

Turkish Citizenship Law

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(Laws number 2383, 3540 and 3808, which have amended number 403, have been incorporated into the text)

Turkish Citizenship Law

Part One:

Acquiring Turkish citizenship

1 Acquisition through legal means:

1. By descent:

A) Birth

Article 1. (Amended by Law 2383 dated 13.2.1981) Children born of a Turkish father or mother, whether in Turkey or abroad, are Turkish citizens from birth.

B) Change of state:

Article 2. - A child born of a foreign mother out of wedlock shall become a Turkish citizen from birth if he becomes related by kinship ties with a Turkish citizen in one of the following ways:

- a) Rectification of [the record of] his descent,
- b) His father being verified by judgement
- c) Recognition as such [by the father].

C) Adoption:

Article 3.- Adoption shall not affect the citizenship of the person adopted. However, the minor adopted shall become a Turkish citizen if he is stateless, his mother and father are missing or their whereabouts unknown, by being adopted by a Turk.

2. By place of birth:

Article 4.- Children who are born in Turkey and are not able acquire their citizenship by being born of their mother and father shall be Turkish citizens from birth.

Children who are found in Turkey shall be considered to have been born in Turkey if the contrary is not established to be the case.

3. By marriage:

Article 5. - A foreign woman who marries a Turk shall not automatically acquire Turkish citizenship. If the foreigners who marries a to a Turkish citizen in the event of her declaring that she wishes to become a

Turkish citizen, in the conditions of to be married at least for 3 years, to live together and the continuation of their marriage, may apply to superior civil administrative authorities within the country, to the Turkish consulates out of the country inscribed.

If the foreigners automatically loses her citizenship if marries to a Turkish citizen, receives the Turkish citizenship automatically.

In the event of the marriage being ruled to be annulled, and the woman having entered the marriage in good faith, she shall retain her Turkish citizenship.

Children born of a marriage that is ruled to be annulled shall retain their Turkish citizenship even if their mother or father did not enter it in good faith.

The methods and the principles of the implementation of that article will be determined by the regulations issued by the Council of Ministers.

II Acquisition through the competent offices

1.- Ways of between received into citizenship, and residence:

(Amended by Law No. 4866 of date 4.6.2003)

A) Being received into citizenship in general:

Article 6.- Aliens who fulfil the conditions set out below may be received into Turkish citizenship upon a decision of the Council of Ministers.

The person who wishes to be received into citizenship;

a) should be an adult according his own country's laws or according to the Turkish law if he is stateless;

b) should have been resident in Turkey for five years prior to his date of application;

c) should have affirmed by his behaviour that he has decided to settle in Turkey;

d) should be a person of good morals;

e) should not have an illness that constitutes a danger to public health;

f) should be able sufficiently to speak Turkish;

g) should have an income or profession to provide for his own livelihood and those of the persons to whom he has obligations.

B) Being received into citizenship exceptionally:

Article 7.- In the instances set out below, aliens may be received into citizenship at their request, upon a proposal by the Ministry of Interior and a decision of the Council of Ministers, without the conditions in sections (b) and (c) of Article 6.

a) The adult children of those who for any reason have lost their Turkish citizenship;

b) Those who are married to a Turkish citizen and their adult children;

c) Those who are Turkish descendants, their spouses and their adult children;

d) Those who have settled in Turkey upon the decision to marry a Turkish citizen;

e) Those persons who bring into Turkey have rendered, or about whom it is believed will render, outstanding extraordinary service in the social or economic arena or in the fields of science, technology or art;

f) Those whose being received into citizenship is deemed by the Council of Ministers to be necessary.

C) Being received into citizenship again:

Article 8. (Amended by Law No. 4866 of date 4.6.2003) - Those who lose their Turkish citizenship in accordance with this law; according to Article 19 those who have married to a foreign male and chose the nationality of his husband and those the women who has passed the time period that is stated in the Article 13 and those who renounces Turkish citizenship by the permission with the decision of Ministry of Interior in heed of article 20, According to Article 25 those who has been decided that they lose their citizenship by the Council of Ministers with the decision of Council of Ministers may receive citizenship again without the condition of residence being sought.

