. Samet Cantürk, 30. Serkan Göker, 31. Sümer Deniz, 32. Sener Dursun, 33. Tevhit Akkan, 34. Ümit Güder, 35. Yasin Yılmaz, 36. Ümit Çoban, 37. Volkan Pilavcı, 38. Aydın Çopur, 39. Burak Cantürk, 40. Emrah Sağaz, 41. Engin Tilbec, 42. Erhan Dündar, 43. Fatih Dalgıç, 44. Gökhan Esen, 45. H. İbrahim Yıldırım, 46. Halil Kantarcı, 47. İsmail Kayık, 48. Kader Sivri, 49. Mahir Ayabak, 50. Mahmut Eşit, 51. Murat Akdemir, 52. Mustafa Cambaz Hasan, 53. Osman Yılmaz, 54. Ramazan Mese, 55. Zekeriya Bitmez ve 56. Sedat Kaplan' a yönelik kasten öldürme suçunu işlediği iddiasıyla 5237 sayılı TCK 220/5 ve 309/2 maddeleri yollamasıyla aynı yasanın TCK'nın 82/1-h maddesi gereğince ayrı ayrı cezalandırılması istemiyle kamu davaları açılmış ise de; adı geçen sanıkla ilgili açılan kamu davasının görülmekte olan dava dosyasından **TEFRİKİNE**,

Picture 20: Visual shows that Sener Dursun's death was unrelated to the accused soldiers and therefore his death was excluded from the case file.

edildiği anlaşılan kanlı bir bölgenin olduğunu, camların paramparça kırık olduğunu, silah görmediğini beyan etmiştir.

Bilirisiler 17/05/2019 havale, 15/05/2019, 13/09/2019 tarihlerinde ana ve ek raporlarında özetle; müşteki ve tanık anlatımları olay yeri kamera görüntüleri, balistik inceleme raporları, otopsi raporları çerçevesinde **Tevhit Akkan, Sedat Kaplan ve Ümit Çoban'ın** A nizamiesinden yapıldığı değerlendirilen atışlar sonucunda, **Medet Ekizceli'nin** ise A nizamiesi ya da ana karargah nizamieye ön bahçesinden geldiği değerlendirilen atışlar sonucunda vuruldukları kanaatinde olduğu, **Rüstem Resul Perçin'in** yakınında bulunan zırhlı araçta bulunan askerler tarafından vurulduğu kanaatinde olduğu, **Turgut Aslan ve Hasan Gülhan'ın** Kral Ormanlık alanı içerisindeki depoda 9 mm çapındaki silahla vuruldukları kanaatinde olduğu, deponun kapalı olması sebebiyle dışarıdan herhangi bir atış gelmesinin söz konusu olmadığı, **Sümer Deniz'in** vurulduğu yerle ilgili herhangi bir yer göstermesinin yapılmadığı, nerede vurulduğuna ilişkin bilgiye ulaşılamadığı, otopsi raporuna göre giriş yaralarının 0,7x1 cm ebatlarında olduğu hususu gözetildiğinde hangi çapta ateşli silah ile vurulduğu yönünde kesin bir sonuca ulaşılamadığı, helikopter atışı veya ateşli silah ile vurulduğu kanaatinde olduğu, **Omer Can Açıkgöz'ün** B nizamiesinden yapılan atışlar ve helikopter şarapnel parçalarının isabet etmesi sonucu vurulduğu kanaatinde olduğu, **Erkan Er'in** otopsi raporu ve Muharrem Demirkale'nin görüntüleri gözetildiğinde Muharrem Demirkale'nin kullandığı silah da gözetilerek onun silahından çıkan ateşle değil, B nizamiesinden gelen başka atışla ve/veya zırhlı

Picture 21 :The expert report states that no information could be obtained or determined regarding the location where Sümer Deniz was shot, and that no definitive conclusion could be reached regarding the caliber of the weapon used.

T.C.
ANKARA
CUMHURİYET BAŞSAVCILIĞI
ANAYASAL DÜZENE KARŞI İŞLENEN SUÇLAR SORUŞTURMA BÜROSU

Soruşturma No : 2016/104271 Soruşturma
Karar No : 2017/2140

AYIRMA KARARI

DAVACI : K.H.
MAKTUL : SÜMER DENİZ, HÜSEYİN Oğlu NESİME'den olma,
01/03/1974 doğumlu
MÜŞTEKİ : EMİNE DENİZ, ENVER Kızı HATİCE'den olma, 29/08/1984
doğumlu, 1. Cad. 188. Sokak Göktürk Mah. No: 7/1
Seyranbağları Merkez/ ANKARA ikamet eder.
FAİLİ MEÇHUL : MEÇHUL SANIK, Oğlu/Kızı 'den olma, doğumlu, ili, ilçesi,
köy/mahallesi, cilt, aile sıra no, sıra no'da nüfusa kayıtlı ikamet
eder.
SUÇ : Anayasal Düzeni Ortadan Kaldırmaya Teşebbüs Etme
SUÇ TARİHİ VE YERİ : 15/07/2016 ANKARA

SORUŞTURMA EVRAKI İNCELENDİ :

Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığımızca 15/07/2016 tarihinde meydana gelen Darbeye Teşebbüs eylemiyle ilgili olarak soruşturma yapılmakta ise de;
Olay tarihinde yukarıda açık kimlik bilgileri belirtilen maktul Sümer DENİZ'in Jandarma Genel Komutanlığı yakınlarında ateşli silah yaralanması sonucunda vefat ettiği, meydana gelen bu eylemlerle ilgili olarak soruşturmanın ayrıca yürütülmesinin maddi gerekçenin ortaya çıkması ve usul ekonomisi yönünden daha faydalı olacağı anlaşıldığından;
Aralarında hukuki ve fiili irtibat mevcut olmayan her iki evrakın **TEFRİKİNE**,
Süpheli MEÇHUL SANIK 'nun Anayasal Düzeni Ortadan Kaldırmaya Teşebbüs Etme suçu açısından evrakın soruşturma defterinin 2017/30803 numarasına kayıt edilmesine Karar verildi. 16/02/2017

GÖKHAN KÖSEOĞLU
101420
Cumhuriyet Savcısı
e-imzalıdır

Picture 22: The official exclusion decision of the Chief Public Prosecutor indicating that the accused responsible for the death of the deceased Sümer Deniz could not be identified and that the perpetrator remains unknown.

T.C.
ANKARA
CUMHURİYET BAŞSAVCILIĞI

Soruşturma No : 2016/104271 Soruşturma

İFADE TUTANAĞI

Tanık ÖMER GİDERLER, [REDACTED] doğum
KİŞEHİR ili, ODUNPAZARI ilçesi, İSTİKLAL [REDACTED] Mah.
[REDACTED] no'da nüfusa kayıtlı, Evli, Yüksek Lisans [REDACTED] Mah. 2105
[REDACTED] Çankaya/ ANKARA ikamet eden [REDACTED] numaralı telefonu kullandığı
yan eder. Şüpheliler arasında CMK 45. Maddede sayılan yakınlarından birisinin olm
inde tanıklıktan çekilme hakkı bulunduğu anlatıldı, şüpheliler arasında yaşanan öngörül
amda bir yakını olmadığını beyan etmekle tanıklık görevinin önemi anlatıldı, usul
nin yaptırıldı.

