

TURKISH CITIZENSHIP LAW

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PART ONE

Objective, Scope, Definitions and the Implementation of Citizenship Services

Objective

Article 1 – (1) The objective of this Law is to determine the principles and procedures regarding the conduct of affairs and processes relating to the acquisition and loss of Turkish citizenship.

Scope

Article 2 – (1) This Law contains the procedures regarding the regulation of principles relating to the acquisition and loss of Turkish citizenship and the implementation of citizenship services.

Definitions

Article 3 – (1) In the application of the present Law;

- a) The Ministry shall refer to the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Interior,
- b) Multi citizenship shall refer to the status of a Turkish citizen, who possesses more than one citizenship at the same time,
- c) General Directorate shall refer to the General Directorate of Civil Registration and Citizenship,
- ç) Turkish citizen shall refer to persons, who are bound to the Republic of Turkey through the bond of citizenship,
- d) Alien shall refer to the person who has no bonds of citizenship with the Republic of Turkey.

The Implementation of Citizenship Services

Article 4 – (1) Services regarding the acquisition and loss of Turkish citizenship shall be carried out by the Ministry in Turkey and by overseas representative offices abroad.

PART TWO

The Acquisition of Turkish Citizenship

Modes of Acquiring Turkish Citizenship

Article 5 – (1) Turkish citizenship is acquired by birth or after birth.

Citizenship Acquired by Birth

Article 6 – (1) Turkish citizenship by birth shall be automatically acquired on the basis of descent or place of birth. Citizenship acquired by birth shall be effective from the moment of birth.

Descent

Article 7 – (1) A child born to a Turkish mother or through a Turkish father within the unity of marriage either in Turkey or abroad is a Turkish citizen.

(2) A child born to a Turkish mother and through an alien father out of wedlock is a Turkish citizen.

(3) A child born through a Turkish father and to an alien mother out of wedlock acquires Turkish citizenship if the principles and procedures ensuring the establishment of descent are met.

Place of Birth

Article 8 – (1) A child born in Turkey, but acquiring no citizenship of any state by birth through his/her alien mother or father is a Turkish citizen from the moment of birth.

(2) A child found in Turkey is deemed born in Turkey unless otherwise proven.

Citizenship Acquired After Birth

Article 9 – (1) Turkish citizenship acquired after birth shall be possible either by a decision of the competent authority or by adoption or by using the right to choice.

The Acquisition of Turkish Citizenship by Decision of the Competent Authority

Article 10 – (1) An alien who wishes to acquire Turkish citizenship can acquire Turkish citizenship by a decision of the competent authority provided he/she fulfils the conditions laid down in this Law. However, fulfilment of the stipulated conditions does not grant that person an absolute right in the acquisition of citizenship.

(2) **(Addition: 19/10/2017 – Law No. 7039 art.28)** In accordance with this Law, the basic principles and rules to be applied in the acquisition of Turkish citizenship shall be determined by the Ministry by taking the opinions of the relevant public institutions and organizations.

Conditions for Application

Article 11 – (1) An alien who wishes to acquire Turkish citizenship shall

a) be in the age of majority and have the capacity to act either according to his/her own national law or, if he/she is stateless, according to Turkish law,

b) have been resident in Turkey without interruption for five years preceding the date of his/her application,

c) verify his/her determination to settle down in Turkey with his/her manners,

ç) have no disease constituting an obstacle with respect to public health,

d) be of good moral character,

e) be able to speak a sufficient level of Turkish,

f) have income or profession to provide for maintenance for himself/herself and his/her dependants in Turkey,

g) have no quality constituting an obstacle with respect to national security and public order.

(2) **(Repealed: 19/10/2017 – Law No. 7039 art. 34)**

Exceptional acquisition of Turkish citizenship¹

Article 12 – (1) Aliens mentioned below can acquire Turkish citizenship based on the resolution of the President of the Republic of Turkey, provided they have no quality constituting an obstacle with respect to national security and public order.²

a) Persons who have brought industrial plants into Turkey or have rendered or are being considered to render in the future outstanding services in the scientific, technological, economic, social, sporting, cultural and artistic fields and about whom a reasoned offer has been made by the relevant ministries.

b) **(Addition: 19/10/2017 – Law No. 7039 art.27)** In accordance with subparagraph (j) of Paragraph 1 of Article 31 of The Law No. 6458 on Foreigners And International Protection dated 4/4/2013, persons with residence permits, Turquoise Card holders, and their alien spouses and the underage and dependent alien children of them.¹

c) Persons whose naturalisation has been considered necessary.

d) Persons who have been recognised as immigrants.

