

TURKISH CITIZENSHIP BY INVESTMENT

1. What is the minimum investment amount required for Turkish citizenship by investment?

To qualify for Turkish citizenship by investment, you can invest in real estate (\$400,000) or deposit \$500,000 in a Turkish bank. Other options include creating at least 50 jobs (verified by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security) or investing \$500,000 in government bonds or venture capital funds, held for at least three years and verified by the Treasury or Capital Markets Board.

2. Can I apply for Turkish citizenship if I buy any property in Turkey?

Yes, you can apply for Turkish citizenship by purchasing property, but it must meet certain criteria. The property should be valued at a minimum of \$400,000 and held for at least three years. However, there are exceptions:

- a. Land plots without buildings do not qualify for citizenship.
 - b. Properties previously purchased by foreigners cannot be used for citizenship applications.
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3. What types of investment qualify for Turkish citizenship?

Qualifying investments include purchasing real estate worth at least \$400,000, depositing \$500,000 in a Turkish bank, or investing in fixed capital for a minimum of \$500,000.

4. How long does it take to acquire Turkish citizenship through investment?

The citizenship application process generally takes 3-4 months from the time of submitting all required documents.

5. Are there specific documents required for Turkish citizenship by investment?

Yes, required documents include a valid passport, Turkish tax number, property valuation report, proof of investment, and a Certificate of Conformity. For the application birth

certificate, marriage certificate, criminal certificate and in some cases family certificate is needed. Additional documents may be needed after initial steps.

6. Do I need to reside in Turkey to maintain my Turkish citizenship by investment?

No, there are no residency requirements to maintain Turkish citizenship obtained through investment. You are free to live elsewhere while retaining your citizenship.

7. Can my family members gain citizenship through my investment?

Yes, your spouse and children under 18 can obtain Turkish citizenship along with you as part of the same application.

8. Is it possible to sell my investment property after gaining citizenship?

You must hold the property for at least three years after purchase. After this period, you are free to sell the property without affecting your citizenship status.

9. Does Turkey allow dual citizenship if I gain Turkish citizenship by investment?

Yes, Turkey permits dual citizenship, allowing you to retain your original nationality while holding Turkish citizenship.

10. Are there any tax benefits for foreigners investing in Turkish real estate for citizenship?

Turkey provides certain tax incentives, especially in designated investment zones, although real estate purchases generally include VAT and other fees.

11. Can I work in Turkey once I obtain citizenship by investment?

Yes, Turkish citizens have unrestricted access to Turkey's job market, allowing you to work in any sector without additional permits.

12. What happens if my investment amount falls below the threshold due to market fluctuations?

As long as the original investment met the required threshold at the time of purchase and all documentation was in order, fluctuations do not affect your citizenship status.

13. Does the Turkish citizenship by investment program include healthcare benefits?

Yes, as a Turkish citizen, you and your family gain access to Turkey's public healthcare system, and you may also opt for private health services.

14. Can Turkish citizenship by investment be transferred to my children born after I gain citizenship?

Yes, any children born after you obtain Turkish citizenship will automatically acquire Turkish citizenship.

15. Is there a military service requirement for those who acquire Turkish citizenship by investment?

No, foreigners who acquire Turkish citizenship through investment are generally exempt from mandatory military service. However, if citizenship is acquired before the age of 22, there is a military service requirement. In such cases, individuals can fulfill their obligation through a short-term paid military service option, which typically involves 20 days of service.

16. Do I need to use a lawyer to apply for Turkish citizenship by investment?

Using a lawyer is not mandatory, but hiring a legal professional can help ensure that your application is completed accurately and efficiently, reducing the risk of delays or errors.

17. Can I finance my property purchase to qualify for citizenship?

No, only fully paid properties qualify. Mortgages or any form of financing that decreases the minimum required investment amount to below \$400,000 will disqualify the application.

18. What is a Certificate of Conformity, and why do I need it?

A Certificate of Conformity is issued by the government, certifying that your investment meets the criteria for citizenship. It's a required document to proceed with your application.

19. Can I apply for Turkish citizenship by investing in multiple properties?

Yes, you can invest in multiple properties as long as the combined value of all properties is at least \$400,000 and they are approved for citizenship purposes.

20. Are there any restrictions on where I can buy property for Turkish citizenship by investment?

You can buy property anywhere in Turkey for citizenship by investment, provided it meets the minimum investment requirements and eligibility.

However, there are minor exceptions: some restricted security zones and specific areas in certain provinces are off-limits for foreign property purchases, meaning they don't qualify for citizenship applications. These restricted areas are limited and apply only to select regions.

21. What are the tax obligations for real estate purchased for citizenship?

You'll need to pay property-related taxes, such as title deed fees and annual property tax. There may also be capital gains tax if you sell the property after holding it for a certain period.

22. Is it possible to fast-track the citizenship process for urgent needs?

There's no official fast-track option, but a well-prepared application can speed up the process, particularly when working with an experienced lawyer.

23. Will I receive a refund if my citizenship application is rejected?

No, investment-related expenses are generally non-refundable. It's essential to ensure all criteria are met before applying to minimize the risk of rejection.

24. Can Turkish citizenship be revoked if I sell my investment property?

No, once granted, your citizenship is permanent and cannot be revoked if you sell the property after the mandatory three-year holding period.

25. What rights do Turkish citizens have in terms of property inheritance?

As a Turkish citizen, you have full inheritance rights under Turkish law, which allows heirs to inherit property in Turkey without restriction.

26. Can I apply for a Turkish passport immediately after gaining citizenship?

Yes, once you receive your Turkish citizenship, you can apply for a Turkish passport through standard procedures at a local passport office or Turkish embassy.

27. Are there education benefits for children of new Turkish citizens?

Yes, as Turkish citizens, your children can access public schools and universities, and may also be eligible for scholarships or tuition discounts.

28. Can I rent out my property investment while holding it for citizenship?

Yes, you may rent out the property and earn rental income, even during the three-year holding period, as long as you retain ownership.

29. Is there a language requirement to gain Turkish citizenship by investment?

No, Turkey does not require applicants to demonstrate proficiency in the Turkish language for citizenship by investment.

30. Can I apply for citizenship by investment if I already own property in Turkey?

Yes, but the property must have been purchased on or after the date when the program was introduced, and it must meet the current investment threshold requirements.

31. Do I have to travel to Turkey to start Turkish Citizenship procedures?

With the recent changes, you need to visit Turkey once to have your fingerprints taken for the application of the investor residence permit.

32. Do you offer Approved Properties for Turkish Citizenship?

Yes. To facilitate the investment of real estate for our clients, we have established a special housing department that operates within our firm. Once we have started working on your citizenship case; Our real estate consultants will introduce you to a few new, luxurious, and high-quality buildings available to continue and comply with the rules of the Turkish citizenship program. We only work with financially strong companies to ensure that our clients' investments are on the safe side. Our team of experienced real estate agents and attorneys for Turkish citizenship will ensure that all points are properly considered before investing.

33. In Bank Deposit Option, can I earn interest on the deposited amounts?

Yes, it is possible to earn regular interest on the deposited amounts.

34. How many times will the applicants need to travel to Turkey at some point of the whole application process?

During the citizenship application process, it is sufficient to visit Turkey once to provide your fingerprints.

35. How many family members can apply for citizenship along with the Main Applicant?

It is possible to obtain Turkish citizenship for the Investor (Main Applicant) as well as for all family members: spouse (wife) and children below 18 years old. There is actually no limitation on the total number of family members (applicants). However Children above 18 year old, and Parents cannot be included into the same application.

It would be necessary to make a separate investments for them to obtain the Turkish citizenship or alternatively, you can consider to apply for Turkish Residency Permit (Turkish PR) for the other family members that cannot be included into your application which is subject to different rules than citizenship program.

36. How much is purchasing property tax in Turkey?

%4 of the Sales Price of the property. Basically the tax for \$400.000 property is \$16.000.

37. What is the benefits of Turkish Citizenship?

- A lifetime Turkey citizenship granted in 6 months.
 - No minimum residency in Turkey required.
 - Full medical assistance included.
 - Pension programs are available.
 - Free education and university reimbursement plans.
 - Turkey Passport allows visa free travel to more than 110 countries.
 - Future access without visa to EU and Schengen countries.
 - A solid investment with rental returns.
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38. Is the Purchase Tax included in the citizenship investment amount?

No, it's a separate cost from the investment amount.

39. What is an Currency Exchange Certificate?

It's a certificate that verifies the conversion of foreign currency into Turkish Lira.

40. What happens if the property value decreases after purchase?

The value at the time of purchase is what counts for the citizenship application.