Yukarıdaki açık kimlik bilgileri doğrudur ve bana aittir. Ben TOBB üniversit
uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümünden 2015 yılında mezun oldum. Şuan yüksek lisansımı a
versite de devam etmekteyim. Bana sormuş olduğunuz Ömer Can Açıkgöz'ü tanı
ndisi aynı zamanda üniversiteden arkadaşım. Hukuk Fakültesi 2. Sınıf öğrencisiy
ni zamanda ev arkadaşım. 15 Temmuz gecesi televizyonda darbeye teşebbüs oldu
enmemiz üzerine ben, Ömer Can, Enes Tunçer ve Ömer Furkan Özdemir işi
adaşlarımla külliye yakınlarına gittik. Gece Cumhurbaşkanımızın halka seslenişini
nen sonra çıktık. Saat 23.00 - 24.00 sıralarıydı. Biz külliye yanından Jandarma Ge
mutanlığı istikametine doğru giderken, Jandarma Genel Komutanlığı tarafından nere
diğini anlamadığımız şekilde arkadaşımıza ateş sırayet etti. Bu sıralarda sanırım saat 00
zaten biz külliye yanlarına yeni gelmiştik. Ömer Can yaralanınca onu önce TO
versitesi hastanesi

CESET TEŞHİS VE TESLİM TUTANAĞI

16.07.2016 tarihinde [REDACTED] gelen olaylarda hayatını kaybeden ve Ankara Adli Tıp Kurumu Ölü
Muayene İşlemi ve Klasik otopsi yapılan ceset, maktulün babası olduğunu söyleyen Fahrettin AÇIKGÖZ
tarafından teşhis ve teslim işlemi yapılmak üzere huzura alındı, kimliğinin tespitine geçildi.
KİMLİK TANISI: FAHRETTİN AÇIKGÖZ [REDACTED], Şemsettin ve Kefser oğlu, Ayancık
15/01/1962 doğumlu, Sinop ili Ayancık ilçesi Büyükdüz Mahallesi nüfusuna kayıtlı, halen Emlak Konutları
[REDACTED] ARA adresinde oturur [REDACTED] 8
numaralı telefonu kullanır, tanıklığa engel hali yok, ceset kendisine gösterildi, usulen yemini yaptırıldı.

SORULDU: Bana göstermiş olduğunuz oğlum Ömer Can AÇIKGÖZ'e aittir. Kadir ve Nebiye oğlu
1995 doğumlu olup, Kendisi olaylar sırasında bildiğim kadarıyla TOB Üniversitesi yakınlarında bomba
patlaması sonucunda vefat etmiş, Kendisini kesin olarak teşhis ediyorum, dedi.
SONUÇ: Kesin teşhis ve Ölü Muayene ve Otopsi işlemi yapılmış olduğundan söz konusu cesedin
kimlik tanığı olan Fahrettin AÇIKGÖZ'e teslim edilmesine karar verildi. Yapılacak başka işlem
kalmadığından iş bu tutanak birlikte imza altına alındı.16.07.2016 Saat: 21:50

GÖKHAN KÖSE
101420
Cumhuriyet Si
e-imzalıdır

Mehmet ARSLAN
Cumhuriyet Savcısı 39747

Fatih ARSLAN
Zabıt Kâhhi/158192

Fahrettin AÇIKGÖZ
Kimlik Tanığı
(Cesedi Teslim Alan)

Picture 23 : The statements of father Fahrettin Açıkgöz and his friend Ömer Giderler explain the location of Ömer Can Açıkgöz at the time of his death on the night of July 15, 2016. Taking these statements into account, the exact location of the deceased is contradictory.

T.C.
ANKARA
CUMHURİYET BAŞSAVCILIĞI

Soruşturma No: 2016/

ÖLÜ MUAYENE TUTANAĞI

15.07.2016 Tarihinde Türkiye Cumhuriyet Yönelik Darbe niteliğinde yapılan eylemde silahlı çatışma sonucu yaralanan kaldırıldığı Ankara Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesinde tedavi görmekte iken ölen ve hastane kayıtlarında isminin ÖMER CAN AÇIKGÖZ olduğu tespit edilen şahsın cesedi üzerinde ölü muayene işlemi yapmak üzere Cumhuriyet Savcısı Aydın KAPTAN, tetkikatle Zabıt Katibi Serkan SARAY, Adli Tabip Dr. Şerafettin DEMİRCİ Olduğu halde 16.07.2016 günü saat 14.00 sıralarında Ankara Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi Morguna gelindi.

Öleni tanıyan ve kimlik teşhisi yapmaya elverişli kimsenin bulunmaması nedeniyle kimlik teşhisi işlemi yaptırılmamıştır.

Cesedin kesin ölüm sebebinin tespiti için huzurda getirilen Adli Tıp Uzmanı Şerafettin ... tıbbi bilirkişi olarak seçildi, kimliğinin tespitine geçildi.

BİLİRKİŞİ ADLİ TABİP: Prof.Dr. Şerafettin DEMİRCİ, Hacı Oğlu 1968 D.İ.u. Konya Adli Tıp Şube Müdürlüğünde Adli Tıp Uzmanı olarak görev yapar, Şube müdürü olarak görev yapar, engel hali yok, usulen yemini yaptırıldı, yapacağı iş hatırlatıldı, usulen yemini yaptırıldı, ceset kendisine tevdi edildi, soruldu:

CESEDİN HARİCİ MUAYENESİNDE:

Cesedin morg soğutucusu içerisinde siyah renkli ceset torbasına sarılı halde ve çıplak vaziyette olduğu izlendi. Üzerinde elbise ve kıymetli bir eşyaya rastlanılmadı. Sağ el bileği ve sağ ayak bileği üzerinin sarğı bezi ile kapatılmış olduğu, ceset torbası içerisinde üzerinde ve sol ayak bileğinde flastere yazılı halde Ömer Can AÇIKGÖZ'e ait ibaresi bulunan 175-180 cm tahmini boyunda, 25-30 yaş görünümünde, 75-80 kg tahmini ağırlıkta, kahverengi gözlü, siyah saçlı, 2-3 günlük sakal ve bıyık taşıyıcı, buğday tenli, slünetli erkek cesedinde ölü katılığının şiddetli bir şekilde devam ettiği, ölü lekelerinin sırt üstü yatış pozisyonuyla uygun sırt ve mutad bölgelerinde, bası görmeyen alanlarda az miktarda açık kırmızı renkte basmakla solacak tarzda teşekkül ettiği izlendi.

Ceset üzerinde 2 adet ateşli silah mermi çekirdeği (ASMÇ) giriş, 1 adet çıkış yarası olup, yaralar numaralandırıldı:

1 Nolu ASMÇ; sağ memenin 0,5 cm üzerinde meme başına yakın 1 cm ebadında yuvarlak, çevresinde epidermik erozyon halkası içeren barut is kalıntısı bulunan ASMÇ giriş yarası,

2 Nolu ASMÇ; sağ ön kol iç yüzünde 1 cm ebadında yuvarlak, çevresinde epidermik erozyon halkası içeren barut is kalıntısı bulunan ASMÇ giriş yarası, bu yaranın simetriginde cildi dışarı doğru kaldıran epidermik erozyon halkası içermeyen ASMÇ çıkış yarası olduğu,

3 Nolu yara; şarapnel veya şüpheli ASMÇ yarasını andıran yara mevcut olduğu, sağ ayak bileği ve ayak sırtında bacak alt kısmında şarapnel parçalarını andıran yaralar olduğu,

Sağ tibianın açık parçalı kırık olduğu, sağ meme altında 15 cm uzunlukta ameliyat yarası olduğu, her iki dirsek çukurunda tıbbi müdahaleye bağlı iğne izleri olduğu görüldü.

Cesette başkaca travmatik lezyon izlenmedi, alkol, toksik madde koku hissi alınmadı, anüs ve dış genital organları doğal görünümünde izlendi.