D) Alien's residence:

Article 9. - Residence for an alien is defined as his living in Turkey in conformity with the Turkish laws. An alien's period of residence shall not be curtailed by his being outside Turkey, provided that it not exceeds a total of six months. However, the time he spends outside Turkey shall not be deducted from his period of residence.

In instances where an alien who has a place of residence in Turkey according to the statutes of the Turkish Civil Code leaves Turkey for medical treatment, education or any compelling reason, or remains outside of Turkey for such a reason, his residence period shall not be curtailed even if the total period of time he spends abroad exceeds six months.

2. Force of Council of Ministers' decision and procedure for receiving into citizenship: (amended by Law No. 3540 of date 20/04/1989)

A) Force of Council of Ministers' decision:

Article 10. - (Amended by Law No. 3540 of date 20/04/1989) Receiving into citizenship unconditionally shall be considered statutory as of the date of the Council of Ministers' decision.

For those whose being received into citizenship according to conditions has been decided by the Council of Ministers, the decision that they be received into membership shall be in force as of the date that it has been established by the Ministry of Interior that the conditions have been met.

In instances where the conditions have not been met within two years, the decision to receive them into citizenship shall, upon a recommendation by the Council of Ministers, be revoked.

B) Procedure for receiving into citizenship:

Article 11.- (Amended by Law number 3540 of date 20/04/1989) An application to be received into Turkish citizenship shall be made with a petition to the highest administrative authority where the person concerned or to Turkish consulates in foreign countries.

The files to be prepared by these offices shall be sent to the Ministry of Interior so that the necessary action be taken.

About the person wishing to be received into citizenship, investigations shall be conducted to establish whether the necessary conditions are present or not, by conducting an inquiry in accordance with the principles that are to be laid down in the regulations governing this law. Those whose situations are deemed suitable for them to be received into citizenship shall be recommended to the Prime Ministry; those who are not so deemed shall be refused by the Ministry of Interior.

III - Acquisition by right of choice:

1. Minors who lose Turkish citizenship:

Article 12.- The persons mentioned below may to choose Turkish citizenship according to the Turkish Civil Code within one year of their attaining adulthood:

- a) **(Revoked by Law No. 2383 of date 13/02/1981).**
- b) Minors who lose their Turkish citizenship in connection with their mothers in accordance with articles 30 and 37.
- c) Minors who lose their Turkish citizenship in connection with their mothers and fathers in accordance with the articles 32 and 36.

2) Woman who loses Turkish citizenship by marrying:

Article 13. - In heed of Article 19, a woman who withdraws from Turkish citizenship by marrying may return to Turkish citizenship within three years of the termination of the marriage.

IV - Consequences of acquisition of citizenship:

1. Children in marriage:

Article 14.- The minor children of a woman who acquires Turkish citizenship by marriage who were hers before this marriage, shall become Turkish citizens in connection with the mother in these instances:

- a) If the father is dead,
 - b) If the father is not clearly known,
 - c) If the father is stateless,
 - d) If the children are stateless,
 - e) If the mother has custody of them,
- to the extent that in applying sections (a) and (e), the conditions of Article 16 are required.

2. Receiving into citizenship:

A) Spouse:

Article 15.- Receiving into citizenship shall not affect the citizenship of the spouse, however, a stateless woman shall become a Turkish citizen in connection with her husband.

B) Children:

Article 16.- Minor children shall become Turkish citizens in connection with their father who is received into Turkish citizenship.

The minor children of a woman who is received into Turkish citizenship shall become Turkish citizens in connection with their mothers if there is no impediment according to the law of the child's country in these instances:

- a) If the father is dead,
- b) If the father is not clearly known,
- c) If the father is stateless,
- d) If the mother has custody of them.