41. Can I include my parents in my Turkish citizenship by investment application?

No, only your spouse and children under 18 can be included. Parents are not eligible to receive citizenship through your investment.

42. Does the Turkish citizenship by investment program have an age limit for applicants?

No, there is no maximum age limit. Applicants of any age can apply as long as they meet the investment and documentation requirements.

43. What happens if the value of my property decreases below the investment threshold after purchase?

Once you purchase the property and meet the \$400,000 threshold, temporary market fluctuations do not affect your eligibility for citizenship.

44. Can I apply for Turkish citizenship by investment if I have a criminal record?

Applicants with serious criminal records may face challenges. Each case is reviewed individually, and Turkish authorities retain the right to deny citizenship based on criminal history.

45. Do I have to visit Turkey to complete the citizenship application?

No, it's possible to complete the process remotely with legal representation, though some applicants may prefer to visit in person to finalize specific details.

46. Can I invest in agricultural land for Turkish citizenship?

No, investments in residential or commercial real estate are required for citizenship eligibility. Agricultural land does not qualify.

47. Can I open a business in Turkey as a Turkish citizen by investment?

Yes, as a Turkish citizen, you are free to open and operate a business in Turkey without additional permits.

48. Will my Turkish citizenship affect my tax obligations in my home country?

This depends on your home country's tax laws regarding dual citizenship. It's advised to consult a tax professional to understand potential tax implications.

49. Does Turkey offer any healthcare benefits to newly acquired citizens?

Yes, as a Turkish citizen, you will have access to public healthcare services in Turkey, and private healthcare options are also available.

50. How will Turkish citizenship affect my children's citizenship status if they are born abroad?

Children born to Turkish citizens are eligible for Turkish citizenship regardless of their place of birth.

51. Can I withdraw my investment after I've gained citizenship?

Yes, after the mandatory three-year holding period, you may liquidate your investment without impacting your citizenship status.

52. What role does the Turkish Ministry of Interior play in the citizenship by investment program?

The Ministry of Interior reviews applications, ensures compliance with program requirements, and grants citizenship approval for eligible applicants.

53. Are there any restrictions on the type of real estate I can purchase for citizenship?

Yes, the property must be categorized as residential or commercial real estate and must not have been part of a previous citizenship application.

54. Will I have voting rights as a Turkish citizen by investment?

Yes, once you receive Turkish citizenship, you gain full voting rights and can participate in Turkish elections.

55. How often must I renew my Turkish passport?

Turkish passports are typically valid for ten years. You will need to renew it before expiration, just as any other Turkish citizen would.

56. How can Turkish citizenship lawyers assist in the real estate investment process for citizenship?

Expert Turkish citizenship lawyers can manage the entire real estate transaction process, including buying, renting, or selling residential and commercial properties. They ensure that each investment meets Turkish citizenship requirements and protect the client's interests in property contracts.

57. What additional support do Turkish citizenship lawyers provide during the application process?

Beyond legal guidance, lawyers handle every aspect of the application, from document preparation and compliance checks to residency applications for family members. They

also offer personal assistance in Istanbul for in-person requirements like fingerprinting and ID applications.

58. How can Turkish citizenship lawyers help in the initial stages of opening a bank account in Turkey?

Turkish citizenship lawyers assist with the setup by obtaining a Turkish Tax Identification Number, which is essential to open a bank account. They handle the necessary documentation and guide clients through the banking process to ensure the account is ready for investment transactions.

59. Can I invest in multiple properties to reach the \$400,000 threshold for Turkish citizenship?

Yes, you can invest in multiple properties, provided the total combined value meets or exceeds \$400,000. All properties must be documented and meet eligibility criteria for the citizenship application.

60. How recent does the property valuation report need to be for my application?

The real estate value assessment report should be issued within three months of the application date. It confirms that the property value meets the \$400,000 threshold, and it remains valid until the completion of the purchase transaction.

61. What is the no-sale annotation, and why is it required?

The no-sale annotation is a legal commitment recorded at the title registry that prevents the property from being sold for at least three years. It's mandatory to ensure the investment remains valid for citizenship purposes.

62. Can I use a property purchased under a preliminary sale contract for citizenship?

Yes, you can use a property purchased with a preliminary sale contract, provided it is notarized and meets the \$400,000 threshold. The contract must include a commitment not to transfer ownership within three years and be recorded at the title registry.

63. Do I need to pay property tax on the real estate I purchased for citizenship?

Yes, all properties in Turkey are subject to property tax, regardless of their use for citizenship applications. Tax rates may vary depending on the property's location and type.

64. Can I invest in commercial property for Turkish citizenship?

Yes, commercial properties are eligible for the citizenship by investment program as long as they meet the minimum investment requirement of \$400,000 and are held for three years.

65. Are there any restrictions on selling the property after the mandatory three-year hold period?

Once the three-year period ends, there are no restrictions. You are free to sell, transfer, or rent the property without affecting your citizenship status.

66. Is there a residency requirement to maintain my citizenship after obtaining it through investment?

No, Turkish citizenship obtained through investment does not require you to reside in Turkey. You can retain citizenship without meeting any residency requirements.

67. What happens if the property title is disputed after I have already purchased it for citizenship?

It's crucial to work with qualified lawyers who conduct a title search to confirm the property's legal status. Disputes arising post-purchase could complicate your citizenship application, so legal due diligence is essential.

68. Can I invest in property under construction for the citizenship by investment program?

Yes, you can invest in under-construction properties if you sign a notarized preliminary sales agreement or take the deed that meets the \$400,000 threshold and includes a commitment to hold ownership for three years.

69. What legal framework governs Turkish citizenship by property investment?

Turkish citizenship through property investment is governed by regulations requiring a minimum property investment of \$400,000. The property must be held for at least three years, and all purchases must comply with Turkish financial and legal standards, including documentation through the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

70. How has the property valuation process changed in the Turkish Citizenship by Investment program?

As of 2024, only the government-authorized GEDAŞ Valuation Company can issue property valuation reports for the program. This change was made to prevent irregularities, but it may lead to longer processing times due to the limited number of appraisers.

71. Is there a requirement to stay in Turkey after obtaining the conformity certificate?

Yes, after receiving the conformity certificate, investors must stay in Turkey for around 10 days to complete fingerprinting and other final steps with the Directorate General of Population and Citizenship Affairs.

72. Can undeveloped land qualify for Turkish citizenship under the current regulations?

No, undeveloped land no longer qualifies. Only land with an approved construction project and a "kat irtifakı" title deed, indicating an established and approved building plan, is eligible for citizenship.

73. What are the requirements for investments made through notarized preliminary sales agreements?

For citizenship applications through a notarized preliminary sales agreements, all investment funds must be committed in a single transaction, typically within the same project, to meet the \$400,000 requirement.

74. Is a criminal record certificate required for all family members applying for Turkish citizenship by investment?

Yes, as of recent regulations, all adult applicants must submit a criminal record certificate from their home country, adding an extra layer of verification to the citizenship process.

75. What is the purpose of the new “Type J” residence permit, and who receives it?

The "Type J" investment-based residence permit is now issued to the main investor and all qualifying family members, ensuring consistent legal residence status during the citizenship application process.

76. Can an attorney handle the entire citizenship application process on behalf of the investor and family?

No, recent regulations require all applicants, including family members, to be physically present in Turkey for the document submission phase. Applications submitted solely by attorneys are no longer accepted.

77. How are financial transactions regulated for citizenship by investment applications?

All payments must be made through Turkish banks, with foreign currency transactions converted through the Central Bank of Turkey. Detailed transaction receipts, including currency exchange records, must be provided as proof of investment.

78. What travel advantages come with Turkish citizenship acquired through investment?

Turkish citizenship offers visa-free or visa-on-arrival access to numerous countries, increasing global mobility and providing travel convenience for Turkish passport holders.

79. I am interested in Turkish citizenship by investment but cannot obtain a visa to travel to Turkey. What can I do?

If you cannot come to Turkey, our lawyers can handle the entire process remotely on your behalf. By granting a power of attorney (PoA) to our legal team, they can carry out all necessary procedures for your citizenship application, including the property purchase.

80. How does the remote application process work for Turkish citizenship by investment?

After you grant a power of attorney, our lawyers will manage the property purchase and secure the Certificate of Conformity. Once the property is acquired and the certificate is

issued, they will send you the necessary documents. You can use these documents to support a visa application, allowing you to complete any in-person requirements.

82. What is the "Real Estate Investment Determination Certificate," and why is it needed?

The Real Estate Investment Determination Certificate (TYTB) is issued by the Turkish General Directorate. It confirms that a property meets the citizenship investment criteria, allowing the buyer to proceed with the citizenship application.