(2) **(Addition: 19/10/2017 – Law No. 7039 art.27)** Applications of persons whose qualities constitute an obstacle with respect to national security and public order shall be rejected by the Ministry.

The Re-acquisition of Turkish Citizenship without Stipulating the Condition of Residence

Article 13 – (1) The persons mentioned below can re-acquire Turkish citizenship by decision of the Ministry irrespective of their residence period in Turkey provided they have no quality constituting an obstacle with respect to national security.

a) Persons who lost their Turkish citizenship by obtaining a renunciation permit.

b) Of the persons who had lost their Turkish citizenship because of their parents those who have not enjoyed the right to choice within the time limit foreseen in Article 21.

The Re-acquisition of Turkish Citizenship by Residency

Article 14 – (1) Those whose citizenship has been revoked in accordance with Article 29 can re-acquire Turkish citizenship based on the resolution of the President of the Republic of Turkey and those who renounced their citizenship in accordance with Article 34 can re-acquire Turkish citizenship by decision of the Ministry provided they have no quality constituting an obstacle with respect to national security and they have been residing in Turkey for three years.³

Calculation of Residence and Periods⁴

Article 15 – (1) For an alien, residence shall refer to residing in Turkey in conformity with the Turkish laws. An alien who applies for the acquisition of Turkish citizenship may stay abroad without exceeding

¹ In accordance with Article 27 of Law no. 6735 dated 28/7/2016, sub-paragraph “b” was added after sub-paragraph (a) to the first paragraph of this article and the other sub-paragraphs were amended accordingly.

² In accordance with Article 188 of Decree Law No 700 dated 2/7/2018, the expressions “proposal of the Ministry, decision of the Council of Ministers” in this paragraph have been changed to “resolution of the President of the Republic of Turkey”.

³ In accordance with Article 188 of Decree Law No 700 dated 2/7/2018, the expression “decision of the Council of Ministers” in this paragraph has been changed to “resolution of the President of the Republic of Turkey”.

⁴ In accordance with Article 30 of Law No. 7039 dated 19/10/2017, the expression “six” in the first paragraph of this article has been changed to “twelve”.

twelve months within the residence period required for the application. The period spent abroad shall be evaluated within the residence period foreseen in this Law.⁴

The Acquisition of Turkish Citizenship by Marriage

Article 16 – (1) Turkish citizenship shall not automatically be acquired by marriage with a Turkish citizen. Aliens who have been married to a Turkish citizen for at least three years and whose marriage continues can apply for the acquisition of Turkish citizenship. The applicants shall fulfil the conditions mentioned below;

- a) living within the unity of marriage,
- b) abstaining from acts incompatible with the unity of marriage,
- c) having no quality constituting an obstacle with respect to national security and public order.

(2) In case the marriage ends by death of the spouse, who is a Turkish citizen, after the application has been lodged, the applicant shall not be required to fulfil the condition laid down in subparagraph (a) of the first paragraph.

(3) In case of the declaration of nullity of the marriage, aliens who acquired Turkish citizenship by marriage shall keep Turkish citizenship provided they had entered into marriage in good faith.

The Acquisition of Turkish Citizenship by Adoption

Article 17 – (1) A minor child adopted by a Turkish citizen can acquire Turkish citizenship from the date of adoption provided he/she has no quality constituting an obstacle with respect to national security and public order.

The Citizenship Application Examination Commission

Article 18 – (1) The determination of whether aliens who wish to acquire Turkish citizenship fulfil the conditions for application in accordance with Articles 11 and 16 shall be made by the citizenship application examination commissions formed in the provinces. The formation and the working principles of the commissions shall be prescribed by a by-law.