3. Acquisition by right of choice:

A) Spouse and children of a person who chooses Turkish citizenship:

Article 17.- In respect of Article 12 and articles 15 and 16, which govern the consequences of acquiring citizenship, this law shall be applied concerning the spouse and minor children of the person who makes use of his right of choice and returns to Turkish citizenship.

B) Children of a woman who chooses Turkish citizenship:

Article 18. - Minor children who lose their Turkish citizenship in connection with their mother who withdraws from Turkish citizenship by marrying shall become Turkish citizens in connection with their mother in the instance of her returning to Turkish citizenship by making use of the woman's right to choose to do so in respect of Article 13.

The minor children of a woman who is made to lose her citizenship by marrying shall become Turkish citizens in connection with their mother who uses her right of choice in the instances set out in the second paragraph of Article 16.

Part Two: **Loss of Turkish Citizenship**

I Loss by legal means:

Marriage:

Article 19.- A Turkish woman who marries an alien shall lose her citizenship in the event of her husband bestowing his citizenship upon her because of the marriage and the laws of her husband's country and the woman declaring that she has chosen her husband's citizenship in the way set out in Article 42.

If the woman acquires her husband's citizenship by fulfilling the determined conditions, then her Turkish citizenship shall be lost as of that date.

II Loss upon decision by competent office:

1. Renunciation¹ of citizenship and [acceptance by] another state

Permission to acquire citizenship (heading amended by Law No. 2383 of date 13.02.1981)

A Conditions for Renunciation

Article 20. (Amended by Law No. 4866 of date 4.6.2003) - Renouncing Turkish citizenship shall depend on the permission of the Ministry of Interior, according to the conditions below:

- a) Being of sound mind and an adult,
- b) Having acquired the citizenship of a foreign state for any reason whatsoever or having convincing evidence concerning his acquiring of the citizenship of another state.
- c) Not to be a person sought of a crime.
- d) Not to be a person restricted for fiscal and criminal reasons.

B Office of Recourse

¹ *literally: "exiting from citizenship"*

Article 21.- (Amended by Law number 2383 of date 13.2.1981) The wish to renounce Turkish citizenship or acquire the citizenship of another state shall be conveyed by petition to the highest administrative authority in the place where the person concerned is in Turkey or to the Turkish consulate if he is abroad.

When the papers are completed by these offices they shall be sent to the Ministry of Interior for the necessary action to be taken.

C) Renunciation [of citizenship] and permission documents.- (Amended by Law number 2383 of date 13.2.1981).

Article 22 (Amended by Law number 2383 of date 13.2.1981) If a person who wants to renounce his citizenship is at the same time a citizen of another state, a renunciation certificate shall be sent to him immediately.

A person who wishes to acquire the citizenship of another state may be given a permission document by the Interior Ministry in accordance to the principles set down by the Council of Ministers.

The permission document shall be valid for three years. Those who receive a permission document shall be obliged to submit the necessary information and documents to the competent Turkish offices within this period.

D) Renunciation ruling:

Article 23.- (Amended by Law number 2383 of date 13.2.1981) In accordance with Article 22, Turkish citizenship shall be lost upon the submitting the permission documents.

As for those to whom a permission document has been given in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 22 but who do not submit the necessary information and documents to the competent Turkish offices within the period set out in the same article, the question of whether or not they have lost Turkish citizenship shall be decided by the Council of Ministers upon recommendation by the Ministry of Interior.

2. Cancellation of receiving into citizenship:

Article 24.- If it happens that the person concerned has been received into citizenship as a result of a false declaration or concealing some important matters, the decision to receive him into citizenship shall be cancelled by the Council of Ministers.

A cancellation decision may not be given after a passage of five years of the concerned person's having been received into citizenship.