83. Are properties with ongoing mortgages or liens eligible for citizenship applications?

Properties with mortgages or liens can be purchased, but the mortgage or lien amount will not count toward the citizenship investment threshold. Additionally, properties acquired through forced sales cannot be used for citizenship purposes.

84. Can I use properties purchased before 2017 to apply for citizenship?

No, properties bought before January 12, 2017, or through preliminary sales agreements before December 7, 2018, are ineligible for the citizenship program.

85. Are multiple properties allowed to fulfill the citizenship investment requirement?

Yes, multiple properties can be used to meet the \$400,000 threshold as long as they are all registered under a single citizenship application and satisfy the program's legal requirements.

86. Are there any specific requirements for preliminary sales agreements in the citizenship application?

For preliminary sales agreements to qualify, they must be notarized and include a commitment to hold the property for three years. The total investment amount must also be paid upfront by the date of the agreement.

TURKISH CITIZENSHIP BY GENERAL APPLICATION

What are the main categories for obtaining Turkish citizenship by general application?

There are several main pathways for Turkish citizenship: marriage to a Turkish citizen, birth, holding a property, employment, and completion of education. Each pathway has specific requirements and processing times.

Citizenship by Marriage

How long do I need to be married to a Turkish citizen to apply for citizenship?

You need to be married to a Turkish citizen for at least three years to apply. Additionally, the marriage must be genuine, and you must be living together.

Can I apply for Turkish citizenship if I am separated but still legally married to a Turkish citizen?

No, a valid application requires that you live together as a married couple. Separation or divorce disqualifies you from applying through marriage.

Are there any additional requirements to apply for citizenship through marriage?

Yes, you must not pose a threat to national security or public order, and you need to show proof of living together in Turkey.

Will my children automatically gain Turkish citizenship if I gain it through marriage?

No, citizenship through marriage does not automatically grant citizenship to children unless they apply and meet separate criteria.

Does marrying a Turkish citizen automatically grant me Turkish citizenship?

No, marriage to a Turkish citizen does not automatically grant citizenship. You must meet specific conditions, such as being married for at least three years and living together as a family unit, to apply for citizenship.

What are the conditions under Turkish law to obtain citizenship through marriage?

According to Article 16 of the Turkish Citizenship Law No. 5901, you must have been married to a Turkish citizen for at least three years, live together as a family, not engage in activities that harm the marriage, and not pose a threat to public security.

If my Turkish spouse passes away during the application process, can I still obtain citizenship?

Yes, if your Turkish spouse passes away after you apply, the requirement to live together is waived, and you may still be eligible to gain citizenship.

What documents are needed to apply for Turkish citizenship through marriage?

Documents include a completed application form, your Turkish spouse's identity card, notarized copies of your passport and birth certificate (translated into Turkish), marriage certificate, latest residence permit, proof of living together, biometric photo, and any relevant court decisions.

How long does the Turkish citizenship application process take if applying through marriage?

The process typically takes between 1-2 years, depending on the accuracy and completeness of the submitted information and documents.

Can I apply for Turkish citizenship through marriage if I do not currently live in Turkey?

Yes, you can apply from abroad at Turkish consulates. However, providing proof of living together with your spouse might be required.

How can delays be minimized in the Turkish citizenship process through marriage?

Delays can be minimized by ensuring that all documents are accurate, complete, and up-to-date when submitted, as authorities may face difficulties if information is incomplete or incorrect.

Is legal assistance necessary for applying for Turkish citizenship through marriage?

While it's not required, seeking guidance from an experienced lawyer can help navigate the process and ensure all requirements are met accurately, potentially reducing the risk of delays.

Citizenship by Birth

Who qualifies for Turkish citizenship by birth?

Children born in Turkey or to a Turkish parent abroad are typically eligible. However, the child must have at least one Turkish parent to qualify.

Can a child born in Turkey to foreign parents obtain Turkish citizenship?

No, being born in Turkey does not grant citizenship unless one of the parents is a Turkish citizen. However, residency and citizenship options may be available through other pathways.

Does Turkey allow dual citizenship for children born to one Turkish parent and one foreign parent?

Yes, Turkey allows dual citizenship, so a child can hold both Turkish and the other parent's nationality if the laws of the other country permit it.

Citizenship through Long-Term Residency

How long must I live in Turkey to qualify for citizenship through residency?

You must legally reside in Turkey for at least five continuous years, holding a residence permit. A gap of no more than six months in total is allowed during this period.

Are all types of residence permits valid for applying for citizenship?

No, only certain types, such as work permits, family permits, and student permits leading to a long-term permit, are valid for applying for citizenship.

Can holders of a tourist residence permit apply for citizenship after five years?

No, tourist residence permits do not qualify you for citizenship by residency. Only long-term residence permits are eligible.

What happens if I leave Turkey for an extended period during my residency requirement?

Leaving Turkey for more than six months over the five years can reset your eligibility period, as continuous residency is required.

Citizenship through Employment

How long must I work in Turkey to apply for citizenship through employment?

If you have worked in Turkey for at least five years with a valid work permit, you may be eligible to apply for citizenship.

Can self-employed individuals apply for Turkish citizenship through work?

Yes, as long as they hold a valid work permit and meet the continuous five-year work period requirement, self-employed individuals may apply.

What proof is required to show employment for citizenship purposes?

You need to show proof of continuous employment, such as work permits, employment contracts, and salary statements over the five-year period.

Will I lose my Turkish citizenship if I lose my job after gaining citizenship through employment?

No, once granted, Turkish citizenship is permanent and cannot be revoked due to changes in employment status.

Citizenship through Student Residency and Education

Does studying in Turkey make me eligible for Turkish citizenship?

Studying in Turkey does not directly qualify you for citizenship. Although a student residence permit doesn't grant the right to apply for citizenship, the time spent on a student permit does count toward the residency requirement. After five years of study, if you switch to an eligible residence permit type—such as a work permit, family residence permit, or property-based residency—you may then become eligible to apply for citizenship.

Do I need to stay in Turkey after my studies to apply for citizenship?

Yes, you must meet the five-year residency requirement with continuous stay to apply for citizenship based on education.

Can international students apply for Turkish citizenship right after graduation?

No, students must first obtain a residence permit post-graduation and continue to reside in Turkey for the required time to apply for citizenship.

Additional Requirements and Procedures

Do I need to speak Turkish to qualify for citizenship?

Yes, applicants must demonstrate a basic proficiency in Turkish to meet the citizenship requirements for general application.

Are there background checks for Turkish citizenship applications?

Yes, the Turkish government conducts thorough background checks to ensure applicants meet security and legal standards.

Will my family members also gain Turkish citizenship if I apply through residency or employment?

Yes, your spouse and children under 18 can apply with you, provided you meet the citizenship requirements.

Is there a fee for applying for Turkish citizenship?

Yes, application fees vary depending on the type of application. Fees are due at the time of submission and are non-refundable.

Final Application Steps and Other Considerations

Where do I apply for Turkish citizenship?

Applications are submitted to the Turkish Provincial Directorate of Population and Citizenship or Turkish embassies for those abroad.

How long does it take to receive Turkish citizenship through these general applications?

The processing time varies but generally takes 12 to 24 months, depending on the pathway and individual circumstances.

Can I expedite my Turkish citizenship application?

There is no official expedited process, but accurate and complete documentation can help avoid delays.

Can my citizenship be revoked if I fail to meet certain conditions?

Yes, citizenship may be revoked if the authorities find the application involved false information or fraudulent activities.

Citizenship through Property-Based Residence Permit

Can I qualify for Turkish citizenship through a property-based residence permit?

Yes, if you own a property in Turkey valued at \$200,000 or more, you can apply for a property residence permit and, after five years of continuous residence, qualify to apply for Turkish citizenship.

How long must I hold the property to apply for Turkish citizenship?

You must retain ownership of the property for a minimum of five years to be eligible for citizenship through a property-based residence permit. Selling the property before this period ends may disqualify you.

What type of property qualifies for the property-based residence permit leading to citizenship?

The property must be legally registered in your name and meet the \$200,000 minimum value requirement. Both residential and commercial properties qualify, provided they meet these standards.

Can I rent out my property during the five-year period for citizenship eligibility?

Yes, technically, you can rent out your property during the five-year period for citizenship eligibility. However, this may create complications in practice. If your tenant registers the property as their residence, you won't be able to maintain your own registration there. If you register elsewhere, your residence permit may no longer qualify as property-based residency, potentially affecting your eligibility. To avoid these issues, it's generally recommended to live in the purchased property during the eligibility period.

