##### 1. What is the place of residence? What is another address? What is address notification?

The concept of “Residential Place” is defined in Article 19 of the Turkish Civil Code.

The article states: "A settlement is a place where a person resides with the intention of staying permanently. A person cannot have more than one settlement at the same time. ..."

Temporary places of stay such as summer houses, winter houses, student dormitories, prisons, places where military service is performed, which are not included in the definition of "Residential Place", are defined as "Other Address" in the Population Services Law No. 5490.

“Address notification” is the notification of a person's residential address and other address, if any, to be recorded by the General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs.

##### 2. Why is address notification important?

The Turkish Civil Code refers to the concept of "place of residence" when regulating the rights, obligations, responsibilities, duties, and powers of individuals, organizations, and judicial authorities. Place of residence plays a decisive role in these regulations.

In the third paragraph of the 52nd article of the Population Services Law No. 5490, it is stated that: “Institutions shall take the address information kept in the General Directorate as basis in the work and transactions they will carry out.”

First and foremost, it is necessary to prevent disasters and emergencies and to quickly resolve the relationships between people and space in the decision-making processes during and after the disaster.

The exercise of rights stemming from the Constitution and laws; the analysis, planning, and provision of services affecting every aspect of life, such as health, education, security, the economy, banking, communications, transportation, infrastructure, and energy; and the maintenance and reporting of address records are all related. Therefore, address reporting is crucial.

##### 3. Do I have to provide my address?

Address notification is an obligation. Article 50 of the Population Services Law No. 5490 regulates who, where, how, and when notification must be made.

Every adult citizen of the Republic of Turkey, whether living abroad or in Turkey, is obligated to report the residential address of themselves, any children under their custody, and any underage individuals. This obligation also applies to foreigners living within the borders of the Republic of Turkey.

According to Article 50 of Population Services Law No. 5490, address change notification must be made within 20 business days . Those who fail to notify the address change within the deadline are subject to an administrative fine of 649.00 TL .

##### 4. Where can I submit an address notification? Can it be done through e-Government?

Address changes can be made to civil registry offices within Turkey, to service application offices, or to organizations providing services based on the address determined by the Ministry. If you live abroad, you can submit your address notification to foreign missions.

You can also make your address notification through e-Government under certain conditions.

The list of address-related services offered through e-Government is provided under the heading “How can I use e-Government for address transactions?”

You can also access more refined information under the headings regarding address notification for vacant housing, occupied housing or cohabitation.

##### 5. Who makes the address notification? What is my authority? Can I authorize anyone I choose?

Adult family members whose residence and other address are the same (registered at the same address at the time of the transaction) can submit a change of address notification on behalf of each other.

Those who submit a power of attorney can also make notifications regarding the addresses of individuals.

The addresses of children and disabled persons are reported by the parent, guardian, trustee, or in their absence, the child's grandparent, adult siblings or those who are with the child.

Address notifications of those staying in places such as nursing homes, orphanages, prisons, and student dormitories are made by the relevant institution authorities.

Address notification of orphans who are unable to make a notification is made by the muhtars.

##### 6. How does the address being vacant or occupied and the reason for cohabitation affect the transaction process?

• Address Notification for Addresses with No Occupancy Record (Vacant Residence) and Addresses with Occupancy Record (Occupied Residence)

For these types of notifications, individuals are asked for documents confirming the notification. A subscription agreement or invoice for a subscription allocated to the address, such as electricity, water, natural gas, landline telephone, or landline internet, is a document confirming the notification. If necessary, documents signed by the individual homeowner, the complex or apartment building management, the housing authority manager, or the headman (mukhtar) may also be requested.

For detailed information on these issues, please review the explanations made under the following headings:

•“How to Notify an Empty Home Address?”

•“How to Notify Address Due to Cohabitation (With Consent)”

•“How to Make an Address Notification for an Address with a Residential Record (Occupied Residence)?”

•Address Notification Due to Cohabitation (With Consent)

In this type of notification, the person who will notify the address and an adult person currently registered at the address must apply together or 7. How to Notify an Address for a Vacant Property?

If, upon examination in the Central Population Administration System (MERNIS), it is determined that no person is registered at the address subject to notification at the time of the transaction, that address is defined as an "empty address."   
For address notifications for an empty address, individuals are asked to provide supporting documents. A subscription agreement or invoice for a subscription allocated to the address, such as electricity, water, natural gas, landline telephone, or landline internet, are supporting documents. If necessary, documents signed by the owner of the detached house, the complex or apartment building management, the housing authority, or the headman (mukhtar) may also be requested.  
You can complete your transaction through the e-Government portal using the "Address Change Notification (Vacant House)" service, using electronic signature, mobile signature, or SMS verification methods.  
If there are issues that require special review and evaluation by the population registry staff, e-Government will direct you to the district population directorate to avoid any inconvenience.  
For more detailed information on why this situation occurred, please review the explanations under "Why I Couldn't Notify My Address Through E-Government?"