3. Actions not in conformity with ties to the country:

A. Caused loss:

Article 25.- A decision may be given by the Council of Ministers that the persons in the categories mentioned below have been made to lose their Turkish citizenship.

a) **(Amended by Law number 2383 of date 13.2.1981)** Those who have acquired citizenship of a foreign state of their own volition without receiving permission,

b) Those who have served a foreign state in any way which does not conform to Turkey's interests and of their own volition do not cease to perform their duty within a suitable period, which will be given, of not less than three months, in spite of being informed personally that they should stop performing their duty by the government through our consulates, if they are abroad, or through the local administrative authorities, if they are in the country,

c) Those who continue, of their own volition, and without permission from the government, to work in any kind of work, for a state that is in a state of war with Turkey,

d) Those, who are abroad and without a valid excuse, do not respond to a regular procedural call up by an authorised office to do their regular military service, or on a declaration of war in Turkey, to participate in the defence of the nation,

e) Those who during mobilisation or who having joined up with their unit escape abroad and do not return within the legal period,

f) Those who, while performing their military service duty with members of the Armed Forces and finding themselves abroad on duty, on leave, for a change of scene or for medical treatment do not return within three months of the expiry of this period without a valid excuse,

g) Those who, having acquired Turkish citizenship by decision of a competent office, have resided outside Turkey for at least seven years without interruption, and who are not in official contact or procedure that can prove that they have not lost their interest in, or severed their ties with, Turkey, but rather that they have preserved their Turkish citizenship,

h) (Withdrawn from force by Law number 3808, dated 27/05/1992).

i) (Amended by Law number 2383 of date 13.2.1981) Those who, having acquired citizenship of a foreign state by any means and have lived outside Turkey for at least seven years without interruption, and who are not in official contact or procedure that can prove that they have not lost their interest in, or severed their ties with, Turkey, but that they wish to preserve their Turkish citizenship.

In order for a decision to be given in accordance with sections (d), (e), and (f), a recommendation by the Ministry of National Defence is a prerequisite

B Expulsion [from citizenship]²

Article 26.- (Amended by Law number 2383 of date 13.2.1981) Those persons who have acquired their Turkish citizenship after [birth] and who are abroad and are involved in activities against the internal and external security of the Turkish Republic and in such a way that is considered by law to be a crime, against the economic and financial security of the Turkish Republic, or who are in the country and are involved in these kinds of activities and in any way whatsoever go abroad and for whom there is no possibility for public prosecution on this account, punishment to be applied, or sentence to be executed, and who despite notification for them to return do not return to the country within one month may be expelled from citizenship.

This statute may also be applied in respect of those who are Turkish citizens by birth when Turkey is in a state of war.

III Loss by right of choice:

1. Children who acquire Turkish citizenship:

Article 27.- The Turkish citizens listed below may withdraw from Turkish citizenship as of two years of them becoming an adult:

a) (Amended by Law number 2383 of date 13.2.1981) Those who acquire the citizenship of a foreign father at birth or afterwards, although they are Turkish citizens by birth in connection with their mother,

b) Those who are Turkish citizens as a result of being adopted,

c) Those who, although they are Turkish citizens by principle of place of birth, acquire their father's or mother's citizenship afterwards,

d) Those who are Turkish citizens in connection with the mother or father who has acquired Turkish citizenship in any way.

This right to withdraw from citizenship in accordance with the statutes above shall not be used if the person concerned would be rendered stateless.

2. Woman who acquires Turkish citizenship by marriage:

Article 28.- Women who acquire Turkish citizenship by marriage in accordance with Article 5 may withdraw Turkish citizenship within three years of the termination of their marriage in the event that they have retained the citizenship of the state which they possessed prior to marriage or can return into this citizenship.