If I already own a property in Turkey but purchased it for less than \$200,000, can I still qualify for citizenship?

No, only properties valued at or above \$200,000 qualify for the property-based residence permit, which is a prerequisite for applying for citizenship after five years.

Do I need to reside in Turkey continuously with my property-based residence permit?

Yes, you need to reside in Turkey for most of the five-year period. Extended absences can reset your eligibility period, as continuous residency is required for the citizenship application.

What happens if the property value falls below \$200,000 due to market fluctuations?

As long as the property was valued at \$200,000 or more at the time of purchase and the residence permit requirements are met, temporary fluctuations in value will not affect your eligibility.

Will I need a new residence permit after five years to apply for citizenship?

No, after five years of holding a property-based residence permit and meeting continuous residence requirements, you can apply directly for Turkish citizenship.

Does the property-based residence permit grant my family members eligibility for citizenship?

Yes, your spouse and children under 18 can be included in the citizenship application, provided you meet the criteria and retain ownership of the qualifying property.

Are there any language requirements for citizenship through a property-based residence permit?

Yes, you must demonstrate basic proficiency in Turkish as part of the citizenship application process.

Can I apply for Turkish citizenship through property ownership?

Owning property in Turkey can qualify you for a residence permit, which may then make you eligible for citizenship if you reside in Turkey for five years.

Can I apply for citizenship if I only live in the property part-time?

No, continuous residency of five years is required, meaning you must reside in Turkey most of the time with minimal absences.

Residence Permit (General)

What is a residence permit, and who needs one in Turkey?

A residence permit is an official document that allows foreign nationals to stay in Turkey for an extended period. Anyone planning to live in Turkey for longer than their visa allows needs a residence permit.

How do I apply for a Turkish residence permit?

You can apply for a residence permit online through the official “Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü” website. You must then complete an in-person interview with supporting documents.

What are the general types of residence permits available in Turkey?

The main types are short-term, family, student, long-term, and humanitarian residence permits, each with specific eligibility criteria.

How long does the residence permit process take?

The processing time varies but typically takes 2-8 weeks from application submission, depending on the applicant's location and permit type.

Can I switch residence permit types if my circumstances change?

Yes, you can apply to switch residence permit types (e.g., from a student to a work permit) if your situation changes, but you must meet the new permit's criteria.

What documents are required for a Turkish residence permit application?

Required documents generally include a passport, biometric photos, health insurance, a completed application form, proof of address, utility bill, and financial proof. Additional documents may be required based on the permit type.

Is there a minimum income requirement for a residence permit?

Yes, applicants must demonstrate they can financially support themselves in Turkey, usually by showing bank statements or proof of regular income.

How much does a residence permit cost in Turkey?

Fees vary by nationality, permit type, and duration. They typically range from \$80 to \$200 USD, plus additional fees for health insurance and other services.

Can I work in Turkey with a residence permit?

No, a residence permit does not automatically grant work rights. You need a separate work permit to be employed in Turkey.

What happens if I overstay my residence permit?

Overstaying may result in fines, deportation, and a potential ban from re-entering Turkey, depending on the length of the overstay.

Can my residence permit application be denied?

Yes, if you do not meet the requirements, provide false information, or pose a risk to public security, your application may be denied.

What languages is the residence permit application available in?

The application is primarily available in Turkish. You may seek translation services or support from a consultant if needed. Contact us for consultation.

Can I travel outside Turkey with my residence permit?

Yes, you can leave Turkey and re-enter with a valid residence permit.

Is health insurance mandatory for a residence permit?

Yes, health insurance is required for most residence permits. It must cover the applicant's stay in Turkey and be accepted by Turkish authorities.

How early should I renew my residence permit before it expires?

It's best to start the renewal process at least 60 days before your current permit expires to avoid any gaps in residency.

What is the difference between a residence permit and a visa?

A visa allows temporary entry for short stays up to 90 days in 180 days, while a residence permit allows extended stays for specific purposes, such as study or work.

Can my residence permit be canceled?

Yes, a residence permit can be revoked if you violate Turkish laws, commit serious crimes, or do not meet the renewal criteria.

Are residence permits required for children?

Yes, minors also need residence permits if they will reside in Turkey with their families for an extended period.

Can I appeal if my residence permit application is denied?

Yes, you have the right to appeal a denied application through the Turkish Administrative Courts, typically within 60 days of the decision.

How do I update my address if I move within Turkey?

You must report your new address to the Directorate General of Migration Management within 20 days of moving.

Short-Term Residence Permit

Who qualifies for a short-term residence permit in Turkey?

Short-term residence permits are available for various purposes, including tourism, business, education, or owning property in Turkey.

How long is a short-term residence permit valid?

Short-term permits are typically valid for 6 to 24 months, depending on the applicant's situation and requirements.

Can I renew a short-term residence permit?

Yes, short-term residence permits are renewable, but each renewal requires reapplication and updated documentation.

What is the minimum income requirement for a short-term residence permit?

For a short-term residence permit in Turkey, applicants must demonstrate sufficient financial means. This typically requires at least 1.5 times the Turkish minimum wage per month for the applicant, and at least the equivalent of the minimum wage per month for each additional family member.

Can I study in Turkey with a short-term residence permit?

Legally, a short-term residence permit, especially a touristic one, does not grant the right to study in Turkey. However, in practice, many students do use touristic residence permits to stay in Turkey while studying. For full compliance and to avoid issues, it's recommended to obtain a student residence permit if your primary purpose is education.

Is it necessary to have an address in Turkey for a short-term residence permit?

Yes, you must provide a registered Turkish address as part of your application.

Can property owners apply for a short-term residence permit?

Yes, foreigners who own property worth \$200,000 in Turkey are eligible for a short-term residence permit as long as they meet all other requirements.

Can I work in Turkey with a short-term residence permit?

No, a short-term permit does not allow employment. You need a separate work permit to work legally in Turkey.

Can I travel in and out of Turkey with a short-term residence permit?

Yes, you can travel freely in and out of Turkey with a valid permit, but ensure your passport is also valid for at least 60 days beyond each entry.

Do family members qualify for a short-term residence permit with me?

Yes, spouses and children may also qualify for a short-term permit but must apply separately with their own supporting documents.

Can I study Turkish language courses with a short-term permit?

Yes, short-term residence permits allow enrollment in Turkish language courses at private institutions, though a student permit may be required for university courses.

Touristic Residence Permit

Who can apply for a touristic residence permit in Turkey?

A touristic residence permit is available to foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond 90 days for tourism purposes without other intentions like work or study.

How long is a touristic residence permit valid?

It is generally valid for up to one year and may be renewed, though recent restrictions have tightened renewal options for some nationalities.

Can I work in Turkey with a touristic residence permit?

No, the touristic residence permit does not allow employment. A separate work permit is necessary for legal employment.

Can I convert a touristic residence permit into a work permit?

Yes, if you find employment, you can apply for a work permit, but you must meet the specific criteria for work-based residence.

Can I renew a touristic residence permit multiple times?

Renewals are subject to restrictions. Some nationalities may face limitations on how many times they can renew a touristic permit.

Long-Term Residence Permit

What is a long-term residence permit in Turkey?

A long-term residence permit allows foreign nationals to reside indefinitely in Turkey without the need for renewal, provided they meet certain residency and eligibility criteria.

Who is eligible for a long-term residence permit in Turkey?

Foreign nationals who have legally and continuously resided in Turkey for at least eight years on a valid residence permit (excluding student permits) are eligible to apply for a long-term residence permit.

What are the main benefits of a long-term residence permit in Turkey?

Holders of a long-term residence permit enjoy most rights given to Turkish citizens, such as living indefinitely in Turkey, without the need to renew permits. However, it does not grant voting rights, military service, or other civic duties.

Does the long-term residence permit allow me to work in Turkey?

Yes, a long-term residence permit allows the holder to work in Turkey without a separate work permit, although some professions may still have restrictions for foreign nationals.

How does the application process for a long-term residence permit work?

To apply, you must submit an application through the Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü and provide necessary documentation proving eight years of continuous residency.

Is there a requirement for continuous residence to be eligible for a long-term residence permit?

Yes, you must have resided in Turkey for eight continuous years without substantial absences.

What documents are required to apply for a long-term residence permit?

Documents typically include a valid passport, previous residence permits, biometric photos, proof of income, criminal certificate, health insurance and a completed application form.

What happens if I leave Turkey for an extended period with a long-term residence permit?

If you leave Turkey for more than one year consecutively (without valid reasons such as education or medical treatment), you may lose your long-term residence permit status.

How long does it take to process a long-term residence permit application?