Ölen hakkında Ankara Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesince düzenlenen 16.07.2016 tarih 3000173656 Protokol nolu raporunda; ateşli silah yaralanması nedeniyle dış merkezden sevk edildiği, acil göğüs tüpü takıldığı, sağ torakotomi ile göğüs boşluğuna girildiği, sağ internal materal arterin parçalanmış olduğu, sağ akciğer yaralanması olup yaranın onarıldığı, şahsın ameliyat masasında arreste girdiği, kurtarılamayarak saat 04.50 sıralarında öldüğü kayıtlıdır. Hastane evraklarına Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığımızca el konulmuştur.

Kişinin kesin ölüm sebebinin tespiti ve gerekli diğer incelemeler için ceset üzerinde sistemik otopsi yapılmasının uygun olacağı kanaatindeyim; dedi.

SONUÇ: Bilirkişi Adli Tabip mütalası da dikkate alınarak cesedin kesin ölüm sebebi tespiti ve gerekli diğer incelemeler için ceset üzerinde sistemik otopsi yapılması için tüm hastane evrakları ile birlikte Adli Tıp Kurumu Ankara Grup Başkanlığı Morguna sevk edilmesi talimatı verildi. Yapılacak başkaca işlem kalmadığından ölü muayene işlemi son verildi, tutanak tutanak birlikte imza altına alındı. 16/07/2016 Saat:14.25

AYDIN KAPTAN
Cumhuriyet Savcısı 33506

SERKAN SARAY
Zabıt Katibi 100324

Prof.Dr. Şerafettin DEMİRCİ
Nöroloji Adli Tabip

HASAN KAYMAZ
Otopsi Yardımcısı

Picture 24: Postmortem examination report of Ömer Can Açıkğöz showing the size of bullet

15.07.2016 Günü İlçemizde meydana gelen Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Hükümetine Karşı Silahlı İsyân ve İlegal Darbe girişimi olayı ile ilgili olarak, Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı ve Marmaris İlçe Emniyet Müdürlüğüne yürütülen soruşturmada; Soruşturma dosyasına eklenmek üzere tanzim edilen olay tutanağına ilave olarak;

Meydana gelen olayın ülke Çapındaki yaygınlığı, genişliği, olay fevzlekesinin bir an öncelikle hazırlanması talep edilmesi, ilçe genelinde genel güvenliğin tesis edilmesine öncelik verilmesi, Turban Grand Yazıcı otelde, Cumhurbaşkanlığı Koruma Dairesinde görevli Polis Memuru Mehmet ÇETİN şehit edilmesinin başlangıçta nasıl gerçekleştiğinin bilinmemesi ve bu hususun ekiplerce başlangıç olay tutanağından geçmemesi sebebiyle, bu konudan dolayı yapılan ilave araştırmalarda;

Polis memuru İrfan PAKSOY'un 16.07.2016 günü Saat:07.40'da tarihli alınan müşteki ifadesinde; Sayın Cumhurbaşkanımız Recep Tayip ERDĞAN'ın bahse konu otelden ayrılmasından sonra, koruma ekibi olarak otelde kaldıklarını, 16.07.2016 günü saat 00.00-00.30 sıralarında otelin 1782 nolu odasında bütün ekip arkadaşları ile beklediği sırada, dışarıdan helikopter seslerinin geldiğini, dışarıya baktıklarında helikopterlerin sahil kısmına kamufleli, ağır silahlı askerleri indirdiklerini gördüklerini, hemen odada mevzilendiklerini, daha sonra askerlerin arka taraftan da gelebileceğini düşünerek ekip arkadaşı Özel Harekât Polisi Mehmet ÇETİN ile birlikte odanın arka kısmına doğru gittiklerini, arka kısma doğru bahçe kapısından dışarıya çıktıklarında, askerlerin kendileri üzerine doğru geldiklerini gördüğünü, askerlerin kendilerini görür görmez hemen ateş açmaya başladıklarını, kendisinin yolun sağ tarafına, Mehmet ÇETİN ise sol tarafına geçtiğini. Askerler ateş açarak gelmeye devam ettiklerini, Mehmet ÇETİN 'in hem arkasında hem de önünde askerlerin olduğunu, Askerleri görünce yanına gelmesi yönünde bağırdığını ancak yanına yoğun ateşten dolayı gelemediğini. Daha sonra Mehmet ÇETİN 'i göremediğini, yoğun ateşten sonra askerler Mehmet ÇETİN 'in yanından ayrıldığını daha sonra olaydan sonra Mehmet ÇETİN 'i ararken odanın balkonun önündeki çalılık içerisinde sırt kısmından bir adet, bir adet göğüs kafesi altından, bir adet de bacağından aldığı isabetler neticesinde ŞEHİT olduğu beyan etmiştir.

Picture 25: Incident investigation report indicating that an unidentified helicopter and a heavily armed team arrived at Marmaris between 00:00 and 00:30 on the night of July 15-16, 2016, that this team fired to police officers as soon as they saw the police officers. Mehmet Çetin was dead after intensive fire from this team.

MÜŞTEKİ KUBILAY DİREKSİZ: Kadir ve Sevim'den olma 01/01/1981 Bezese/Köyceğiz doğumlu, Tepe mah. 52. Sk. T.Balçı Apt. No:3/2 Marmaris/Muğla adresinde ikamet eder, Tel: 0533 347 67 32

MÜŞTEKİ KUBILAY DİREKSİZ BEYANINDA: Ben daha önce emniyette ifade vermişim, aynen tekrar ederim, ben Marmaris 1 Nolu 112 Acil Servis Hizmetlerinde ambulans sürücüsüyüm, olay günü çalışırdım, nöbet tutuyordum, saat gece 01:00 gibi komuta merkezimize olan acil servisten telefon geldi, Turban Otelde silahlı çatışma ve yaralıların olduğu acil gitmemiz gerektiğini söylediler, ben ve ekibim doktor Sabahattin Barış Kurt ve acil tıp teknisyeni hemşire Aysel Talay ile ambulansa binip olay yerine gittik, otelin ana kapısına kadar ambulans aracı ile girdik, araçtan doktor ve hemşire indi, bende araçta beklemeye devam ettim, beklediğim yerde otelin giriş kapısında bir tane helikopter sabit bir şekilde havada bekliyordu, helikopter sonra sahil tarafına doğru hareket etmeye başladı, yer değiştirdi, bulunduğum yerde kimse yoktu tektim, sahilden benim bulunduğum yere doğru sivil bir erkek şahıs koştu koştu eğilerek geliyordu, gelirken bu kişi bana " sen orada ne yapıyorsun, sahile asker indirildi, bana lazer tuttular, burası güvenli değil, çıkmamız gerekli" dedi, böyle deyince ben çıkmadım, çünkü doktor ve hemşire otelin içinde yaralı tespit ediyorlardı, o sırada doktor ve hemşire otelden çıkarak yanıma geldiler, bu sivil kişide ambulansa bindi, bize sivil polis olduğunu söyledi, belinde silahda vardı, ben ambulans aracını sürdüm ve otelin dışında bulunan karşı yolda güvenli bir yerde beklemeye başladık, sonra ben çatışma sesleri duydum. hatta saçmalar bile bulunduğumuz yere geldi, sonra Turban Otelin yanında bulunur boşluğa helikopter indi, bir süre çalışır vaziyette durdu, sanırsam asker indiriyor veya alıyorlardı çünkü karanlık olduğu için tam göremiyordum, sonra helikopter tekrar havalandı biz ambulans ve diğer gelen 2 ekiple birlikte tekrar otelin içerisine girdik, çünkü komuta merkezinden sürekli telefon geliyordu, içeri girmemiz gerekli olduğunu, içeride yaralıların olduğunu söylediklerinden mecburen içeri girdik, biz otelin sahil bandı tarafından ambulans merkezi komuta merkezinden telefon ile yönlendirildik, sahil bandına yakın durduk, bizi orada sivil bir kişi karşıladı, onun nezaretinde biraz daha otelin içerisine doğru ambulans ile girdik, orada Cumhurbaşkanının korumalarının yaralı olması nedeni ile bu sivil kişi buraya götürdü, gittiğimizde olay yerinde bir kaç yaralı vardı, birde Cumhurbaşkanının yaralı olan Mehmet Çetin vardı, Mehmet Çetin ciddi bir anlamda yaralanmıştı, üzerinde kanlar vardı, ekibimiz ile hemen Mehmet Çetin'e müdahale ettik, biz bulunduğumuz yerden çıkamıyorduk, o sırada helikopter sahil tarafından tekrar geri geldi, biz yaralıları ile apartın içinde bekliyorduk, aniden silah sesleri ve helikopter sesleri ile birlikte çatışma tekrar başladı, bizim yanımızda Cumhurbaşkanının