IV Results of loss:

1. Procedure for aliens in general:

Article 29.- (Amended by Law number 5203 – 29.6.2004) Persons who lose their Turkish citizenship in accordance with this law shall be subject to procedures for aliens from the date of loss. The

² (literally: Causing to exit from citizenship)

Turkish citizens by birth, who got permission to renounce citizenship from the Ministry of Interior and their children who are not registered on the citizenship renunciation document will continue to benefit from the rights of Turkish citizens, in condition of their acquired rights of social security will be kept and the usage of these rights will be relevant to the related laws except having performed compulsory military service or being considered to have performed it and elect-to be elected, to be attached to public duties and trade of exempted vehicles and house goods; ensuring that the provisions are related to the national security and public regulations are under confidentiality. The statutes of articles 33 and 35 are reserved.

2. Children in marriage:

Article 30.- The small children of a woman prior to her marriage with an alien, who in accordance with Article 19 loses her Turkish citizenship because of this marriage shall in connection with their mother also lose their Turkish citizenship, in the event of-

- a) the father having died,
- b) the father's [identity] not being clear,
- c) the father being stateless.

In accordance with this paragraph, the loss of Turkish citizenship shall be dependent upon a written consent if the child is older than 15.

If the loss of Turkish citizenship as dictated by with the above paragraph would render the children stateless, then the children shall remain Turkish.

3. Renouncing citizenship:

A) Spouse:

Article 31:- Renouncing citizenship shall not affect the citizenship of the spouse.

B) Children:

Article 32.- (Paragraph amended by Law no. 2383 of date 13/02/1981). The small children of a father who has renounced citizenship shall lose Turkish citizenship in connection their father if:

- a) The mother is dead,
- b) The mother is foreign,
- c) The custody is with the father.

The small children's citizenship shall not be affected by the mother's renouncing her Turkish citizenship. But the small children of a mother who renounces citizenship shall lose Turkish in connection with their mother, if:

- a) The mother is dead,
- b) The father's identity is uncertain,
- c) The father is an alien,
- d) The custody is with the mother.

Loss of citizenship in connection with both the father and mother shall be dependent on written consent, if the child is more than 15 years of age.

If the loss of citizenship in connection with the father and mother would render the children stateless, then the children shall remain Turkish.

4. Annulment of citizenship:

Article 33.- A decision of cancellation in concerning a person shall also be effective in respect of the spouse and children who have become Turkish citizens in connection with the said person..

The statutes of a decision of cancellation shall not be enforced retrospectively.

If it is deemed necessary that the assets of those whose citizenship has been cancelled be liquidated and those persons be deported, this matter shall be set out in the cancellation decision. Such persons shall be obliged to liquidate their assets in Turkey, transfer their places of residence and centres of business abroad

and to leave country within one year at the latest. Otherwise, their assets shall be sold off by the Treasury and the proceeds shall be deposited in their name and on their account to the national bank, and they shall be deported. If these persons apply to the Council of State against this decision of cancellation, the procedures to liquidate their assets and deport them shall be halted until the end of the case.

5. Causing to lose and expulsion [from citizenship]:

A) In general:

Article 34.- Decisions governing causing to lose [citizenship] and expulsion [from citizenship] are personal. They shall not affect the spouse or children of the person concerned.

B) Expulsion:

Article 35.- The assets in Turkey of persons who are expelled from citizenship in accordance with Article 26 shall be liquidated by the Treasury and the proceeds therefrom shall be deposited in a national bank in their name and to their account. If these persons apply to the Council of State against the expulsion decision, the liquidation of their accounts shall be halted until the end of the case.

Such persons as these may come to Turkey on the condition that they not settle, and they comply with the general statutes [of the law].

The process of expulsion from citizenship shall be halted in respect of those who return to Turkey before the decision to be expelled from citizenship has been communicated to those concerned by notification or publication in the Official Gazette.

Those who are expelled from citizenship may not acquire Turkish citizenship again in any way.