The Principles and Procedures in the Acquisition of Turkish Citizenship by the Decision of the Competent Authority

Article 19 – (1) Of the aliens who wish to acquire Turkish citizenship by the decision of the competent authority, for those who fulfil the conditions for application a citizenship file shall be opened in their name and sent to the Ministry to be decided. After the examination and inquiry made by the Ministry those whose situations have been deemed appropriate can acquire Turkish citizenship by decision of the Ministry, whereas the citizenship applications of those whose situations have been deemed inappropriate shall be rejected by the Ministry.

(2) The processing of the acquisition of Turkish citizenship in accordance with Article 12 shall be carried out by the Ministry.

Validity and Consequences of the Acquisition of Turkish Citizenship by the Decision of the Competent Authority

Article 20 – (1) Decisions relating to the acquisition of Turkish citizenship shall be effective from the date of decision.

(2) The acquisition of Turkish citizenship by the decision of the competent authority shall not affect the spouse's citizenship. Children whose guardianship belongs to the mother or the father (...) ⁵, in case the other spouse consents, shall acquire Turkish citizenship. In case of lack of consent, action shall be taken according to the decision of a judge in the country of habitual residence of the mother or the father. Children of a mother and father who together acquire Turkish citizenship shall also acquire Turkish citizenship. ⁵

(3) The provisions of Article 11 shall apply to the children, who did not acquire Turkish citizenship with their mother or the father on the date of her/his acquisition of Turkish citizenship, in case they apply for the acquisition of Turkish citizenship after they reach the age of majority.

The Acquisition of Turkish Citizenship by the Right to Choice

Article 21 – (1) Children who lost their Turkish citizenship due to their parents in accordance with Article 27 can acquire Turkish citizenship by using the right to choice if they apply within three years from the date they reach the age of majority.

Validity and Consequences of the Acquisition of Turkish Citizenship by the Right to Choice

Article 22 – (1) The acquisition of Turkish citizenship by the right to choice shall be effective from the date of decision regarding the determination of conditions relating to the use of this right.

(2) The provisions of Article 20 shall apply to spouses and children of persons who acquired Turkish citizenship by using the right to choice.

PART THREE

Loss of Turkish Citizenship

States of Loss of Turkish Citizenship

Article 23 – (1) Turkish citizenship shall be lost by decision of the competent authority or by using the right to choice.

Ways of Loss by Decision of the Competent Authority

Article 24 – (1) Loss of Turkish citizenship by decision of the competent authority shall occur by renunciation, revocation or cancellation of the acquisition of citizenship.

Renunciation of Turkish Citizenship

Article 25 – (1) Persons who request permission to renounce their Turkish citizenship may be granted a renunciation permit or a renunciation document by the Ministry provided they fulfil the following conditions.

- a) Being in the age of majority and having the capacity to act.
- b) Having acquired citizenship of a foreign state or the existence of convincing indications showing that one will acquire such citizenship.
- c) Not having been wanted due to a criminal offence or military service.
- ç) Being free from any financial and criminal restrictions.

⁵ In accordance with Article 34 of Law No. 7039 dated 19/10/2017, the expression “on the date of her/his acquisition of Turkish citizenship” has been removed from the text.

Documents of Renunciation of Turkish Citizenship

Article 26 – (1) Of the persons who request to renounce their Turkish citizenship in order to acquire citizenship of a foreign state those whose claims are deemed appropriate shall be issued by the Ministry a Turkish citizenship renunciation permit document; those who authenticate the acquisition of citizenship of a foreign state before or after the permit is given shall be issued by the Ministry a Turkish citizenship renunciation document.

(2) A renunciation permit document shall be valid for a period of two years from the date of decision. Those who obtained a permit document shall forward within this period data and documents regarding their acquisition of a foreign state citizenship in Turkey to the governorship of place of their residence or abroad to the overseas representative offices. In case of non-acquisition of the citizenship of a foreign state within this period, the renunciation permit document shall become invalid.

Validity and Consequences of Renunciation of Turkish Citizenship

Article 27 – (1) Turkish citizenship shall be lost when the renunciation document is handed over against signature to the person concerned. Records in the civil registration office of the persons who lost their Turkish citizenship shall be closed and from the date of loss, they shall be treated as aliens.

(2) The loss of Turkish citizenship of one of the spouses by obtaining a renunciation permit shall not affect the other spouse's citizenship. In case of a request made by the mother or the father, who lost their Turkish citizenship and of the consent of the other spouse, her/his children together shall also lose their Turkish citizenship. In case of lack of consent, the action shall be taken according to the decision of a judge. Children of the mother and the father, who lost their Turkish citizenship together by obtaining a renunciation permit, shall also lose their Turkish citizenship.