Picture 26: 112 Emergency service ambulance driver Kubilay Direksiz stated that there was an armed conflict at the Turban Hotel on the night of July 16, 2016 at 1:00 a.m. and there were injured people, requiring him to rush to the incident scene.

* Çok Önemli
10. KLASÖR
Cankurtaran Kanun polisi
Nedip Cengiz Eker, Belge-10
Beyan: 0000264

Tutanağın Yapıldığı Yer	: Marmaris Asayiş Büro Amirliği
Tutanağın Yapıldığı Tarih ve Saat	: 16.07.2016 günü saat:12-15 <i>Not: 4 gün sonra trafik kazasının olduğu.</i>
Suç Adı	:
Suç No	:
İFADE VERENİN KİMLİĞİ	
Kimlik Beyan Tipi	: 35500585214
T.C. Kimlik No	: <i>* GATİ belgesinde birce şifreli aks belgesi sayımı</i>
Adı ve Soyadı	: <u>Çetin SAHAN</u>
Baba ve Anne Adı	: Hacı-Emine
Doğum Yeri ve Tarihi	: Çiçekdağı-08/10/1971
Cilt No - Aile Sıra No - Sıra No	: 0053-00002-0081
Nüfusa Kayıtlı Olduğu İl İlçe-Köy	: Kırşehir-Akçakent-Köşefakılı
İkamet Adresi	: Marmaris
Mesleği ve Aylık Geliri	: Marmaris İlçe Emn. Müd. Polis memuru
İş Adresi	: --
Telefonu (ev-iş-cep-irtibat)	: 0 505 542 47 31
Elektronik Posta Adresi	: --
Eğitim Durumu	: Üniversite
Medeni Hali - Cinsiyeti	: Bekar Erkek

ŞAHSİN KANUNİ HAKLARI

a) Soruşturma evresinde; Delillerin toplanmasını isteme, Soruşturmanın gizlilik ve amacını bozmamak koşuluyla Cumhuriyet savcısından belge örneği isteme, Vekili yoksa, baro tarafından kendisine bir avukat görevlendirilmesini isteme, CMK 153 üncü maddeye uygun olmak koşuluyla vekili aracılığı ile soruşturma belgelerini ve el konulan ve muhafazaya alınan eşyayı inceletme, Cumhuriyet savcısının, kovuşturmaya yer olmadığı yönündeki kararına kanunda yazılı usule itiraz hakkını kullanma

b) Kovuşturma evresinde; Duruşmadan haberdar edilme, Kamu davasına katılma, Tutanak ve belgelerden vekilli aracılığı ile örnek isteme, Tanıkların davetini isteme, Vekili yoksa, baro tarafından kendisine avukat atanmasını isteme, Davaya katılımsız olma koşuluyla davayı sonuçlandıran kararlara karşı kanun yollarına başvurma. (Mağdur, on sekiz yaşını doldurmuş, sağır veya dilsiz ya da meramını ifade edemeyecek derecede malûl olur ve bir vekili de bulunmazsa, istemi aranmaksızın bir vekil görevlendirilir.) Bu haklar şahsa AÇIKÇA ANLATILDI.

MÜŞTEKİ ALINAN BEYANINDA: Yukarıdaki bilgiler bana aittir ve doğrudur. 5271 sayılı CMK 'da belirlenen yasal haklarımı okudum, anladım, bu aşamada avukat talep etmiyorum, konu ile ilgili ifademî hür irademle vermek istiyorum, dedi ve ifadesine geçildi.

Ben yukarıda vermiş olduğum adreste ikamet ederim, halen Marmaris İlçe Emniyet Müdürlüğünde İdari Büro Amirliğinde görevliyim. 15.07.2016 günü saat:22:30 sıralarında Marmaris Turban Otel in arka giriş kapısında görev aldım. Burada Sayın Cumhurbaşkanımız konakladığı için bize koruma görevi yazıldı. Görev aldıktan sonra saat:00:30 sıralarında görevimiz sona erdi. Bize basında çıkan haberlerden öğrendiğimiz kadarıyla Hükümete yönelik bazı askerî unsurlar tarafından darbe girişimi olduğunu öğrendik, oradaki görevimizin temel sebebi Sayın Cumhurbaşkanımızı koruma amaçlı idi. Saat:00:30 sıralarında görev yerimizden ayrıldık, ilçe emniyet müdürlüğünde toplanmamız gerektiği söylendi, İlçe Emniyet Müdürlüğünde toplanıldıktan bir müddet sonra Marmaris ilçe merkezinde protesto tarzı toplumsal olay olacağı söylendi, İlçe Emniyet Müdürlüğünden Marmaris merkeze saat:01.00 sıralarında gittik, Marmaris ilçe merkezindeki toplumsal yürüyüş saat:02:00-02:30 sıralarında sona ermekte olduğu sırada, dağılım sağlanırken ışıkları olmayan helikopter seslerinin olduğu duydum, seslerinden anladığım kadarıyla birden fazla helikopterin geçişini tanık oldum, ancak gecenin karanlık olmasından ve helikopterde her hangi ışık veya görünür bir emare olmadığını için nereden hangi istikamete gittiğini görmedim. Görev hitamı tekrar İlçe Emniyet Müdürlüğü hizmet binasına geri geldik, bu sırada ilçe emniyet müdürlüğü binasında özel hareket elbisesi giyimli polislerin olduğu gördüm. İlçe emniyet müdürlüğünden ayrılıp büro amirimiz Turgay ATILIR, Ali AKSU, Ömer KÖSE, Mehmet ÖZMEN, Serdal DORU, Nedip Cengiz EKER ve Başkomiser Medet ORUÇ unda bulunduğu ekipler olarak tekrar Turban Otel in bulunduğu yöne doğru ben mimander olarak Özel Harekat Polislerine ait araç içine bindim ve Turban Otel'i sokağına girdiğimizde tedbir amaçlı olarak araçtan indik, zırhlı aracı kendimizi siper ederek otel girişine doğru ilerlediğimiz esnada bize doğru aşırı bir şekilde uzun namlulu silahlar ile ateş edildiğini gördüm ve siper aldık, ateşin geldiği yön otel

} Çok Önemli

Picture 27: Police Officer Çetin Şahan stated that he heard an unlighted helicopter between 02.00-02.30 on July 16, 2016. His statement indicates that Nedip Cengiz Eker's death occurred before Brigadier General Gökhan Şahin Sönmezates and his team arrived.