Processing times vary, but it generally takes several weeks to a few months, depending on your location and the completeness of your application.

Can my family members also receive long-term residence permits?

No, each family member must individually meet the criteria, including the eight-year continuous residence requirement, to qualify for their own long-term residence permit.

Can I apply for a long-term residence permit if I've held a student residence permit?

No, years spent on a student residence permit do not count toward the eight-year requirement for a long-term residence permit.

Does the long-term residence permit need to be renewed?

No, the long-term residence permit is indefinite and does not need to be renewed, though any changes in personal status or contact information should be reported.

Can I access Turkish social services with a long-term residence permit?

Yes, long-term residence permit holders have access to many public services, including healthcare and education, similar to Turkish citizens.

Does holding a long-term residence permit help with obtaining Turkish citizenship?

While it does not guarantee citizenship, long-term residency can strengthen an application for Turkish citizenship by showing a history of lawful residence.

Will my long-term residence permit be affected if I change my marital status?

No, marital status does not directly impact your long-term residence permit, but you should notify Turkish authorities of any changes to your personal information.

Can long-term residence permits be revoked?

Yes, they can be revoked if you leave Turkey for more than one year without an acceptable reason, commit serious crimes, or are found to have misrepresented information during the application process.

Are there any language requirements for obtaining a long-term residence permit?

No, there are no language requirements for applying for a long-term residence permit in Turkey.

What rights does a long-term residence permit not provide?

Long-term residence permit holders cannot vote, run for public office, or serve in the military in Turkey.

Can I travel in and out of Turkey freely with a long-term residence permit?

Yes, you can freely travel in and out of Turkey with a long-term residence permit, provided your absences do not exceed the allowed limits.

What financial proof do I need to show for a long-term residence permit application?

You must demonstrate that you have a stable income or financial means to support yourself without needing state aid in Turkey.

Does my long-term residence permit allow me to start a business in Turkey?

Yes, holders of a long-term residence permit can start a business and invest in Turkey, as they have most rights of Turkish citizens, except civic and political rights.

Can my long-term residence permit be canceled if I commit a crime in Turkey?

Yes, committing serious crimes can result in the cancellation of a long-term residence permit and deportation.

What should I do if my passport expires while holding a long-term residence permit?

You must renew your passport and inform the Directorate General of Migration Management of the updated passport information.

Do I need to pay taxes in Turkey if I have a long-term residence permit?

Yes, long-term residence permit holders are subject to Turkish tax laws and may need to pay taxes on income earned in Turkey.

Can I obtain a Turkish ID card with a long-term residence permit?

Yes, long-term residence permit holders are typically issued a foreign national ID number, which can be used similarly to a Turkish ID in many contexts.

Do I need to renew my health insurance for a long-term residence permit?

Yes, you must maintain valid health insurance in Turkey, especially if you are under the age of 65. Some older applicants may be exempt from this requirement.

How can I replace my long-term residence permit if it is lost or damaged?

You must report a lost or damaged residence permit to the Directorate General of Migration Management and apply for a replacement, providing necessary documentation.

Real Estate Services (General)

What types of real estate services are available in Turkey?

In Turkey, real estate services include buying and selling property, property management, legal support, and solutions for property delivery or construction issues.

Is it necessary to hire a lawyer when buying or selling property in Turkey?

While not required, hiring a lawyer is highly recommended to ensure all legal aspects are addressed, contracts are clear, and any potential issues are resolved.

How can a real estate agent help with my property purchase in Turkey?

A real estate agent can assist by finding properties, negotiating prices, arranging viewings, and handling administrative steps of the buying or selling process.

Are there any restrictions on foreign nationals buying property in Turkey?

Foreign nationals can buy property in Turkey, though some restrictions apply near military zones and specific locations. Consulting a local expert can clarify these details.

What additional costs should I consider when buying property in Turkey?

In addition to the purchase price, buyers should consider property taxes, notary fees, legal fees, and any relevant maintenance costs.

Is financing available for foreign buyers in Turkey?

Yes, many Turkish banks offer mortgage options for foreign nationals, depending on their creditworthiness and the property type.

What documentation is required to buy or sell property in Turkey?

Documents generally include a passport, tax identification number, title deed (Tapu), and sale agreement. Additional documents may be required based on the transaction.

Can foreign buyers obtain Turkish citizenship through property investment?

Yes, by purchasing property valued at \$400,000 or more and committing to hold it for at least three years, foreign nationals can qualify for Turkish citizenship.

How is property ownership transferred in Turkey?

Ownership is transferred at a Tapu (title deed) office with both the buyer and seller present, or via a power of attorney. The process includes verifying documents and paying associated fees.

What should I know about property taxes in Turkey?

Turkey has annual property taxes, as well as transfer and capital gains taxes for property sales. Rates vary depending on property type and location.

Can I buy property in Turkey remotely?

Yes, you can purchase property remotely by granting a power of attorney to a trusted representative to complete the transaction on your behalf.

Are there property types that foreign nationals are not allowed to buy?

Foreign nationals cannot purchase land in military zones or other restricted areas. However, residential and commercial properties are generally available.

Do I need a tax identification number to buy property in Turkey?

Yes, a tax ID number from the Turkish tax office is required for any property transaction in Turkey, including buying or selling.

Can I sell my property anytime if I bought it for citizenship purposes?

If the property was bought to obtain citizenship, you must hold it for at least three years. After this period, you are free to sell it without affecting your citizenship status.

What is the role of a property appraisal report in Turkey?

An appraisal report verifies the property's market value, ensuring that it meets necessary investment criteria and helps prevent fraud.

Are real estate prices negotiable in Turkey?

Yes, property prices are often negotiable. A skilled real estate agent or lawyer can assist in negotiating favorable terms.

How long does it take to complete a property transaction in Turkey?

The process typically takes 1-3 weeks, but may vary based on factors like financing, document verification, and seller availability.

What is Tapu in Turkey?

The Tapu is a property title deed document in Turkey that officially proves ownership. It is an essential document in any property transaction.

Can I own land and build my own property in Turkey?

Yes, foreigners can purchase land and construct a property, but they must ensure all legal permissions and zoning laws are followed.

Is property insurance mandatory in Turkey?

Property insurance isn't mandatory, but earthquake insurance (DASK) is required for all properties in Turkey.

Buying Property

What is the process for buying property in Turkey?

The process includes finding a property, negotiating the sale price, obtaining a tax ID, paying a deposit, signing a contract, completing an appraisal report (if needed), and transferring ownership at the Tapu office.

How much deposit is typically required when buying property in Turkey?

A deposit of around 5-10% of the property value is usually required to secure the purchase, but terms can vary.

Can I buy property in Turkey if I'm not physically present?

Yes, you can buy property remotely by giving power of attorney to a representative who can complete the transaction on your behalf.

What should I look for when buying property in Turkey?

Consider location, property condition, legal status, infrastructure, nearby facilities, and the long-term value potential of the property.

Is it possible to buy a property in installments in Turkey?

Yes, many developers offer installment plans, especially for newly constructed or off-plan properties, to help buyers manage payments.

Can foreigners buy land for agricultural purposes in Turkey?

Yes, but there may be restrictions based on location, and some areas are not available for foreign ownership.

What fees should I expect when buying property in Turkey?

Expect to pay around 2-5% of the property value for transaction fees, which include Tapu transfer, legal fees, notary costs, and taxes.

Is it necessary to open a Turkish bank account to buy property?

While not mandatory, having a Turkish bank account simplifies financial transactions, especially for utility payments and property maintenance.

What should I know about buying property under construction?

Make sure the developer has the necessary permits, and always get a notarized contract detailing construction deadlines, penalties, and other terms.

Do I need a lawyer to buy property in Turkey?

Although not required, hiring a lawyer is highly recommended to ensure all legal aspects of the transaction are handled correctly.

How can I verify property ownership in Turkey?

Ownership details are recorded at the Tapu office, where you can request information on the property's legal status and history.

Can I buy multiple properties for Turkish citizenship purposes?

Yes, as long as the combined value is at least \$400,000, multiple properties can qualify for the citizenship-by-investment program.

What is the role of a notary in the property-buying process?

A notary authenticates documents, ensures legal compliance, and can provide official translations, especially useful for foreign buyers.

Are there any restrictions on the types of property foreigners can buy?

Foreigners cannot buy property in certain restricted zones, like military areas, but can purchase residential and commercial properties elsewhere.

How do I transfer funds to pay for a property in Turkey?

Funds are typically transferred through Turkish banks, which can also assist with currency exchange if needed.

What is a preliminary sale contract?