6. Loss by right of choice:

A) The spouse and children of a person who withdraws from Turkish citizenship by right of choice:

Article 36.- Articles 31 and 32, of this law, which regulate the results of renunciation citizenship, shall also be applied in respect of the wives and children of persons who withdraw from Turkish citizenship by making use of the right of choice in heed of Article 27.

B) The children of a woman who withdraws from Turkish citizenship by right of choice:

Article 37.- The minor children who acquire Turkish citizenship in connection with their mothers who pass into Turkish citizenship by marrying in shall lose their Turkish citizenship in connection with their mothers if the woman withdraws from Turkish citizenship by making use of her right of choice in heed of Article 28.

The minor children of a woman who acquires Turkish citizenship by marriage shall lose Turkish citizenship in connection with the mother who makes use of her right of choice according to the conditions set out in Paragraph 2 of Article 32.

Part Three:

Proving Turkish citizenship and the legal process

I Proving Turkish citizenship:

1. Way of proof:

Article 38.- Proof of Turkish citizenship is not dependent on any one way. The official papers and documents mentioned below and [others] similar thereto shall constitute valid evidence that the person concerned is a Turkish citizen, until the contrary is established.

- a) Turkish Republic civil status registration papers,
- b) Population identity books,
- c) Passports and valid equivalent documents,
- d) Declaration statements of citizenship issued by the Turkish consulates.

2. Administrative offices:

Article 39.- If there is doubt on the part of the Turkish authorities as to whether or not a person is a Turkish citizen, the Interior Ministry shall be consulted on this matter.

II Legal process:

1. Council of State:

Article 40.- An appeal may be submitted be made to the Council of State against any decision taken by any administrative office concerning a citizen.

2. Judicial bodies other than the Council of State:

Article 41.- If it is alleged that a person present before any Turkish judicial body other than the Council of State is or is not a Turkish citizen, or the body concerned has doubts about this, the Ministry of Interior may be consulted on this matter. The Ministry of Interior shall declare its decision within one month at the latest..

If no application is submitted to the Council of State by those concerned within one month of the decision that has been given by the Ministry of Interior being communicated to the parties by the court which is hearing the case, then the ministry decision shall become binding.

If an application is submitted to the Council of State in the manner set out in the second paragraph, then the case that is being heard shall be halted until the decision has been reached. The Council of State shall reach a binding decision on the applications that are made in accordance with the said paragraph.

Part Four:

Miscellaneous provisions

I- Declaration concerning citizenship through marriage:

Article 42.-(Amended by Law number 4866 of date 4.6.2003) Declarations mentioned in article 19 shall be put in writing,

a) ...during the marriage ceremony and submitted to the Turkish offices authorised to marry them, if the marriage is enacted before those offices;

b) ...to the competent Turkish offices with a registration of the marriage within a month of the commencement of the marriage, if the marriage is enacted before foreign officials authorised to marry them.

The office that receives the declaration to be made in conformity with the first paragraph shall send it with the processed documents concerning the registration of the marriage to the relevant population office.

II.- The way of using the right of choice:

Article 43.- In heed of articles 12, 13, 27 and 28 the right to choose shall be made use of by written notice to the highest local administrative authority or, in a foreign country, to the Turkish embassy or consulate, for sending on to the Ministry of Interior.

III Rectification of material mistakes:

Article 44.- If it later transpires that there was a material mistake in the decision taken in accordance with this law, the office that handed down this decision may decide to rectify or amend the mistake.

Article 45.- (Amended by/with Law no. 3540 of date 20.04.1989) With the decision of the Council of Ministers, the full identities of those whom it is deemed necessary to receive into Turkish citizenship shall be published in the Official Gazette.

A published notification about those above whose addresses are unknown shall be considered to have been made one year after its date of publication.

Part Five:

Final provisions

I. Revoked laws and statutes:

Article 46.- Providing that the annexes to Law number 431 and the provisions within the Settlement Law governing citizenship are reserved, other provisions that conflict with this law and Laws 1041 and 1312 are revoked.