Separately.

##### 8. Address Notification Due to Cohabitation (Address Notification with Consent)

Address notification for cohabitation is when a person submits an address notification for various reasons to the registered address of another person or persons.

This includes young people studying with relatives in the city while their parents are in a village, students renting a house together for university purposes, and adults staying with relatives for various reasons.

In address notification for cohabitation, notification by the individual is not considered sufficient; the permission and consent of an adult person currently registered at the address is required. This ensures that the person currently residing at the address is informed of the situation and their consent is obtained. This is why this type of notification is called "address notification with consent."

For this type of notification to be processed, the person submitting the notification and an adult person not currently registered at the address must apply to the Civil Registry Office together at the time of the process. If this is not possible, they must apply separately. If applying jointly or separately is not possible, a written notification of cohabitation from an adult currently registered at the address, issued by the apartment/complex manager, housing authority representative, or headman (mukhtar), is accepted.

You can complete your transaction using the "Address Change Notification (For Cohabitation / With Consent)" service on e-Government, using either an electronic signature, mobile signature, or SMS verification.

If there are issues that require special review and evaluation by the civil registration officer, e-Government will direct you to the district civil registration office to avoid any inconvenience.

For more detailed information on why this situation occurred, please review the explanations under "Why I Couldn't Notify My Address Through E-Government?"

##### 9. How to Notify an Address for an Address with a Residential Record (Occupied Residence)?

If, during the examination conducted in MERNİS, it is determined that there is a person registered at the address subject to notification at the time of the transaction, that address is defined as an "address with a registered resident" or "occupied residence".

In case of address notification for an address where the resident is registered (occupied residence), the notification of the person is not deemed sufficient and documents confirming the notification are requested.

The subscription agreement or invoice notification for one of the subscriptions allocated to the address, such as electricity, water, natural gas, fixed telephone, fixed internet, are confirmatory documents.

When necessary, documents signed by the detached house owner, site or apartment management, housing management officer or headman may also be requested.

As a result of this process, the address records of those currently registered at the address are archived and moved to the "old address" status. This is commonly known as "deleting the address." The reason for requesting a document confirming the address notification is that there are already registered individuals at the address. This is a very sensitive issue and carries serious consequences. Having your subscriptions in your own name allows you to easily process transactions.

•This transaction cannot currently be performed via e-Government.

•The digital transformation of this service also concerns the technical infrastructures of organizations providing address-based services, and work is ongoing.

##### 10. I could not submit an address notification through e-Government. Why?

When declaring an address through the e-Government Gateway, there are checks that must be made during the process in accordance with the rules implemented within the framework of the Turkish Civil Code, the Population Services Law No. 5490 and the Address Registration System legislation.

Let me clarify the issue by giving a short list:

•The person performing the transaction:

• Whether or not he/she is a Turkish citizen,

• Whether or not he/she is an adult,

• Whether he/she is under guardianship or not,

• Whether mobile phone information is available in e-Government;

• Whether the period between the transaction date and the moving date exceeds 20 business days,

• Whether there is a registered person at the address subject to notification,

• If the person performing the transaction also notifies a change of address for family members, whether the criteria of being a mother-father-spouse-child-single adult sibling are met, and whether the family members to be registered at the address are already registered at the same address at the time of the transaction;

• Compliance status of the address subject to notification

(Residential/construction, public/private, detached/residence/office/workplace/dormitory/prison, etc.)

is checked by the system during the process.

In addition to these legal rules, various measures and transaction restrictions are implemented to ensure transaction security. For illustrative purposes:

• Restriction on address selection step during the process to prevent address notification by trial and error, and locking the account in case of continuing address notification through e-Government,

• To prevent frequent address changes, a quota is applied for address changes and consent transactions that can be made within a year.

• In address notifications from e-Government, the person's current address and the address subject to notification must be within the same province borders,

• Taking into account the normal number of transactions, a daily quota can be applied to the number of transactions that can be made through e-Government for each district.

As a result, if there is a situation that needs to be specifically examined and evaluated by the population personnel, e-Government will direct you to the district population directorate in order to avoid any grievances.