Sedayi Kılınçer, Sefa Uğur, Semih Burak İmrenk, Şuheda Sena Ögütalan, Tunahan Karakaş, Ufuk Göcen, Umut Şahin, Üstün Altındış, Vedat Yaşar, Veysel Yikit, Yasin Güleşçi, Yunus Karakoç, Zafer Alpsoy ve Zari Kalkan hakkında Ozan Özen'e yönelik "Kasten Öldürmek" suçu yönünden 5237 Sayılı TCK'nın 82/1-g,h, 37/1 ve 3713 sayılı TMK'nun 5/1 maddeleri uyarınca ayrı ayrı cezalandırılmaları istemiyle İstanbul Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığınca Kamu davası açılmıştır.

Mahkememizce yapılan yargılama sonucunda maktul Ozan Özen hakkında düzenlenen otopsi raporlarında ölümün bitişik atış sonucu gerçekleştiğinin belirtilmesi, maktul Ozan Özen'in şoförlüğünü yaptığı aracın hareket halinde iken maktulün baş kısmının sağ tarafından ateşli silah sonucu yara alması, araç içerisinde maktul dışında mağdur polis memuru Gökhan Tuncer ile Sabiha Gökçen Havaalanında 15/07/2016 günü meydana gelen darbe kalkışmasına katılan ve haklarındaki yapılan yargılama sonucu mahkûmiyetlerine karar verilen asker kişiler İbrahim Donat ve Selami Göktürk'ün bulunması, rütbeli ve öğrenci asker olan sanıkların evlemleri arasında illiyet bağı kurulamaması hususları birlikte değerlendirilmiştir. Mahkememizce yüklenen suçun sanıklar tarafından işlenmediğinin sabit olmadığı kanaatine varılmış ve sanıkların beraatlerine karar verilmiştir.

Picture 28: The acquittal decision issued by the 28th Heavy Penal Court regarding the death of Ozan Özen

Tankçı Uzman Personel Raporu

18/04/2018 tarihli bilirkişi heyet raporuna göre;

1) Bir vatandaşımızın şehit olması ve iki vatandaşımızın yaralanması olayında birinci derecede sorumluluğun Zirhli Birlikler Okulu ve Eğitim Tümen Komutanlığı'na dışarıdan gelip içerdeki hainlerle işbirliği yaparak emir komutayı teslim aldıktan sonra emir komuta zinciri içerisinde personeli mesaiye çağırıp tankları hazırlatan ve kışla dışına çıkmasını emreden hain darbecilerde olduğu,

2) 018759 plaka numaralı tankın; kışla dışına çıktığı andan itibaren emir komuta zinciri içerisinde emir komutanın tank komutanı Tnk.Ürüm.Fatih KILICta olduğu ve tank komutanının kendisine verilen emir ve bilgide bir terslik olduğunu anlayıp İç Hzm.K.Md.20 kapsamında tank şoförüne, halka ve araçlara zarar vermeden ilk kavşaktan kışlaya dönmesi için emir verdiği ve

32/2007

4) Tank komutanı Üsteğmen Fatih KILIC'ın vatandaşlarımız tarafından tankın üzerinden atılmasından sonra tankın içindeki iç konuşmanın koptuğu ve mürettebatın birbiri ile iletişime geçemediği, tankın tank komutanının en son verdiği emir doğrultusunda birbiriyle irtibatı olmadan kışlaya geri dönmek için hareket ettiği,

9) Daha sonra ise, şoförün ifadesinde de belirttiği üzere tankın kışlaya doğru çok hızlı gittiği, bu esnada tankın üzerinde bulunan Soner Murat MİRZA'nın, Neimettin UTUŞ'un varlandığını görmesi üzerine tankta bulunan Tnk.Tem.Ahmet FARUK'a "tankta varalı var tankı durdurun biz de inelim siz de kışlaya gidin dediği, bunun üzerine Tnk.Tgm.Ahmet FARUK'un tank içerisine girip bir müddet sonra geri çıktığı ve "abi beni dinlemiyor anlamıyor" dediği, telsiz irtibatının olmaması nedeniyle tankın gürültüsünden tankın içinden çok yüksek sesle bağırılmadığı sürece şoförün bunu duyamayabileceği, bu sesin duyulduğu kanaatine varılırsa şoförün emre uyarak yavaşlaması ve durması gerektiği,

Tankta Bulunan Askerler Ölümünden Sorumlu Değildir

The soldiers in the tank are not responsible for the death.

Picture 29: The Expert Report stating that tank crew is not responsible for the injuries sustained by the deceased Emin Güner as a result of falling from the tank and his subsequent death.

göstermiştir. İstanbul Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığının 02.02.2017 tarih ve 2016/93347 Soruşturma sayılı İstanbul Emniyet Müdürlüğü Terörle Mücadele Şube Müdürlüğüne yazdığı talimatta;

"15/07/2016 tarihinde gerçekleşen darbe girişimi olaylarının İstanbul İli kısmında öldürülen şahıslara ilişkin liste ve ekindeki şahıs evrakları yapılan inceleme sonucunda ölenlerden Emrah Sağaz'ın araç çarpması, Zekeriya Bitmez'in kalp damar hastalığı ve Halil İbrahim Yıldırım'ın ise Bayrampaşa Çevik Kuvvet Şube Müdürlüğü önünde gerçekleşen darbe girişimiyle ilgisiz bir yerde ve şekilde öldürüldüğünün tespit edilip olayla ilgili 2016/137755 sayılı evrak üzerinden ayrı bir soruşturma yürütüldüğünün anlaşılması nedeniyle ekte iade edilmiştir."

Denilmektedir. Bu evraka istinaden, İstanbul 34. Ağır Ceza Mahkemesi'ne Atatürk Havaalanı ile ilgili sunulan iddianamede;⁸⁸¹

"Gece boyunca İstanbul ve Ankara üzerinde alçak uçuş yapan F16 uçaklarından birinin meydana getirdiği sonik patlama ve basıncın etkisi ile dengesini kaybeden Zekeriya Bitmez isimli vatandaşın yüksekten düşme sonucunda hayatını kaybederek Maktul olduğu..."

Şeklinde ifade edilmiş ve herhangi bir sanık için ceza talep edilmemiştir.

Picture 30: The instruction from the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office indicates that the deceased, Emrah Sağaz, died as a result of a car accident. No sentence was requested for any of the accused soldiers in court.

1J) Sanık Akın Öztürk hakkında maktuller; 1. Ali Alıtkan, 2. Ali Anar, 3. Ali İhsan Lezgi, 4. Alper Kaymakçı, 5. Ayhan Keleş, 6. Battal İlgin, 7. Bülent Karalı, 8. Emin Güner, 9. Emrah Sapa, 10. Erkan Er, 11. Erkan Yiğit, 12. Fatih Kalu, 13. Hakan Gülşen, 14. Hasan Yılmaz, 15. Lokman Biçinci, 16. Lütfi Gülşen, 17. Medet Ekizceli, 18. Mehmet Gülşen, 19. Muhammed Yalçın, 20. Mustafa Koçak, 21. Mustafa Solak, 22. Mustafa Yaman, 23. Mutlu Can Kılıç, 24. Oğuzhan Yaşar, 25. Ömer Can Açıkgöz, 26. Ömer Takdemir, 27. Özgür Gençer, 28. Özkan Özendi, 29. Samet Cantürk, 30. Serkan Göker, 31. Sümer Deniz, 32. Sener Dursun, 33. Tevhit Akkan, 34. Ümit Güder, 35. Yasin Yılmaz, 36. Ümit Çoban, 37. Volkan Pilavcı, 38. Aydın Çopur, 39. Burak Cantürk, 40. Emrah Sağaz, 41. Engin Tilbec, 42. Erhan Dündar, 43. Fatih Dalgıç, 44. Gökhan Esen, 45. H. İbrahim Yıldırım, 46. Halil Kantarcı, 47. İsmail Kayık, 48. Kader Sivri, 49. Mahir Ayabak, 50. Mahmut Eşit, 51. Murat Akdemir, 52. Mustafa Cambaz Hasan, 53. Osman Yılmaz, 54. Ramazan Meşe, 55. Zekeriya Bitmez ve 56. Sedat Kaplan' a yönelik kasten öldürme suçunu işlediği iddiasıyla 5237 sayılı TCK 220/5 ve 309/2 maddeleri yollamasıyla aynı yasanın TCK'nın 82/1-h maddesi gereğince ayrı ayrı cezalandırılması istemiyle kamu davaları açılmış ise de; adı geçen sanıkla ilgili açılan kamu davasının görülmekte olan dava dosyasından **TEFRİKİNE**,

Picture 31 : Visual shows that many deaths including Ramazan Meşe and Emrah Sağaz were unrelated to the alleged coup attempt and therefore his death was excluded from the case file.