Additional Article 1- (Addition: 4862 – 28.5.2003) The Northern Turkish Cypriots, will acquire Turkish citizenship automatically, if they attest that they want to acquire Turkish Citizenship to the representation offices outside of Turkey and to the governorships within Turkey .

The methods and the principles of the implementation of that article will be determined by the regulations which has been prepared by Ministry of affair applying to the sentiments of the related ministries and issued by the Council of Ministers.

II- Provisional statutes:

Missing persons:

Provisional Article 1.- Those persons who since the National Struggle have been included in the statement “their return is not appropriate”, who left Turkey before 1930 with passports issued by the Turkish Grand National Assembly or by the Istanbul representatives of the occupying powers or without documents, about whom it is not known whether they are dead or alive, and who are registered only on population records shall be considered to have lost their Turkish citizenship on the date that this law comes into force.

The necessary procedures shall be undertaken by the Ministry of Interior.

The right to appeal for those who are stripped of citizenship:

Provisional Article 2.- If persons who were Turkish citizens by birth are stripped of citizenship according to the Ottoman Nationality Decree and the provisions of the Turkish Nationality Law number 1312 wish to reenter into Turkish citizenship within one year of the date of this law going into force and there is deemed to be no objection to their being received into citizenship, the Council of Ministers shall be authorised to apply Article 8 of this law in their favour.

Provisional Article 3.- (Added by Law number 3808 of date 27.05.1992) In the population registers, the records of those about whom a caused-loss-of-Turkish-citizenship decision has been reached by the Council of Ministers in accordance with paragraph (g) of Article 25 of the Turkish Nationality Law number 403 may be reactivated by the Ministry of Interior Population and Citizenship Affairs General Directorate, without the requirement for references or any procedure.

Provisional Article 4.- (Added by Law number 3808 of dated 27/05/1992) The assets about which caused-loss-of-Turkish-citizenship is executed in accordance with Paragraph (g) of Article 25 of the Turkish Citizenship law number 403 which are for this reason are in Turkey and are being liquidated by the Treasury in accordance with Article 35 of the same Law, or the values of these assets that have been deposited into the accounts opened in their names in a national bank shall be returned to their rightful owners.

Cases that are brought in the Council of State against the caused-loss-of-citizenship procedure about which a decision has not yet been reached shall be dropped.

Annexed Provisional Article 1. (Annexed by Law number 2383 of date 13.02.1981) If within two years of this law coming into force those persons born Turkish citizens who according to the statutes of the Turkish Citizenship Law number 1312 have been stripped of citizenship or for another reason have lost their citizenship, wish to reenter into citizenship and there is deemed to be no objection to them being received into Turkish citizenship again, then the Council of Ministers shall be authorised to apply Article 8 of Law number 403 in respect of them.

Annexed Provisional Article 2. (Annexed by Law number 2383 of date 13.02.1981) From 22/05/1964 to the date when this Law goes into force, minors born of Turkish mothers and who do not acquire Turkish citizenship shall, if their mothers, fathers or legal representatives apply for them, become Turkish citizens from birth in connection with their mothers.

If the mother, father or legal representatives do not apply, then the child's right to acquire Turkish citizenship by way of choice within three years of his attaining adulthood according to the Turkish Civil Code shall be reserved.

Provisional Article (Added by Law number 3540 of date 20/04/1989) If those persons who were Turkish citizens from birth who have been stripped of citizenship according to the statutes of the Turkish Citizenship Law number 1312 wish to reenter into Turkish citizenship within two years of this Law's coming into force (as of date 29/04/1989), and if there is deemed to be no objection to their being received into Turkish citizenship again, then the Council of Ministers shall be authorised to apply the statutes of Article 8 of Law number 403 in respect of them.

III - Effectiveness

Article 47.- This Law shall go into force three years after its date of publication.

IV - Execution

Article 48.- The Council of Ministers shall execute this law.