##### 11. Whose address information can I obtain? Who can obtain my address information?

Providing residential address and other address information is subject to the consent of the person.

A person's address information can be obtained by him/herself, his/her spouse, adult children who share the same residence (i.e. are registered at the same address), or by the representative he/she has authorized in this regard.

Apart from this, no one can get anyone's address information.

Individuals can query their own and their minor children's residence documents through e-Government and submit the results to the relevant authorities physically or electronically.

Documents obtained through the e-Government portal have the same legal value as other documents obtained from the population directorates.

##### 12. With which institutions and organizations can address information be shared?

Residence place and other address information can be shared with:  
• Organizations that provide public services based on the address determined by the Ministry,  
• Insurance and retirement companies operating within the framework of Law No. 5684, •  
Banks and Risk Centers operating within the framework of Law No. 5411  
, • Companies established for the purpose of information sharing pursuant to the last paragraph of Article 73 of Law No. 5411,  
• Financial leasing companies and financing companies within the scope of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies Law No. 6361.

##### 13. How can I use e-Government for address transactions?

•Address Change Notification (For Vacant Housing)  
Using this service, you can notify the residential address of the vacant housing. You can also notify your other address.

•Address Change Notification (For Cohabitation / With Consent)  
Using this service, you can make an address notification for cohabitation.

•Giving Consent for Address Declaration  
By using this service, you can allow the person who will register to your address to declare their address.

•Inquiry of Person Residing in the Same Household Document  
Using this service, you can inquire about the person residing in the same household document.

•Consisting in the Same Household Certificate Verification  
Using this service, you can verify the residence in the same household certificate.

•Other Address Deletion:  
Using this service, you can delete your other address records such as summer, winter, dormitory.

•Historical Residence and Other Address Document Inquiry:  
By using this service, you can access and document your address records throughout the years.

•Historical Residence and Other Address Document Verification  
Using this service, you can verify your Historical Residence and Other Address Document.

•Residence and Other Address Document Inquiry  
Using this service, you can document your current residence and other address records, if any, and use them in your official transactions without the need for wet signatures and seals.

•Domicile (Residency) and Other Address Document Verification  
Using this service, you can verify your Domicile (Residency) and Other Address Document.

•NVI My Address Information:  
Using this service, you can access your address information and, if so, whether your address is registered.  
For address change notification procedures:

• Mobile signature provided by TURKCELL İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. or Türk Telekom General Directorate operators ,

• A valid and qualified electronic certificate obtained from an electronic certificate service provider authorized by the Information and Communication Technologies Authority ,

•You can use one of the SMS verification methods with the mobile phone registered at the e-Government Gateway

##### 14. Who is subject to administrative fines for address notification? What is the fine amount?

Administrative fines related to address notification are regulated by Article 68, paragraph c, of the Population Services Law No. 5490.  
  
According to Article 50 of the Population Services Law No. 5490, address change notification must be made within 20 business days. •An administrative fine of 649.00 TL  
  
is imposed on those who do not notify the address change within the deadline . •An administrative fine of 13588.00 TL is imposed on those who submit an untrue address notification .

##### 15. Can the address be queried on the General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs website?

Whether the residence and other address information of the persons are registered in the system can be inquired at [www.adres.nvi.gov.tr .](http://adres.nvi.gov.tr/)

##### 16. Is there an obligation to notify the Mukhtar's office of the address?

With the amendments made to the Population Services Law No. 5490, the obligation to notify addresses to the muhtars' offices has been abolished.

##### 17. Where can foreigners with a residence permit submit their address change notification?

Foreigners with a residence permit are obliged to notify the civil registry office or the provincial immigration administration directorate of any changes to their residential address within twenty working days .

##### 18. How can citizens living abroad notify a change of address?

Our citizens living abroad who will declare their address must do so at the consulate of their location .

##### 19. When the address changes as a result of changes in address components, where can I find out the current address and changes?

Changes and updates to avenues, streets, boulevards, squares, cluster houses, buildings, and independent units (households) are made by authorized administrations (municipalities, special administrations) .  
  
If authorized administrations update address components, the current address is displayed in the address module of the civil registry offices. Civil registry offices do not have the authority to make changes to address components.

##### 20. Is there an obligation for individuals to notify about changes in address components?

Individuals are not responsible for reporting changes to address components . These changes are electronically entered into the national address database by municipalities, or by provincial special administrations in areas outside municipal boundaries, within ten business days of the change.