16 Temmuz 2016 günü trafik kazasında vefat ettikleri iddianame hazırlandığı tarihte de biliniyordu. İstanbul Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığının 06.02.2017 tarih ve 2016/93347 Soruşturma sayılı İstanbul Emniyet Müdürlüğü Terörle Mücadele Şube Müdürlüğüne yazdığı talimatta;

"15/07/2016 tarihinde gerçekleşen darbe girişimi olaylarının İstanbul İli kısmında öldürülen şahıslara ilişkin liste ve ekindeki şahıs evrakları üzerinde yapılan inceleme sonucunda haklarında tanzim olunan otopsi tutanaklarına göre listede yer alan şahıslardan Erhan Dündar, Ferdi Yurduseven, Engin Tilbec, Ramazan Meşe, Hikmet Baysal ve Mahmut Eşit'in olay tarihinde darbeci askerler tarafından doğrudan gerçekleştirilen eylemler sonucunda ölmedikleri, başka muhtelif nedenlerle öldükleri anlaşılan isimleri listeden çıkartılmıştır."

Denilmektedir.

Picture 32 : The instruction from the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office shows that the deceased Erhan Dündar, Ferdi Yurduseven, Engin Tilbec, Ramazan Meşe, Hikmet Baysal and Mahmut Eşit did not die as a result of the actions carried out by the accused soldiers on July 15, 2016.

1J) Sanık Akın Öztürk hakkında maktuller; 1. Ali Alıtkan, 2. Ali Anar, 3. Ali İhsan Lezgi, 4. Alper Kaymakçı, 5. Ayhan Keleş, 6. Battal İlgün, 7. Bülent Karalı, 8. Emin Güner, 9. Emrah Sapa, 10. Erkan Er, 11. Erkan Yiğit, 12. Fatih Kalu, 13. Hakan Gülşen, 14. Hasan Yılmaz, 15. Lokman Biçinci, 16. Lütfi Gülşen, 17. Medet Ekizceli, 18. Mehmet Gülşen, 19. Muhammed Yalçın, 20. Mustafa Koçak, 21. Mustafa Solak, 22. Mustafa Yaman, 23. Mutlu Can Kılıç, 24. Oğuzhan Yaşar, 25. Ömer Can Açıkgöz, 26. Ömer Takdemir, 27. Özgür Gençer, 28. Özkan Özendi, 29. Samet Cantürk, 30. Serkan Göker, 31. Sümer Deniz, 32. Sener Dursun, 33. Tevhit Akkan, 34. Ümit Güder, 35. Yasin Yılmaz, 36. Ümit Çoban, 37. Volkan Pilavcı, 38. Aydın Çopur, 39. Burak Cantürk, 40. Emrah Sağaz, 41. Engin Tilbec, 42. Erhan Dündar, 43. Fatih Dalgıç, 44. Gökhan Esen, 45. H. İbrahim Yıldırım, 46. Halil Kantarcı, 47. İsmail Kayık, 48. Kader Sivri, 49. Mahir Ayabak, 50. Mahmut Eşit, 51. Murat Akdemir, 52. Mustafa Cambaz Hasan, 53. Osman Yılmaz, 54. Ramazan Meşe, 55. Zekeriya Bitmez ve 56. Sedat Kaplan' a yönelik kasten öldürme suçunu işlediği iddiasıyla 5237 sayılı TCK 220/5 ve 309/2 maddeleri yollamasıyla aynı yasanın TCK'nın 82/1-h maddesi gereğince ayrı ayrı cezalandırılması istemiyle kamu davaları açılmış ise de; adı geçen sanıkla ilgili açılan kamu davasının görülmekte olan dava dosyasından **TEFRİKİNE,**

Picture 33 : Visual shows that the death of many people including İsmail Kayık were unrelated to the alleged coup attempt and therefore his death excluded from the case file.

16 Temmuz 2016 günü trafik kazasında vefat ettikleri iddianame hazırlandığı tarihte de biliniyordu. İstanbul Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığının 06.02.2017 tarih ve 2016/93347 Soruşturma sayılı İstanbul Emniyet Müdürlüğü Terörle Mücadele Şube Müdürlüğüne yazdığı talimatta;

"15/07/2016 tarihinde gerçekleşen darbe girişimi olaylarının İstanbul İli kısmında öldürülen şahıslara ilişkin liste ve ekindeki şahıs evrakları üzerinde yapılan inceleme sonucunda haklarında tanzim olunan otopsi tutanaklarına göre listede yer alan şahıslardan Erhan Dündar, Ferdi Yurduseven, Engin Tilbec, Ramazan Meşe, Hikmet Baysal ve Mahmut Esit'in olay tarihinde darbeci askerler tarafından doğrudan gerçekleştirilen eylemler sonucunda ölmedikleri, başka muhtelif nedenlerle öldükleri anlaşılan isimleri listeden çıkartılmıştır."

Picture 34: The letter from the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office shows that the deceased Ramazan Meşe did not die as a result of the actions carried out by soldiers on July 15, 2016.

Annex C - The alleged and actual causes of the deaths

No.	Name Surname	Date of Birth	Occupation	The alleged cause of death	The actual cause of death
1	Abdullah Tayyip Olçok	23.06.1999	Student	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
2	Akın Sertçelik	18.01.1975	Taxi Driver	Soldiers' gunfire	Skull fractures and general trauma (no bullet wounds)
3	Ali Anar	02.08.1981	Farmer/ Village Headman	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
4	Askeri Çoban	01.01.1963	Retired	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
5	Ayşe Aykaç	15.09.1972	Housewife	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
6	Barış Efe	09.03.1979	Modelist	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
7	Batuhan Ergin	29.11.1995	Goldsmith	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
8	Burhan Öner	15.02.1974	Construction Worker	Tank fire	Pelvic and limb fractures, unknown perpetrator
9	Bülent Aydın	19.04.1969	Senior Sergeant	Soldiers' gunfire	Fire from the weapon of Protection Sergeant Metin Gürbüzler
10	Cemal Demir	10.05.1949	Self Employed	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
11	Cengiz Hasbal	13.05.1981	Self Employed	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
No.	Name Surname	Date of Birth	Occupation	The alleged cause of death	The actual cause of death
12	Cüneyt Bursa	27.10.1979	Police Officer	Squeeze between police water cannon	Unknown perpetrator
13	Çetin Can	15.08.1972	Lighting Supervisor	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
14	Emin Güner	09.12.1962	Digital Radio Systems Manufacturer	Tank accident	Falling out of the tank while attacking the tank commander
15	Emrah Sağaz	01.04.1989	Textile worker	Soldiers' gunfire	Traffic accident
16	Emrah Sapa	25.10.1987	Welder	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
17	Engin Tilbeç	25.04.2001	Textile worker	Soldiers' gunfire	Unknown perpetrator
18	Erhan DüNDAR	01.01.1995	Textile worker	Soldiers' gunfire	Traffic accident
19	Erkan Er	31.12.1971	Furniture Maker	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
20	Erol Olçok	04.03.1962	Advertising Executive and Political Consultant	Soldiers' gunfire	Shot from a different location by a sniper
21	Ferdi Yurduseven	01.01.1985	Courrier	Accident caused by panic due to low-altitude flight noise	Traffic accident
22	Halil İbrahim Yıldırım	18.12.2001	Student / Car Dealership Worker	Soldiers' gunfire	Traffic accident
23	Hasan Altın	10.05.1956	Deputy Manager	Tank fire	Bullet from a different source (not a soldier)
24	Hasan Gülhan	28.09.1970	Police Officer	Execution of a soldier	Police indiscriminate firing, risk of accident
No.	Name Surname	Date of Birth	Occupation	The alleged cause of death	The actual cause of death