(3) If loss of citizenship would render the children stateless, the provisions of this Article shall not be applied.

Rights Accorded to the Persons Who Lost Turkish Citizenship by Obtaining a Renunciation Permit

Article 28 – (Amendment: 9/5/2012 – Law No. 6304 art. 14)

(1) Turkish citizens by birth who have lost their citizenship by obtaining renunciation permit as well as their lower lineal kinship up to third degree shall continue to benefit from the same rights accorded to Turkish citizens, except for the exceptions set forth in this article. The provisions concerning national security and public order are reserved.

(2) Persons within the scope of this article do not have the right to vote and be elected, the right to import exempted vehicles and household goods and the duty for performing military service. Their acquired rights of social insurance are reserved and they shall be subject to the provisions of the relevant laws applied while enjoying those rights.

(3) Persons within the scope of this article may not be employed in principal and continuous public services based on permanent staffing and subject to public law regime. However, they may be employed as workers, temporary or contracted personnel in public authorities and institutions.

(4) In the event that the President of the Republic of Turkey deems it necessary, it may determine up to which degree of lower lineal kinship after third degree may benefit from the rights enshrined in this article.⁶

⁶ In accordance with Article 188 of Decree Law No 700 dated 2/7/2018, the expression "Council of Ministers" in this paragraph has been changed to "President of the Republic of Turkey".

(5) Lower lineal kinship who will benefit from the provisions of this article must document the kinship with upper lineal kinship.

(6) A Blue Card is issued to the persons within the scope of this article upon their demand, which shows that they may benefit from the rights enshrined in this article. This card is within the scope of the Law No. 210 on Valuable Papers dated 21/2/1963.

(7) For use of the rights provided by this article, submission of the Blue Card is sufficient. In the event that the Card cannot be submitted, action is carried out with a sample record to be obtained from the Blue Card Registry through the Identity Sharing System and a document showing identity information issued by the authorities of the state of citizenship. In the event that there is a change in identity information of these persons, it is mandatory to submit document showing old and new identity information obtained from the authorities of the state of citizenship, together with their duly approved Turkish translation.

(8) Persons within the scope of this article shall be given an identification number within the framework of the principles to be determined by the Ministry. The Republic of Turkey identity number shall be used when necessary.

(9) The procedures and principles regarding the issuance and distribution of Blue Cards and the maintaining of the Blue Card Registry in an electronic environment shall be determined by the Ministry.

(10) Public institutions and organizations shall take all kinds of measures and make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the provisions of this article.

Revocation of Turkish Citizenship⁷

Article 29 – (1) Those persons who are determined to be involved in the acts written below by the official authorities may lose their Turkish citizenship upon the resolution of the President of the Republic of Turkey.⁷

a) Those who render services for another State which is contradicting with the interests of the Turkish State and who do not voluntarily terminate the services within a reasonable period not less than three months, despite a notification issued by Diplomatic Representations abroad or by local administrative authorities within Turkey.

b) Those who render any kind of service voluntarily for a State in war with Turkey without the permission of the President of the Republic of Turkey.⁷

c) Those who render military service voluntarily for another State without obtaining permission.

(2) (Addition: 2/1/2017 – Decree Law No. 680 art.75, approved without amendment: 1/2/2018 – Law No. 7072 Art. 73) Citizens who are subject to investigation or prosecution due to crimes stated in articles 302, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314 and 315 of the Turkish Penal Code No. 5237 dated 26/9/2004 and who cannot be reached due to being abroad, are notified to the Ministry within one month after this situation is discovered by the public prosecutor at the stage of investigation or by the judge at the

⁷ In accordance with Article 188 of Decree Law No 700 dated 2/7/2018, the expression “the proposal of the Ministry and the decision of the Council of Ministers” in this first paragraph has been changed to “the resolution of the President of the Republic of Turkey”; the expression “Council of Ministers” in sub-paragraph b of this paragraph has been changed to “President of the Republic of Turkey” and the expression “the proposal of the Ministry and decision of the Council of Ministers” in paragraph two has been changed to “the resolution of the President of the Republic of Turkey”.

stage of prosecution, for revocation of their citizenship. In the event that they do not return to the country within three months despite the call for return at the Official Gazette, Turkish citizenship of these persons may be revoked with the resolution of the President of the Republic of Turkey.⁷

Validity and consequences of revocation of Turkish Citizenship

Article 30 – (1) Revocation of Turkish citizenship shall be in effect at the date when the decision of the President of the Republic of Turkey is published in the Official Gazette.⁸

(2) Decisions of revocation are individual; it shall not affect the spouse and children of the concerned person.