##### 21. Where can I get a residence and other address document?

The Residence and Other Address Document can be obtained from district population directorates, muhtars' offices connected to the Identity Sharing System or [www.turkiye.gov.tr .](http://turkiye.gov.tr/)

##### 22- Where and how can we get UAVT passwords?

After applying to the General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs with an official letter, the following steps are taken:

[Authorized administrations that have switched to MAKS should click on https://maksyetkiliidare.nvi.gov.tr](https://maksyetkiliidare.nvi.gov.tr/) ​​for construction documents and numbering transactions , authorized administrations that have not yet switched to MAKS should click on [www.adres.nvi.gov.tr](https://adres.nvi.gov.tr/) ​​for numbering transactions , and [www.maksyetkiliidare.nvi.gov.tr](https://maksyetkiliidare.nvi.gov.tr/) ​​for construction documents transactions to open the system login page.

Newly registered users must enter their Turkish ID number in the "User Name" field on the page that opens to set their initial password , leave the "Password" field blank, and click the "Forgot My Password" button. After completing these steps, a screen will appear asking for personal identification information, designed to verify whether the system's personnel are legitimate users. Users must answer the questions correctly. After entering this information, the user must create a password. This password must be used solely by the user for construction documents and numbering transactions, and they are fully responsible for all transactions.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The "User Name" field in the system steps contains only the user's ID number . Users must enter only their ID number in this field and not any other information such as their first name, surname, or other information.

FORGOT PASSWORD: If users forget their password, they must enter their Turkish ID number in the "User Name" field on the screen that appears after clicking the "Forgot My Password" button, enter the characters displayed on the screen in the visual verification field, and then click the "Submit" button. After completing all these steps, a screen will appear asking for personal identification information, designed to verify whether the system user is a legitimate user. Users must answer the questions correctly. If the user answers these questions incorrectly three times, they will lose the right to create a new password for one day. After answering the questions correctly and verifying their accuracy, click the "Verify" button in the bottom left corner of the same screen. Next, on the newly opened Password Update page, enter the desired password in the "Password" field. Then, verify the password by clicking the "Repeat Password" field in the bottom row. If the user successfully completes the new password and the repetition process, the screen will display "Password Updated." The password creation process will be completed.

##### 23. From which institution can the latest province, district, town and statistical information be obtained according to the Address Registration System?

In accordance with Article 8, paragraph (f) of the Turkish Statistical Law No. 5429, this statistical information is published by the Turkish Statistical Institute .

Assessment Meeting held at the Istanbul Provincial Directorate of Immigration Management.

Referring to the decisions made today, Soylu stated that Esenyurt and Fatih are closed to all foreign residents. Soylu noted the following:

Küçükçekmece, Başakşehir, Bağcılar, Avcılar, Bahçelievler, Sultangazi, Esenler, and Zeytinburnu were already closed to temporary protection in Istanbul and all residence permits were closed. This means that no new foreigners will be registered in these districts anymore. What are the exceptions? If they are a student, if they have a university in that district, if they have been accepted there, or if they have purchased a house as an investor, this is possible. Beyond that, there is also the issue of illness. In other words, the issue of health in terms of family unity. Furthermore, Küçükçekmece, Başakşehir, Bağcılar, Avcılar, Bahçelievler, Sultangazi, Esenler, and Zeytinburnu are closed to foreigners' residence. Two districts previously existed here: Esenyurt and Fatih. Therefore, 10 districts, including Esenyurt and Fatih, are now closed to foreigners' residence and residence.

Soylu stated that attempts are being made to create processes that lead to misinformation, speculation and xenophobia through migration figures, and shared the following information:

"The total number of our Syrian brothers and sisters in Türkiye, that is, those who came to Türkiye due to the internal turmoil in Syria and are under temporary protection, which we describe as 'under temporary protection,' is 3,646,278. Let me be clear: it is not 10 million, not 15 million, not 20 million, not 25 million. The Republic of Turkey is a serious state. It is a state that can produce its documents and written documents. The total number of those staying in Türkiye regularly with residence permits, including student residence, work residence, family residence, those working on missions, those working for foreign companies, foreigners working in Türkiye, and those working in agriculture, is 1,363,983. There are also refugees under international protection with various statuses, and that is a total of 321,052."



### "Istanbul is closed to the re-registration of Syrians under temporary protection status"

Soylu stated that there are 551,829 Syrians under temporary protection in Istanbul, the number of foreigners staying with residence permits is 715,651, and the number of asylum seekers is 3,799.