Annex D - The missing evidences and issues at the 15 July Courts

1 — Abdullah Tayyip Olçok

Description:

Ballistics report shows the 7.62 mm bullet did not belong to the soldiers; witness and camera recordings prove the shots came from the Nakkaştepe direction. The court did not investigate the possibility of a sniper.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Ballistic, forensic, and HTS analysis requests were not conducted. The verdict was given without examining autopsy, camera, and technical reports.

2 — Akın Sertçelik

Description:

Autopsy report shows no bullet mark; death resulted from head trauma. No link to soldiers; camera footage, expert reports, and technical reports are missing.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

The autopsy clearly shows no connection between the defendants and the death. Camera recordings, expert opinions, and technical reports were not reviewed.

3 — Ali Anar

Description:

Recorded as killed by a single long-distance shot. Sniper or provocateur possibility was not investigated. No ballistic matching exists in the file. Autopsy shows signs of close-range firing and long-barrel traces. Sniper distance and shot direction were not examined. Defendants' additional ballistic requests were rejected.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Sniper noise and shooting distance were not investigated; defendants' examination requests were ignored. Ballistic results were not delivered to the defendants.

4 — Askeri Çoban

Description:

Ballistic report proves the shooter was not a soldier; the gun the soldier carried does not have the range for the shot.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Case deficiencies must be examined; ballistic, autopsy, camera recordings, and HTS requests were not fully included in the case file.

5 — Ayşe Aykaç

Description:

Ballistic report proves the shooter was not a soldier; the soldier's weapon does not have the required range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Ballistic, autopsy, camera footage, and HTS requests were not properly included in the court file.

6 — Barış Efe

Description:

Ballistic report proves the shooter was not a soldier; the soldier's weapon does not have the required range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Same deficiencies: missing ballistic, autopsy, camera footage, and HTS requests.

7 — Batuhan Ergin

Description:

Ballistic report proves the shooter was not a soldier; the soldier's weapon does not have the required range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Ballistic, autopsy, camera recordings and HTS requests not reflected in the court file.

8 — Burhan Öner

Description:

Autopsy shows pelvic/extremity fractures; no tank fire or shrapnel traces. Perpetrator unidentified; no direct evidence. Expert report incomplete.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

HTS logs were requested but not added. Forensic analysis and witness statements are missing from the file.

9 — Bülent Aydın

Description:

Autopsy and ballistics indicate an MP5 bullet (a police weapon). Possibility of friendly fire exists; no detailed ballistic investigation was carried out.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Ballistic, forensic, and camera examination requests were incomplete or ignored, preventing clarification of the event.

10 — Cemal Demir

Description:

Case deficiencies: missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Ballistic, HTS, and forensic requests are incomplete. Even though official reports show the bullet did not belong to soldiers, the court did not evaluate this.

11 — Cengiz Hasbal

Description:

Ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data missing. Both official documents and conditions (distance, night visibility, trajectory) show the shooter was not a soldier and point to other possible perpetrators.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Ballistic, HTS, and forensic requests were not carried out. Camera footage clearly shows shots from the area near the Bosphorus Bridge Protection Unit, yet the court ignored this.

12 — Cüneyt Bursa

Description:

Initial report showed a gunshot wound, but autopsy found no bullet or shrapnel; death caused by general body trauma and internal bleeding.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Testimonies changed constantly; no clear evidence of how the death occurred. Court accepted statements from witnesses who could not have seen the incident.

13 — Çetin Can

Description:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera footage, and HTS logs.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Recordings and witnesses show unidentified shooters, both civilian and military. The court did not request expert review and dismissed ballistic requests.

14 — Emin Güner

Description:

Ballistic, autopsy, camera and HTS logs missing.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

A military expert report states the soldiers were not responsible, but the court ignored it.

15 — Emrah Sağaz

Description:

Ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data missing.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Some deaths dismissed by local prosecutors were reopened without evidence in the “General Staff Main Trial.” Court determined no public case existed.

16 — Emrah Sapa

Description:

Killed by a single long-distance shot; sniper or provocateur possibility not investigated. No ballistic matching. Autopsy shows long-barrel and close-range signs.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Sniper distance not examined; expert requests rejected; ballistic results not shared with defendants.

17 — Engin Tilbeç

Description:

Ballistic, autopsy, camera and HTS data missing.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Closed local cases were reopened without evidence; court separated these deaths due to insufficient proof.

18 — Erhan DüNDAR

Description:

Ballistic, autopsy, camera and HTS data missing.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Forensic report says he died after falling from a truck; still handled again in the Main Trial even though no public case existed.

19 — Erkan Er

Description:

Trajectory analysis shows the shot came from a different direction than claimed. Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS evidence.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Media claims blaming soldiers were disproven. Sniper presence shown in video but ignored by the court.

20 — Erol Olçok

Description:

Autopsy shows bullet entered and exited at a 45° angle; witnesses and cameras point to a sniper. Court did not investigate alternative perpetrators.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Ballistic and forensic requests dismissed; evidence ignored.

21 — Ferdi Yurduseven

Description:

Determined to have died in a traffic accident, yet recorded in the July 15 case file as “shot by soldiers.”

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Accident reports and official traffic documents were not fully added to the file. In the General Staff Main Trial, defendants were acquitted of responsibility for this death.

22 — Halil İbrahim Yıldırım

Description:

A letter from the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor’s Office to the Istanbul Police Anti-Terror Branch states the victim died in a place and manner unrelated to events in front of Bayrampaşa Riot Police on July 15.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

The prosecutor removed the victim from the file without issuing an indictment, leaving no one prosecuted for this death.

23 — Hasan Altın

Description:

Ballistics show no match between the bullet removed from the victim and the weapon of Colonel Hacı Ahmet Aslıhan. The bullet was so irregular that even the archive could not categorize it; may have come from a handmade weapon.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Despite claims of tank fire, no ballistic analysis was conducted and the bullet source was not identified. Crime scene and HTS data are missing.

24 — Hasan Gülhan

Description:

Camera footage is incomplete. Raw footage shows the execution moment pointing to a different perpetrator. 26 items not found in the original Crime Scene Report were added later.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Neither the prosecution nor the court reviewed the execution footage; defendants’ requests for access were denied. These recordings could identify the real perpetrators.

25 — Hasan Yılmaz

Description:

Recorded as killed by a single long-distance shot. Sniper or provocateur possibility not examined. No ballistic matching. Autopsy points to long-barrel weapon and close range. Sniper distance and direction not investigated.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Sniper distance analysis not performed; expert examination requests ignored. Ballistic reports were not delivered to the defendants.

26 — Hikmet Baysal

Description:

Court’s acquittal shows the victim’s death had no connection with the defendants. He died in the same traffic accident as Ferdi Yurduseven. Causality was not clarified.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Claims of military fire were not investigated. Autopsy and traffic reports were not reviewed. All defendants were acquitted in the Main Trial.

