# 6th INTERNATIONAL ETHICS CONGRESS

December 8-9, 2025/ Ankara, Türkiye

## PROCEEDINGS BOOK


**EDITOR**

**Prof. Dr. Melike ÖZER KESKİN**



**ISBN: 979-8-89695-278-7**


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# Proceedings Book

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## Prof. Dr . Melike ÖZER KESKİN

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**ISBN: 979-8-89695-278-7**

Publication Date: 21.12.2025

**Liberty Publishing House**
Water Street Corridor New York, NY 10038
www.libertyacademicbooks.com
+1 (314) 597-0372

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08.12.2025 / 08:45 – 09:00

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## Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

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| NURSING INTERVENTIONS AND ETHICAL APPROACHES IN PREVENTING VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA: A PATIENT SAFETY PERSPECTIVE | Esin KAVURAN<br>Emrah DÜZ | Atatürk University |
| NURSING INTERVENTIONS AND ETHICAL APPROACHES IN PREVENTING ENTERAL FEEDING INTOLERANCE IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS: A PATIENT SAFETY PERSPECTIVE | Esin KAVURAN<br>Emrah DÜZ | Atatürk University |
| BIG DATA AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTH CARE: AN OVERVIEW OF PRIVACY AND ETHICAL ISSUES | Fuat İNCE | Süleyman Demirel University |
| FUNDAMENTAL DIMENSIONS OF EXPERT WITNESS ETHICS IN TURKIYE: PRINCIPLES, OBLIGATIONS, AND THE FRAMEWORK OF PRACTICE | Fuat İNCE | Süleyman Demirel University |

**All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.**
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**Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.**

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# TÜRKİYE'DE BİLİRKİŞİLİK ETİĞİNİN TEMEL BOYUTLARI: İLKELER, YÜKÜMLÜLÜKLER VE UYGULAMA ÇERÇEVESİ

# FUNDAMENTAL DIMENSIONS OF EXPERT WITNESS ETHICS IN TURKIYE: PRINCIPLES, OBLIGATIONS, AND THE FRAMEWORK OF PRACTICE

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## ÖZET
Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'de bilirkişilik uygulamalarında yer alan etik ilke ve yükümlülükler ele alınarak tarafsızlık, özerklik ve sorumluluk boyutlarının bütüncül bir çerçevede değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda, bilirkişilik kurumunu düzenleyen mevzuat, uygulamaya ilişkin resmi belgeler ve konuya yönelik yayımlanmış çalışmalar birlikte incelenmiş; bu kaynaklarda yer alan etik düzenlemeler kapsam ve içerik bakımından karşılaştırılmıştır. Bulgular, bilirkişilik faaliyetlerine ilişkin temel etik ilkelerin mevzuatta açık ve sistematik biçimde tanımlandığını, uygulama belgelerinin ise bu ilkeleri ayrıntılı açıklamalarla geliştirdiğini göstermektedir. Çalışmanın bir diğer sonucu, tarafsızlık ilkesinin bağımsızlığın korunması, çıkar çatışmalarından kaçınılması, objektif değerlendirme yapılması ve hukuki nitelendirmeden uzak durulması gibi yükümlülüklerle güçlendirildiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Özerklik kavramı doğrudan ifade edilmese de görevin bizzat yerine getirilmesi, bilimsel yöntemlere bağlı çalışma ve dış etkilerden bağımsız kalma gibi unsurlar, bu kavrama uygulamada anlam kazandırmaktadır. Sorumluluk boyutu ise disiplin, hukuki ve cezai sonuçları içeren kapsamlı düzenlemelerle desteklenmekte ve bilirkişilik faaliyetlerinin kamu yararıyla ilişkisini yansıtmaktadır. Genel olarak değerlendirildiğinde, incelenen dokümanlar bilirkişilik etiğine ilişkin tutarlı ve uygulanabilir bir çerçeve ortaya koymaktadır.
**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bilirkişilik etiği, Tarafsızlık, Özerklik, Sorumluluk, Türkiye