Cancellation of Turkish Citizenship

Article 31 – (1) The decision of acquisition of Turkish citizenship shall be cancelled by the decision making authority if the concerned person acquires citizenship by misrepresentation or hiding the key issues, which form a basis for acquisition of Turkish citizenship.

Validity and consequences of the cancellation decision

Article 32 – (1) Decision of cancellation shall be in effect from the date of the decision. Decision of cancellation shall be applied to spouse and children who acquired Turkish citizenship for having links with the concerned person.

Liquidation of Belongings

Article 33 – (1) The provisions of Law No. 5683 dated 15/7/1950 on the Travel and Residence of Foreigners are applied to the persons whose citizenship is cancelled. If liquidation of belongings is deemed necessary, this fact shall be mentioned in the cancellation decision. Such persons shall liquidate their belongings in Turkey within one year at the latest. Otherwise, their belongings shall be sold off by the Treasury and the proceeds shall be deposited in their name and account in a state bank.

(2) If such persons resort to jurisdiction against the decision of cancellation, the procedure to liquidate their belongings shall be suspended until the case is concluded.

Loss of Turkish citizenship by Right of Choice

Article 34 – (1) The persons fulfilling the conditions below can renounce their Turkish citizenship within three years after they attain maturity:

- a) From among persons who acquire Turkish citizenship by birth because of kinship tie to mother or father; those who acquire the citizenship of a foreign mother or a father by birth or afterwards;
- b) From among persons who are Turkish citizens by kinship tie to (by descent of) mother and father; those who acquire citizenship of another State by place of birth;
- c) Those who acquire Turkish citizenship by adoption;
- ç) Those who acquire citizenship of their foreign mother or father afterwards, although she/he has acquired Turkish citizenship by place of birth;
- d) Those who acquire Turkish citizenship because of (as dependant of) the mother or father who acquired Turkish citizenship anyhow.

⁸ In accordance with Article 188 of Decree Law No 700 dated 2/7/2018, the expression “Council of Ministers” in this paragraph has been changed to “President of the Republic of Turkey”.

(2) If the provisions mentioned above would render the person stateless, the right of choice shall not be applied.

Validity and consequences of loss of citizenship by right of choice

Article 35 – (1) Loss of Turkish citizenship by right of choice shall be in effect from the date of the decision regarding the determination of the existence of the conditions concerning using this right.

(2) The provisions of Article 27 shall be applicable for the spouse and children of those who renounce Turkish citizenship by right of choice.

PART FOUR

Common Provisions

Proof of Turkish Citizenship

Article 36 – (1) The act of proving Turkish citizenship shall not be restricted to any pattern.

(2) The official papers and documents mentioned below shall constitute valid evidence that the person concerned is a Turkish citizen, until the contrary is established.

- a. Civil registries,
- b. Identification cards,
- c. Passport or passport-substituting documents.

(3) If there is doubt as to whether or not a person is a Turkish citizen, the Ministry shall be consulted.

Authority to be applied for citizenship proceedings and the procedure

Article 37 – (1) Applications regarding acquisition or loss of Turkish citizenship should be filed directly to the Governorate of the province where the applicant resides or to the foreign missions abroad. Applications should be made individually or by a power of attorney for the use of this right.

Request for information and documents

Article 38 – (1) Information and documents related to investigations and examinations regarding citizenship procedures shall be provided without any delay by public organizations and institutions.

Rectification of mistakes of fact and completion⁹

Article 39 – (Amendment: 19/10/2017-Law No. 7039 art. 31)

(1) If it is subsequently understood that there was a mistake or omission of fact in the decision taken in accordance with this Law, correction or completion decision is issued by the General Directorate in line with its basis.