A preliminary sale contract is an agreement between buyer and seller, usually signed at a notary, outlining terms before the final sale.

What tax benefits are available for foreign property buyers?

Turkey offers VAT exemptions for foreigners buying newly built properties with foreign currency. Consult a tax advisor for specific benefits.

Can I rent out my property after purchasing it?

Yes, foreign property owners can rent out their properties and generate rental income in Turkey.

What is a property valuation report, and why is it needed?

A valuation report assesses the property's market value, which is not mandatory for foreigners buying property.

Are there financing options for foreign buyers in Turkey?

Yes, various Turkish banks offer mortgages to foreign nationals, though terms depend on the applicant's financial background.

What is the first step when buying property in Turkey as a foreign national?

The first step is to decide on the property you want to purchase and reach an agreement with the seller regarding price, conditions, and any other terms important to both parties.

What documents do I need to prepare before applying to the title deed office?

Key documents include your passport or national ID, an identity declaration form, title deed (if available), proof of foreign currency purchase, an expertise report (if needed), compulsory earthquake insurance, and potentially a power of attorney if you're acting on someone's behalf.

How does the proof of foreign currency purchase requirement work for foreign buyers?

Foreign buyers must convert the purchase amount into Turkish lira through a Turkish bank, providing a certificate of foreign currency purchase as proof. This policy supports the stability of the Turkish lira.

What is the role of the title deed office in the buying process?

The title deed office processes ownership transfer applications, verifies submitted documents, and records the buyer's ownership in Turkey's land registry system.

What fees do I need to pay during the property purchase process?

You must pay a 4% stamp duty on the purchase price and a revolving capital fee. The stamp duty is divided equally between buyer and seller, while the revolving capital fee is a fixed cost.

When is the payment to the seller made, and how is it verified?

Payment to the seller occurs after document verification. It can be made through cash, bank transfer, or mortgage. The transaction is complete once payment is reflected in the system.

Do I need earthquake insurance for my property purchase in Turkey?

Yes, Turkey mandates compulsory earthquake insurance (DASK) for all properties to ensure basic protection against seismic activity.

What is the purpose of a power of attorney in property transactions for foreign buyers?

A power of attorney allows someone to act on your behalf in Turkey for property purchases if you cannot be present. It is useful for remote transactions or those requiring complex paperwork.

How long does it take for the title deed to be issued after all documents are submitted?

If there are no issues with the submitted documents, the title deed office typically completes the process within a few days, and the title deed is issued.

Can I use a sworn translator for the transaction if I don't speak Turkish?

Yes, a sworn translator can assist with the process, ensuring all documents are understood and properly executed if you are conducting the transaction in person.

What happens if my documents are incomplete when I apply at the title deed office?

If documents are missing, the office will notify you via SMS and request the necessary documentation. The process will resume once all required documents are submitted.

What does the revolving capital fee cover in a Turkish property transaction?

The revolving capital fee is a small, mandatory administrative fee paid to the government for processing and recording the property transaction.

Can I secure a mortgage to purchase a property in Turkey as a foreign national?

Yes, many Turkish banks offer mortgage options for foreigners, depending on your financial history, property type, and value. Mortgage conditions will vary by bank.

What is the final step in the Turkish property purchase process?

The final step is signing the sales contract, where ownership officially transfers, and you receive the title deed (Tapu), confirming you as the legal property owner.

What is Tapu, and why is it important in property transactions?

The Tapu, or title deed, is the legal document proving property ownership. It contains essential details such as owner name, property location, and specific characteristics.

Do I need a local bank account to complete a property purchase in Turkey?

While not strictly necessary, having a Turkish bank account can simplify payments, utilities setup, and ongoing management costs for your property.

What should I do if there are any delays or issues with my property transfer?

If delays occur, consult with a legal advisor to resolve issues with documentation or payment. Staying in contact with the title deed office can also help speed up the process.

Selling Property

What is the process for selling property in Turkey?

The process involves finding a buyer, negotiating a sale price, signing a sales agreement, obtaining required documents, and finalizing the sale at the Tapu office.

Do I need to pay capital gains tax when selling my property?

Yes, capital gains tax applies if the property is sold within five years of purchase. After five years, gains are tax-exempt for foreign nationals.

How much are real estate agency fees for selling property in Turkey?

Agency fees are typically around 2-3% of the property's sale price, payable by the seller unless agreed otherwise.

Can I sell my property at any time after purchase?

Yes, you can sell property anytime unless you purchased it for citizenship purposes, in which case you must hold it for at least three years.

What documents are required to sell property in Turkey?

Necessary documents include the Tapu (title deed), DASK insurance certificate, passport, and tax ID number.

How long does it take to sell a property in Turkey?

The selling period varies, but typically the sale process itself can be completed within a few weeks once a buyer is secured.

Do I need a lawyer to sell property in Turkey?

While not required, a lawyer can help review contracts, handle tax obligations, and ensure a smooth transaction.

Is a valuation report required when selling property?

No, providing a valuation report can help determine a fair market price and increase transparency in the sale process but it is not mandatory for foreigners unless the sale is for citizenship or residence permit.

Can foreigners sell property to other foreigners in Turkey?

Yes, foreign nationals can sell property to other foreigners without restrictions, as long as legal requirements are met.

Do I need to report the sale to any government office?

Yes, the sale must be registered with the Tapu office, which updates ownership records and handles associated taxes.

What should I consider when setting a sale price for my property?

Consider market trends, property condition, location, and recent appraisal values to set a competitive sale price.

Are there any restrictions on selling property in Turkey?

Generally, there are no restrictions, though properties in restricted zones (like military areas) may face limitations

How Long Does the Seller Have to Vacate the Property?

The timeframe for the seller to vacate the property depends on the agreement between buyer and seller. Generally, it ranges from 1 week to 90 days. If the property is tenanted, the lease agreement terms apply, and the new owner must respect the tenant's rights.

Can a Tenant Refuse to Show the Property to Potential Buyers?

Tenants must allow the property owner or their agents to show the property to potential buyers. However, the owner must notify the tenant in advance and schedule visits at convenient times. If the tenant refuses, the owner can seek legal recourse through the local civil court.

Can the Seller Take Photos of the Property with a Tenant Present?

The property owner has the right to take photos of the property for sale purposes, but they must coordinate with the tenant and respect their privacy.

Property Delivery Problems

What are common property delivery problems in Turkey?

Common issues include construction delays, unmet specifications or quality standards, incomplete utilities connections, and discrepancies in property size or layout from the original contract.

What should I do if my property delivery is delayed?

First, review your contract to see if there are penalties for delays. Then, contact the developer or builder to get an official timeline and consider seeking legal assistance if delays persist without resolution.

Can I request compensation if the property delivery is delayed?

If your contract includes penalty clauses for delays, you may be entitled to compensation. It's crucial to have such terms in writing to claim compensation legally.

What can I do if the property doesn't match the specifications in the contract?

You have the right to request that the developer corrects any discrepancies or compensates for differences. Consulting with a lawyer can help ensure the developer meets contractual obligations.

Is it common for properties in Turkey to be delivered later than promised?

Delays can happen, especially with off-plan or new constructions. Buyers should check the developer's reputation and past project timelines before making a purchase.

What are my options if utilities like electricity and water aren't connected on delivery?

Contact the developer or relevant utility companies to resolve connection issues. In some cases, these responsibilities may be clearly outlined in the sales contract.

Can I cancel the purchase if there are substantial delivery problems?

In severe cases, you may be able to terminate the contract and receive a refund. This depends on the contract terms and the nature of the issues. Legal advice is recommended before taking action.

How can a lawyer help with property delivery issues?

A lawyer can negotiate with the developer, ensure contract compliance, seek compensation, or file legal action if the developer fails to deliver as agreed.

Are property inspections common upon delivery in Turkey?

Yes, conducting an inspection upon delivery is highly recommended to check that the property meets quality and contractual standards. You may also hire a third-party inspector.

What should I look for during a property inspection?

Inspect the property for structural quality, fittings, plumbing, electrical systems, finishing, and any additional features promised in the contract.

What steps can I take if the property size is smaller than agreed in the contract?

In such cases, you may be entitled to compensation for the difference. A legal professional can help assess and pursue this claim with the developer.

How do I handle problems with shared facilities not being completed on time?

Review the contract to check the developer's obligations regarding shared facilities. If they are incomplete, you may demand a reduction in fees or compensation for missed amenities.

What recourse do I have if construction quality is poor?

You can request the developer to fix defects or offer compensation. If issues are substantial, a legal approach may be necessary, especially if there are health or safety concerns.

Can I refuse to take delivery of a property if it's not up to standard?