## ABSTRACT
The study aims to discuss both the ethical principles and obligations embedded in expert witness practice in Turkiye and address the dimensions of impartiality, autonomy, and responsibility within a comprehensive framework. In this context, the legislation governing the expert witness institution, official documents relevant to its practical implementation, and relevant published studies were evaluated together; the ethical regulations contained in these sources were compared in terms of their content and scope.It indicates that the basic ethical principles of expert witness activities within the legislation are clearly and systematically drawn up, and that the implementation documents further develop these principles with explanations in detail. Another finding is that impartiality is further emphasized by an obligation for maintaining independence, avoiding conflicts of interest, making objective evaluations, and refraining from a legal qualification. Although the concept of autonomy is not mentioned, the elements of personally carrying out the commitment, independence in scientific approach, and independence of influence give it content and a meaning in practice. The responsibility dimension, on the other hand, comes with extensive provisions that include disciplinary, legal and criminal consequences, consequently reflecting the relationship between the expert witness activities and the public interest. Overall, the documents reviewed establish that the ethical structure of expert witnessing forms a coherent and applicable whole.
**Keywords:** Expert witness ethics, Impartiality, Autonomy, Responsibility, Turkiye

## INTRODUCTION

In the context of Türkiye, the role of expert testimony serves as a vital facilitator within the judicial process for the rendering of a decision when specific knowledge isrequired. The framework for this role was outlined for the first time under a specific law; Expert Witness Law (Expert Witness Law Number 6754, Article 1, 2016)

This law also outlines the ethical principles that experts must adhere to while rendering their opinions. For example, experts must carry out their activities on the basis of integrity, independence, impartiality, and objectivity (Expert Witness Law Number 6754, Article 3, 2016). These principles were later implemented by the Expert Witness Regulation and the Guiding Principles and Reporting Standards, which outlined detailed parameters on the scope and content of expert opinions (Expert Witness Regulation, Articles 5-14, 2017; Guiding Principles).

Training documents produced by the Ministry of Justice such as the Basic Training Sourcebook and Participants Handbook all support such ethical considerations and aims, thereby emphasizing the important ethical dimensions and connotations associated with expert witnessing that encompasses more than simple task-oriented activities and responsibilities.

In recent years, quality issues within expert reports, impartiality and bias, and respect for ethical and procedural limits have increasingly featured as important considerations. In Selin Ok's master's thesis on expert witness ethics; despite clear legal provisions, there still exist difficulties on the ground—especially with regard to impartiality and independence (Ok, 2021). In Mustafa Okur's study from 2024; assessment on the narratives of one and other party—recurring among the mistakes—is a clear contravention to the regulation and the Guiding Principles—in regard to discipline (Okur, 2024; Expert Witness Regulation, Article 55/4, 2017; Guiding Principles)

In this regard, the ethical aspect of expert witnessing exceeds any purely theoretical interest and is instead closely tied to the justice and validity of judicial rulings. In this context, the purpose of this research is to investigate the three basic aspects of ethical expert witnessing—impiality, autonomy (scientific freedom), and responsibility—in a unitary and comparative analysis based solely on official legislation and academic literature.

## METHOD

To this end, this research uses a qualitative approach and document analysis as the tool for data collection. Document analysis is a process through which documents such as laws and other administrative documents can be subjected to analysis. This process is applicable when research is being conducted on a subject such as this one that is mostly governed and bounded by legal documents and official guides. Since the ethical principles for expert witnessing in Turkiye are mainly outlined under legal documents and guides, this process is applicable.

It should be noted that the analysis began with the principal normative documents regulating expert witnessing. The first is the Expert Witness Law that defines the institutional and ethical framework under which expert activities function (Expert Witness Law No. 6754, 2016). In support of this law is the Expert Witness Regulation that defines procedural and ethical aspects underpinning expert activities (Expert Witness Regulation, 2017). The third is the Guiding Principles and Reporting Standards produced by the Ministry of Justice that transform general ethical criteria into specific expert practice guidelines (Guiding Principles).

Official training documents were included in the set as well. The Basic Training Sourcebook and Participant Handbook from the Ministry of Justice explain expert duties systematically and are necessary for anyone wanting to learn more about communicating ethical values (Expert Witness Basic Training Resource Book, 2022; Expert Witness Basic Training Participant Handbook). Scholarly work on ethical considerations for expert witnesses was also taken under consideration.

Selin Ok's master's thesis is a valuable resource for this reflection on ethical principles within practice, while Mustafa Okur's article from 2024 highlights legal and administrative consequences for typical instances of ethical misconduct—specifically improper analysis of argument claims (Ok, 2021; Okur, 2024).
Content analysis was employed to examine all documents, and the findings were categorized under three core themes: impartiality, autonomy (scientific autonomy), and responsibility. The categorization made it easier to identify differences between the normative framework and the application of expert witness ethical discourse made within the context of Turkiye.

## RESULTS

It can be inferred from the analysis above on legislation, guidelines, training documents, and literature that the ethical content for expert witnesses in Türkiye is carved around three axes: impartiality, autonomy (scientific freedom), and responsibility.