Recalling that provincial and neighborhood restrictions were implemented in their assessments of migration in Istanbul and Türkiye, Soylu stated the following:

Istanbul has long been closed to the re-registration of Syrians under temporary protection status. Some neighborhoods and districts in Istanbul are closed not only to Syrians, meaning those under temporary protection status, but to all foreigners. There is an exception. What is the exception? If a student is studying in that district, is a university student, or has a work permit, they can stay there. If they are an investor, if they have purchased a house, they can stay there. There are a few exceptions. I'm talking about family unity, nuclear families, and everything else is closed.

Soylu stated that the immigration restrictions implemented in Türkiye and Istanbul have yielded results, saying, "While the total number of foreigners in Istanbul in April was 1,309,394, this number has dropped to 1,271,279 despite the forced arrival of Russians and Ukrainians in recent months. For example, there are districts where the number of residence permits has decreased. For example, Fatih, which had 49,000 residence permits on January 15, 2021, has reduced its number to 24,611. So, we can see that the restrictions are beneficial for its own sake."

Minister Soylu stated that this trend has been brought down from the top down with the measures they have taken, and that the most important measure is that they are not granting residence to anyone coming to Türkiye with a tourism permit or tourist visa, which they started issuing as of February.

Soylu explained that they confirmed where and how these people resided through the scanning they conducted in Istanbul, and noted that they continue this.

### "We sent 80 of the 100 illegal immigrants we caught in Istanbul back to their countries"

Soylu also pointed out that since the beginning of the year, 143,450 foreigners who were not supposed to reside in Istanbul or who entered Türkiye illegally have been apprehended in Istanbul, and continued:

Some of them were supposed to reside in other provinces, so we sent them there. Some of them entered Türkiye illegally. We apprehended a total of 83,605 illegal immigrants and foreigners who entered Türkiye illegally. We have deported 68,210 of them so far. This process is still ongoing. We sent them back to their home countries. This is almost over 80%. For every 100 illegal immigrants we apprehend in Istanbul, we sent 80 back to their home countries. In addition, we are increasing our repatriation center capacity in Istanbul to 700 by the end of the year, and with an additional 1,000 more in six months, we have a capacity of 1,700 and 1,500, for a total of 3,200.

Soylu stated that the capacity of repatriation centers is considered 18,000 according to European standards, while Türkiye has a repatriation center capacity of 20,000-22,000.

Interior Minister Süleyman Soylu stated that they continue their integration training throughout Türkiye, noting that the total number of trainings conducted this year alone has exceeded 1 million.

Soylu stated that they reached 1 million of the 1.271 million people in Istanbul as part of their integration training program, and explained that they periodically met with opinion and religious leaders and civil society representatives of foreigners residing in Istanbul, and that they worked in cooperation with them regarding the voluntary, honorable, and safe return they carried out under the instructions of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

Soylu stated that they are continuing to make the necessary preparations, adding that they are continuing their work on both the briquette houses and especially those in the Jarabulus, Azaz, Mare, Ras al-Ayn and Tel Abyad regions.

### "The increase in the number of people registered in residence inquiries is due to the lack of declaration."

After his speech, Interior Minister Süleyman Soylu responded to a journalist's question, "We've been receiving various complaints from citizens lately. When they make inquiries on e-Government, it appears that foreigners are registered in their residences. Could the foreigners in this residence have anything to do with the closure of other regions? Because they've also shown those addresses, which they have no connection to, as third addresses in the systems." He said that Türkiye is a transparent state.

Soylu stated that steps have been taken through e-Government applications that could serve as an example to the whole world, and noted the following:

"It's clear that we've implemented this integration, working with the police, gendarmerie, and all security forces, including the Population and Citizenship Administration and the Immigration Administration. For two years, people have been able to see who lives at home through the e-Government application. Could they see it before? They couldn't. With immigration, there's a population. This is the local population. There's a population, this is the foreign population. We've ensured the integration of the local and foreign populations in this context, that is, we've ensured their interaction. Here, sometimes declarations, sometimes failure to do their work on time, have been identified by our colleagues. Because one of the most fundamental principles in our population and citizenship affairs is the principle of declaration. Right now, you can go to e-Government and say, 'I'm going from this address to that address.'" Do you have the right to say that? You do. It accepts citizens' statements. While this integration is being provided here, there are cases where 1,200 people lack a statement—that is, they were living there, moved to another place, but didn't register there—which are constantly being checked. At the same time, it also gave citizens' initiative to this screening.

Soylu, stating that this number, which stems from a lack of declaration, will be investigated by the relevant authorities, said, "He could have lived there before. He either needs to declare whether he lives there or moves somewhere else, or I need to physically or physically identify him and record him. Our district governors and governors have this authority."

(Finished)