Yes, if the property does not meet contractual standards, you can withhold acceptance until issues are resolved or seek other remedies outlined in the contract.

What is a "snag list" in property delivery?

A snag list is a list of minor defects or unfinished items created during the final inspection. The developer is responsible for addressing these items before full acceptance.

How can I ensure my property is delivered on time?

Choose reputable developers, ensure clear timelines in the contract, and conduct regular communication with the builder throughout the construction phase.

Property Management

What does property management include in Turkey?

Property management generally includes services like tenant placement, rent collection, maintenance, utility management, repairs, and ensuring the property is well-maintained.

Can I hire a property management company in Turkey if I live abroad?

Yes, many property management companies offer services specifically for foreign owners, handling all aspects of property management on their behalf.

How much does property management typically cost in Turkey?

Fees vary but generally range from 10% to 15% of the monthly rental income. Additional fees may apply for maintenance and repairs.

What should I look for in a property management company?

Choose a company with a good reputation, local expertise, transparent fees, and experience managing similar types of properties.

Can a property management company help with tenant screening and leasing?

Yes, most property management companies handle tenant vetting, lease agreements, and deposit management to ensure reliable and secure tenancy.

Who handles utility payments for managed properties?

Property management companies often handle utility payments on behalf of the owner, ensuring bills are paid on time and managing any related issues.

Is property insurance included in property management services?

Property insurance is not typically included, but a property management company may help arrange and manage insurance for the property.

How can a property management company help with legal issues?

A reputable property management company can assist with legal compliance, lease enforcement, tenant disputes, and filing eviction notices if necessary.

Can I set rules for how my property is managed?

Yes, as the property owner, you can set specific rules for tenant selection, property usage, maintenance standards, and rental terms with your property manager.

What happens if a tenant damages my property?

Property managers typically conduct inspections and ensure tenants cover repair costs as per the lease agreement. Damage deposits may also cover minor repairs.

Do property managers handle maintenance requests from tenants?

Yes, property managers coordinate with contractors and service providers to address maintenance requests and repairs, keeping the property in good condition.

Can a property management company manage short-term rentals?

Yes, some companies specialize in managing short-term or holiday rentals, including guest check-in, cleaning, and listing management on rental platforms.

How often should a property be inspected by the management company?

Inspections are usually conducted before tenant move-in, periodically during the lease, and upon tenant move-out. You can set the frequency of additional inspections.

Who is responsible for paying property taxes?

The property owner is responsible, though a property management company can handle tax payments and provide reminders to ensure compliance.

What services are available for vacant properties?

For vacant properties, property managers offer services like regular inspections, maintenance, marketing, and showing the property to prospective tenants.

Can property management companies assist with eviction processes?

Yes, property management companies handle eviction notices, work with legal professionals if needed, and ensure compliance with local laws during the eviction.

How does property management handle rent collection?

Property managers collect rent on your behalf, often through direct deposits, and provide reports on rental income, fees, and expenses.

Can I review tenant applications if I use a property management service?

Yes, you can request to review tenant applications and approve or deny tenants based on your criteria, working with your property manager.

Do I need to provide property insurance for managed properties?

Property insurance is highly recommended, though not mandatory, to cover risks. Some management companies can assist in arranging coverage.

Is it possible to switch property management companies?

Yes, you can switch companies by notifying them per your contract terms. A notice period may apply to facilitate a smooth transition.

Residence Permit Rejected

What are the common reasons for residence permit rejection in Turkey?

Common reasons include incomplete or inaccurate documentation, insufficient financial proof, lack of valid health insurance, failure to meet specific permit requirements, and posing a risk to public security.

What should I do if my residence permit application is rejected?

If your residence permit application is rejected, first review the rejection notice for the reason. You can file an objection with the Migration Office upon receiving the notice. If this objection is also rejected, you have the right to appeal the decision by filing a case with the administrative courts within 60 days.

Can I appeal a rejected residence permit application?

Yes, you can appeal the decision by filing a complaint with the Turkish Administrative Courts, typically within 60 days of receiving the rejection.

What documents are needed to appeal a residence permit rejection?

Documents generally include the rejection notice, a copy of your application, supporting documents to address the rejection reason, and an appeal form.

Is there a specific timeframe for reapplying if my residence permit is rejected?

If your residence permit application is rejected, there is a 6-month waiting period before you can reapply for the same type of residence permit. However, if you meet the requirements, you may apply for a different type of residence permit without waiting.

Does a residence permit rejection affect future applications?

If the rejection was due to a correctable issue (like missing documents), it typically won't impact future applications. However, rejections related to security issues may have lasting effects.

Can I stay in Turkey while appealing a residence permit rejection?

Yes, you may remain in Turkey while your appeal against a residence permit rejection is ongoing. However, if the court rules against you, you will be required to leave Turkey, and the time spent during the case will be considered an overstay. If you win the appeal, this period will be counted as legal residence.

What should I do if my residence permit is rejected due to incomplete documents?

In cases of missing documents, a rejection typically does not occur immediately. Instead, the Migration Office grants a 30-day period to complete the missing paperwork. If the applicant does not submit the required documents within this timeframe, the application is marked as "not attended," and it is considered as not accepted rather than formally rejected.

Will I get a refund if my residence permit is rejected?

No, application fees are generally non-refundable, even if your residence permit is denied.

Can a residence permit rejection be related to health insurance issues?

Yes, insufficient or expired health insurance is a common reason for rejection. Ensure your health insurance meets Turkish requirements and covers the full duration of your intended stay.

How can I find out the reason for my residence permit rejection?

The rejection notice or letter from the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) typically includes a reason. If unclear, contact the DGMM office for clarification.

Can I use the same documents for reapplying after a rejection?

Yes, but ensure all documents are up-to-date, accurate, and address the issues that led to the rejection. Updated or corrected documents may be necessary.

What role does financial proof play in residence permit rejections?

Insufficient financial proof is a common reason for rejection. You must show enough funds to support yourself during your stay, with evidence like bank statements.

Is overstaying a reason for residence permit rejection?

Yes, if you have overstayed a previous visa or permit, it could affect your current application. Some overstays lead to rejections or even entry bans.

Can previous criminal records cause residence permit rejection?

Yes, a criminal record can lead to rejection, especially if the offense is serious or poses a threat to public safety. Minor infractions may not have the same impact.

What options do I have if my residence permit is rejected due to security concerns?

Security-related rejections are difficult to appeal successfully. Seek legal advice to understand your options and if any additional documentation may help.

Will incorrect information on my application lead to rejection?

Yes, providing incorrect information (even by mistake) can result in a rejection. Double-check all information before submission to avoid this issue.

How can I avoid residence permit rejection in the first place?

Ensure all documents are complete, accurate, and meet permit requirements. Review eligibility criteria carefully and consult a professional if needed.

What are the consequences of a residence permit rejection?

A rejected permit can lead to a forced departure, overstay penalties if applicable, and potential restrictions on future applications. Taking prompt corrective steps is advised.

Can I reapply for a different type of residence permit if my application was rejected?

Yes, if you meet the criteria, you can apply for a different type of residence permit. Ensure you fully understand and meet the new permit requirements to avoid another rejection.

Touristic Conveniences for Foreign Vehicles

Who is eligible to import a vehicle from abroad for touristic purposes?

As per the Council of Ministers Decision dated 29/9/2009, No. 2009/15481, individuals residing outside Turkey's Customs Territory can temporarily import vehicles registered in their name at their place of residence for touristic purposes.

What defines a resident abroad?

A resident abroad typically has been outside Turkey for at least 185 days in the past year, counting back from the date they wish to enter Turkey.

Is staying abroad for 185 days sufficient to be considered a resident abroad?

No. The individual must have a residence abroad. Turkish citizens working on ships, temporarily at construction sites, or staying in hotels, despite being abroad for 185 days in the last year, are not considered residents abroad as they don't have an established residence there.

How is the 185-day period calculated?

The 185-day period for residing abroad is calculated using a program that checks passport entry and exit records from the General Directorate of Security. The program calculates the duration of stay in and outside of Turkey for the past year (365 days) from the date of entry into Turkey. For example, for someone entering Turkey at Kapıkule Border Gate on 07.03.2023, the period from 07.03.2022 to 07.03.2023 is considered. The person is deemed a resident abroad if they have stayed more than 185 days abroad. This calculation includes all entries and exits by sea, air, land, or rail, with or without a vehicle. The table below illustrates that the 185 days abroad need not be continuous.

How can I access my entry and exit information for dormitories?

Turkish citizens can check their entry and exit records using their Turkish passports at turkiye.gov.tr. Additionally, individuals can calculate their time spent abroad based on the entry and exit dates in their passports.