Withdrawal of the citizenship decisions

Article 40 – (1) Decisions regarding acquisition or loss of Turkish citizenship shall be withdrawn if it is subsequently understood that it is given in a repetitious manner or without fulfilling the legal conditions.

⁹ The expression “and completion” was added by Law No. 7039 art. 31 dated 19/10/2017.

Notification

Article 41 – (1) Decisions regarding acquisition or loss of Turkish citizenship shall be notified to the concerned person and the authorities where the application is lodged. In accordance with Article 29, decisions of loss shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall be considered as notified on the date it is published.

PART FIVE

Miscellaneous Provisions

Citizens of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Article 42 – (1) Citizens of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus who apply to acquire Turkish citizenship shall acquire citizenship if they declare their wish in written.

(2) For those who have acquired citizenship of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus afterwards, the provisions stipulated in Article 11 shall be applied.

Those who lost their citizenship or whose citizenship is annulled¹⁰

Article 43 – (Amendment: 19/10/2017-Law No. 7039 art. 32) (1) Persons who have lost their Turkish citizenship as per clauses (a), (ç), (d), and (e) of Article 25 of Repealed Law no. 403, may be re-naturalized upon the decision of the Ministry without being conditional upon residence in Turkey, provided that there is no circumstance that poses an obstacle to national security and public order.

(2) Those whose citizenship was annulled as per Repealed Turkish Citizenship Law No. 1312 dated 28/5/1928, may be re-naturalized upon the decision of the Ministry without being conditional upon residence in Turkey, provided that there is no circumstance that poses an obstacle to national security and public order.

(3) Demands of persons whose qualities constitute an obstacle with respect to national security and public order shall be rejected by the Ministry.

Multi Citizenship

Article 44 – (1) With regard to the persons who acquire the citizenship of another State for any reason, in case they submit documents showing their status and following the inquiry to be launched and it is determined that the individual is the same individual as contained in the records, an explanatory note shall be attached to the family registry of the person stating that she/he has multiple citizenship.

Service cost of citizenship procedures

Article 45 – (1) Payment for service costs regarding procedures for subsequent acquisition of Turkish citizenship (after birth) shall be set out jointly by the Ministry and the Ministry of Finance. Collected amount of service costs shall be registered as revenue in the budget.

(2) Persons who do not have any income according to the Income Tax Law No. 193 and their minor children shall not pay the service cost stated in paragraph one.

Regulation

¹⁰ The title was changed from “Those who lost their citizenship under Law No. 403” by Law No. 7039 art. 32 dated 19/10/2017.

Article 46 – (1) Procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this Law shall be stipulated by a regulation to be issued by the President of the Republic of Turkey.¹¹

Annulled Legislation and References

Article 47 – (1) The expression “province and district” used in paragraph 2 of Article 22 of the Population Services Law No. 5490 dated 24/4/2006 and the Turkish Citizenship Law No. 403 dated 11/2/1964 has been annulled.

(2) References made to the Turkish Citizenship Law No. 403 dated 11/2/1964 in the other legislation shall be understood to be made to this Law.

Concealed registry

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE 1 – (Addition: 19/10/2017 – Law No. 7039 art. 33)

(1) Persons who were not recorded in family registry for any reason and who do not have a citizenship relation with a foreign state shall acquire Turkish citizenship in the event that they submit a medical report showing kinship with their mother or father, or in the event that they are dead, their siblings.

Foreigners who are of Turkish Descent

Provisional Article 1 – (1) For foreigners who are of Turkish descent, residence period foreseen in clause (b) of the first paragraph of Article 11 shall be applied as two years until 31/12/2010.

Implementation of Current Regulation

Provisional Article 2 – (1) The regulation foreseen in Article 46 shall be prepared and put into force within 6 months. Until this regulation enters into force, the provisions of the existing regulations, which are not in contradiction with this Law, shall continue to apply.

Entry into Force

Article 48 – (1)-This Law shall enter into force on the day of its publication.

Implementation

Article 49 – (1)-The Council of Ministers is empowered to implement the provisions of this Law.

¹¹ In accordance with Article 188 of Decree Law No 700 dated 2/7/2018, the expression “Council of Ministers” in this paragraph has been changed to “President of the Republic of Turkey”.