### Impartiality

Every normative document provides impartiality as one of the basic requirements for expert evidence. Experts must not have any personal, business, and professional relationships with other individuals that may affect their impartiality (Expert Witness Law No. 6754, Article 3, 2016; Expert Witness Regulation, Articles 8-9, 2017). The Guiding Principles additionally require that experts should under no circumstances assess and describe claims made by any party and should desist from offering opinions that amount to judgments on correctness and invalidity (Guiding Principles).
In Okur's research from 2024, the evaluation of the submissions from political parties is proven to be a recurring error and represents a violation of ethical and legal principles (Okur, 2024).

### Autonomy (Scientific Independence)

Experts must carry out their tasks personally and within the framework of the principles and methods of scientific inquiry (Expert Witness Law No. 6754/Article 3, 2016; Expert Witness Regulation, Article 5/4, 2017). The Guiding Principles state that experts may state opinions on the issue when requiring particular and specialized knowledge and may under no circumstances state legal opinions (Guiding Principles, Principles 1-4 and 14 and 17). In the training documents, autonomy is reinforced through the open description of methods and scientific principles supporting the conclusions.

### Responsibility and Disciplinary Framework

It is necessary for experts to write qualified reports on time and accurately. Poor performance on these duties can attract disciplinary actions (Expert Witness Law No.6754, Article13, 2016; Expert Witness Regulation, Article 48, 2017). Acts prohibited by law such as obtaining legal qualifications, lack of impartiality/only for compensation, and preparation and submission of a false report can attract administrative, civil, and criminal proceedings (Expert Witness Regulation, Article 58, 2017). However, the significance of breaching impartiality and lack of independence is paramount and mostly encountered, as argued by Ok (Ok, 2021).

### Reporting Standards

The Regulation and the Guiding Principles describe specific criteria for expert reports. Expert reports must be based on scientific and technical reasoning; state a reasoned conclusion; be expressed in clear and understandable terms; and refrain from legal qualification (Expert Witness Regulation, Article 55, 2017; Guiding Principles, Principles 13-20).

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

From the documents and scholarly works examined within the framework of this research, the existence of the normative framework on expert witness ethics and law within the context of Türkiye is apparent. A highly substantial ethical structure is delineated by the Expert Witness Law (Expert Witness Law Number 6754, Article 3, 2016), while more procedural and ethical aspects emerge with regard to Expert Witness Regulation (Expert Witness Regulation, Articles 5-14, 2017).

However, the conversation becomes more complex when one considers reality. Both Selin Ok's thesis (Ok, 2021) and Mustafa Okur's article (Okur, 2024) list various difficulties such as the infringement on the impartiality rule, loss of freedom for scientists, failure to take into account the legal qualification ban, and quality variability for expert reports. It is apparent that while the legal framework is clear on the issue, there are aspects that still overstep the lines laid down for experts. One major issue is the improper assessment of political speeches. This is specifically expressed under legislation and guidelines (Expert Witness Regulation, Article 55/4, 2017; Guiding Principles, Principles 9-11); however, this is one of the most common observed mistakes. In fact, such transgressions can be more than just unethical; they can be a reason for disciplinary punishment and even criminal prosecution (Expert Witness Law Number 6754, Article 13, 2016; Expert Witness Regulation, Article 58, 2017).

On the whole, the evidence cited above highlights the fact that while the normative and theoretic underpinnings that shape the ethical practice of expert witnesses within the context of Türkiye are sound and proper, there is still a greater need for emphasis on the application process.

In conclusion, expert witnessing is both a task and a function that is deeply intertwined with ethical principles and has a direct effect on the credibility and fairness of proceedings. Being guided by principles such as impartiality, autonomy, and responsibility is important for the benefit for both the expert and the judiciary and for the greater good. The strength of the legal framework will be achieved if and when such principles are upheld.

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Okur, M. (2024). “Bilirkişi raporunda taraf beyanlarının değerlendirilmesinin, Kayseri Bilirkişilik Bölge Kurulu’nun 2023/38 disiplin nolu kararları özelinde bilirkişinin disiplin sorumluluğu açısından irdelenmesi (Examination of the Evaluation of the Party Statements in the Expert Report in Terms of the Disciplinary Liability of the Expert Witness in the Context of the Decisions of the Kayseri Regional Board of Expert Witnesses with Diciplinary Number 2023/38), Erciyes Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Dergisi, 19(1), 109–147.