27 — İsmail Kayık**Description:**

Death attributed to natural causes (heart attack); autopsy confirmed this.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Despite prosecutors deciding “no grounds for prosecution,” the case was reopened in the Main Trial with a life sentence request. Court confirmed no public case existed.

28 — İzzet Özkan**Description:**

Official claim: killed by helicopter fire; autopsy: blunt trauma and internal bleeding. No HTS logs, no location records, no footage before/after the event.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

No crime scene investigation. No chemical analysis on clothing. No ballistic examination.

29 — Kemal Ekşi**Description:**

Camera footage and witness testimony show bullets removed from victims did not belong to soldiers and point to unknown shooters targeting both soldiers and civilians.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, forensic, autopsy, camera, and HTS evidence.

30 — Kemal Tosun**Description:**

Same as above: evidence shows bullet not from soldiers; unidentified shooters present.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, forensic, autopsy, camera, and HTS evidence.

31 — Lokman Biçinci**Description:**

Killed by an MP5 submachine gun bullet according to autopsy. This weapon does not belong to soldiers.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Court refused to investigate who actually used the weapon. Ballistic and forensic requests ignored.

32 — Mahmut Eren**Description:**

Death due to natural causes (heart attack), confirmed by autopsy.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Despite a prosecutor improperly adding names into the indictment, no charges were filed against defendants regarding this death.

33 — Mahmut Eşit**Description:**

Ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data missing.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Court was forced to acquit the defendants, clearly showing no connection between the death and the accused.

34 — Medet Ekizceli**Description:**

Ballistics show the shooter was not a soldier; soldier’s weapon lacked the range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

35 — Mehmet Çetin

Description:

Documents and reports show death occurred earlier than reported, leaving no doubt.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

36 — Mehmet Karaaslan

Description:

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; soldier's weapon lacked the range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

37 — Mehmet Yılmaz

Description:

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; soldier's weapon lacked the range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

38 — Muhammet Ambar

Description:

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; soldier's weapon lacked the range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

39 — Muharrem Kerem Yıldız

Description:

Ballistics show bullet incompatible with soldiers' weapons. Witnesses said there was no line of sight. Sniper possibility not investigated.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Ballistic and forensic requests not processed.

40 — Mustafa Avcu

Description:

Autopsy shows a 9 mm armor-piercing bullet (police ammunition); not in military inventory. Possible link to Special Operations not investigated.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

HTS and camera records missing.

41 — Mustafa Kaymakçı

Description:

Ballistics incompatible with soldiers' weapons. Witnesses say no line of sight. Sniper possibility not examined.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Ballistic and forensic requests unmet.

42 — Münür Alkan

Description:

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; soldier's weapon lacked the range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

43 — Nedip Cengiz Eker

Description:

Reports conflict: death listed as knife injury, yet a 5.56 mm bullet cannot create an 8–9 cm deep wound. Missing investigations.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Forensic analysis requests ignored.

44 — Onur Ensar Ayanağlu

Description:

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; soldier's weapon lacked the range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

45 — Onur Kılıç

Description:

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; soldier's weapon lacked the range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

46 — Osman Arslan

Description:

Official claim: killed by helicopter fire. Autopsy and expert reports show internal injuries from blast pressure. No crater or physical impact consistent with helicopter fire.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

HTS and camera recordings not examined.

47 — Ozan Özen

Description:

Ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data missing.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Court's forced acquittal shows July 15 deaths and evidence must be reassessed with impartial, independent judgment.

48 — Ömer Can Açıkgöz

Description:

Conflicting information about cause and location of death. Autopsy findings on firing distance and gunpowder ignored.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

49 — Ömer Takdemir

Description:

Autopsy confirms a single-shot kill. Sniper/distance analysis not done.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Court rejected expert requests. HTS and camera data missing.

50 — Özkan Özendi

Description:

Claimed to be shot by soldiers; official government website states he died of a heart attack, not gunfire.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Court held no accused responsible but kept file open pending possible new evidence; currently no soldier is blamed.

51 — Ramazan Meşe**Description:**

Cause of death unclear; media reports said he was shot by DHKP-C.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

No prosecution has ever been filed against soldiers.

52 — Recep Büyük**Description:**

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; soldier's weapon lacked the range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

53 — Rüstem Resul Perçin**Description:**

Killed by a single long-distance shot; no ballistic match. Shooter not a soldier but alternative perpetrators not investigated.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

54 — Salih Alışkan**Description:**

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; soldier's weapon lacked the range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

55 — Samet Cantürk**Description:**

Autopsy shows a single bullet entry from the back of the head. Though the incident occurred in a military formation, sniper/distance analysis requests were not examined.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Sniper and distance-analysis requests were not examined.

56 — Samet Uslu**Description:**

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; weapon had insufficient range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

57 — Sedat Kaplan**Description:**

Camera and autopsy show the shooter was not a soldier. Court did not investigate sniper angle or perpetrator.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

HTS and camera data not examined.

58 — Sevgi Yeşilyurt**Description:**

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; weapon lacked required range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

59 — Suat Akıncı**Description:**

Official claim: helicopter fire; autopsy shows blunt trauma. No cameras, no witnesses. File incomplete.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

HTS and camera requests unmet.

60 — Sümer Deniz**Description:**

Time inconsistencies in reports raise doubt. Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS evidence.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Ballistic and forensic requests incomplete.

61 — Şener Dursun**Description:**

Death due to natural causes (heart attack); autopsy confirms this.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Prosecutor's decision clearly states no link between defendants and the death.

62 — Şenol Sağman**Description:**

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; soldier's weapon lacked the required range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

63 — Şeyhmus Demir**Description:**

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; weapon lacked range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

64 — Şükrü Bayrakçı**Description:**

Court reports say traffic accident; public narrative said "crushed by a tank." Camera and crime scene analysis missing.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

HTS and camera data missing.

65 — Tevhit Akkan**Description:**

Accused soldiers did not possess weapons firing 5.56 mm rounds. Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

HTS and camera data missing.

66 — Timur Aktemur**Description:**

Ballistics show shooter was not a soldier; weapon lacked the range.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

67 — Ümit Çoban**Description:**

Bullet removed from body was MP5 ammunition (non-military weapon). No ballistic match or perpetrator identification.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

HTS and ballistic requests incomplete.

68 — Ümit Güder**Description:**

Autopsy shows he was killed by a single shot. Sniper/distance analysis not performed; ballistic requests rejected.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Ballistic and forensic requests incomplete.

69 — Yasin Yılmaz**Description:**

Recorded as killed by a single shot. Camera and ballistic investigation requests denied. No direction-of-fire analysis.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Missing ballistic, autopsy, camera, and HTS data.

70 — Zekeriya Bitmez**Description:**

Court recorded that the death was unrelated to the coup and was caused by falling from height. No gunshot or ballistic evidence. No one prosecuted.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

Court's acquittal shows July 15 deaths must be reassessed impartially and independently.

71 — Ziya İlhan Dağdaş**Description:**

Autopsy shows close-range shooting and gunpowder residue. Death recorded as caused by a ricochet bullet off a tank's armor; perpetrator unidentified.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

HTS, ballistic, and forensic requests incomplete.

72 — Muhammet Oğuz Kılıç**Description:**

İlkay Sökmen's statements and the evidence in the case file—neither the camera footage, nor the ballistic examination, nor the bullet core, nor the autopsy findings indicate that the victim was killed by military gunfire.

Missing Evidence / Issues:

The autopsy report, witness statements, the direction of the shots, the firing distance, the absence of camera recordings, and İlkay Sökmen's contradictory and delayed statement.