Can retirees living abroad bring a vehicle to Turkey without staying abroad for 185 days?

Retirees from outside the Turkish Customs Territory are exempt from the 185-day abroad requirement when bringing a land vehicle to Turkey for personal use for the first time after their retirement.

Are there any restrictions on the country from which the vehicle can be imported?

The vehicle must be registered in the country of residence. However, individuals residing in European Union and European Free Trade Union countries can bring vehicles registered in their name in any EU or EFTA country, not just their country of residence. For instance, a resident of Germany can temporarily bring a vehicle purchased from France to Turkey.

Can a resident of Turkey who doesn't meet the residency requirement bring and use a vehicle from Georgia for 2 years?

Residents of Turkey cannot import vehicles from abroad. Some websites and car dealerships misleadingly claim that Turkish citizens can use luxury vehicles purchased from abroad at low costs without issues, but this is against Customs regulations. Such unauthorized uses are detected by the Ministry of Interior, and penalties are applied, including the requirement to export the vehicles.

How long can vehicles imported for touristic purposes stay in Turkey?

Vehicles belonging to foreigner residence permit holders, dual citizens, or blue card holders (including retirees) residing outside the Turkish Customs Territory can stay in Turkey for up to 730 days.

Is the 730-day period also applicable to vehicles owned by foreigners?

The duration for vehicles owned by foreign nationals (excluding blue card holders) cannot exceed their stay in Turkey. Those without a residence permit are allowed 90 days within 180 days. For example, a Georgian citizen entering Turkey with an ID card can only have their vehicle stay for a maximum of 90 days within 180 days. For foreign nationals with a residence permit in Turkey, the vehicle's stay may extend up to the period specified in the residence permit, but not more than 730 days.

Will vehicles owned by legal entities be allowed a 730-day stay?

Vehicles (cars, minibuses, land vehicles, pickup trucks, and motorcycles) belonging to legal entities, if brought into Turkey under a power of attorney, are allowed a period of up to 90 days.

Can individuals who have used the entire 730-day period or who do not meet the residency requirement enter Turkey with a vehicle?

Those who have used the entire 730-day period or do not meet the residency requirement cannot bring a vehicle until they fulfill the conditions. However, residents of EU and EFTA countries can bring land vehicles registered in these countries for personal use for a period of one month, once a year.

What penalties apply if the allowed time for a vehicle imported under touristic facilities is exceeded?

For vehicles exceeding their stay in 2024, fines are imposed as follows:

- Exceeding by 1 month: 1,656 TL
- Exceeding by 2 months: 3,312 TL
- Exceeding by 3 months: 4,968 TL If the vehicle overstays by more than 3 months, a fine equal to one quarter of the vehicle's customs tax amount is levied, as per Article 238 of Customs Law No. 4458.

What documents are required for vehicles brought under touristic facilities?

Required documents include the vehicle's ownership document (or a valid power of attorney/rental agreement if not owned by the entrant), the driver's license, an insurance policy valid in Turkey, the entrant's passport (or official ID depending on the country), a Turkish-translated pension certificate (for retirees from abroad) approved by a consulate or embassy, and a notarized or consular-approved Turkish translation document proving company partnership or employment for those bringing vehicles belonging to legal entities.

What is a pre-declaration?

Pre-declaration allows individuals living abroad to submit their and their vehicle's information to customs gates via mobile phones, tablets, or computers before traveling. This can be done through the Ministry's website <https://uygulama.gtb.gov.tr/Tasit1OnBeyan> or the e-Government Gateway <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr/gtb-tasit-on-beyan>. This system speeds up customs procedures and minimizes waiting times.

Is a vehicle imported under touristic conveniences recorded in the passport?

Yes, vehicles brought under touristic facilities are recorded in the passport, and the duration of their stay is tracked against the passport's validity.

Is there a fee for these customs transactions?

No fee is charged by the customs administration for these transactions.

Can residents of Turkey (not residing abroad) temporarily import a vehicle from abroad?

It is not possible for residents of Turkey to temporarily import a vehicle from abroad.

Can individuals who permanently move to Turkey or return after an official assignment abroad import a vehicle under touristic conveniences?

Individuals who have moved their residence to Turkey due to overseas assignments, studies, work, etc., cannot import foreign-licensed vehicles for 2 years under touristic facilities.

Can a resident of Turkey (not residing abroad) drive a vehicle brought by a relative/friend/spouse living abroad?

Residents of Turkey are not allowed to use vehicles imported under touristic facilities. If detected, separate penalties are imposed on both the vehicle owner and the unauthorized user under Article 238 of Customs Law No. 4458, and the vehicle is required to be exported.

Who besides the rightful owner (the owner or their proxy) can use a vehicle imported under touristic facilities in Turkey?

A vehicle imported under touristic facilities can be used by the spouse, parents, and children of the owner or proxy, provided they reside outside the Turkish Customs Territory and the owner is in Turkey. The owner need not be in the vehicle during its use. However, when the owner is abroad, the vehicle must remain parked in Turkey and cannot be used by anyone, including family members.

Can a person living abroad enter Turkey with a vehicle registered in another person's name?

A person living abroad can bring a vehicle as a proxy for the owner. Both the proxy and the vehicle's owner must reside outside the Turkish Customs Territory and meet the 185-day condition. For proxy-imported vehicles, a valid power of attorney must be presented to customs at entry.

Can a person living abroad bring a vehicle registered to a legal entity abroad into Turkey?

Vehicles registered to a company abroad can only be brought into Turkey by employees or partners of the company who reside abroad.

What qualifies as a valid proxy document?

Valid proxy documents include:

- Power of attorney approved by an embassy, consulate, or notary public.
- Power of attorney issued and approved by customs if both the proxy and owner are present at the entrance customs offices.
- Documents prepared and approved by official authorities like customs, municipalities, police, and courts in the relevant country.
- Documents issued by member automobile organizations of the International Touring Alliance (AIT) or the International Automobile Federation (FIA).
- Power of attorney containing the signature and approval of the company owner or board of directors for vehicles belonging to auto companies and other legal entities.
- Documents like rental agreements for rented vehicles.

Can a person residing in Turkey (not abroad) bring a vehicle belonging to a relative/friend/spouse living abroad into Turkey by proxy?

A person residing in Turkey cannot temporarily import a vehicle belonging to someone abroad, even by proxy.

Can foreign spouses living in Turkey import a vehicle?

Foreign spouses must have been abroad for 185 days to import a vehicle. Nationality is irrelevant; the key factor is whether the person resides abroad.

Can individuals who have renounced Turkish citizenship or are dual citizens import a vehicle under touristic conveniences?

Nationality does not impact the ability to import a vehicle under touristic conveniences. Residency abroad is the only requirement.

Can vehicles registered to a company abroad and imported under touristic conveniences be used for head office/branch/agency activities in Turkey?

Vehicles imported under touristic conveniences cannot be used in head office, branch, or agency activities in Turkey. They can only be used by the person who imported them and their spouse, parents, or family residing abroad.

Can dual passport holders bring more than one vehicle to Turkey?

Under temporary import provisions for touristic conveniences, only one vehicle with a foreign license plate can be brought into Turkey for personal use. Entries and exits with both Turkish and foreign passports are considered together.

Is it possible to bring a trailer or non-motorized caravan along with the vehicle?

A trailer or non-motorized caravan can be brought along with the land vehicle for personal use.

Can someone re-enter Turkey with the same or a different vehicle before staying abroad for 185 days, if they previously left Turkey with their vehicle before the end of the permitted period?

If individuals leave Turkey with their vehicle before using the entire temporary import permit period and meet the residency abroad requirement, they can re-enter with the vehicle and use the remaining permit period. The 185-day abroad requirement must be met for each entry. However, retirees who leave Turkey with their vehicle before using the entire permit period can re-enter with their vehicle to use the remaining permit period without the 185-day requirement, provided it is within the permit period.

When can a vehicle be brought back to Turkey after the full permitted period has been used?

After using the entire permit period, a person cannot bring the same or a different vehicle back to Turkey without staying abroad for 185 days. A 185-day stay abroad is necessary to bring a vehicle again.

Can an expired vehicle re-enter and stay in Turkey for another 730 days if it exits and re-enters the border?

It is not possible to bring an expired vehicle back into Turkey without staying abroad for 185 days.

Can a vehicle with an expired permit be brought back to Turkey under a new owner?

The transaction depends on the new owner's period of stay abroad. If the new owner resides abroad, they are allowed to bring a vehicle.

Can the owner of a vehicle who has stayed in Turkey for 730 days travel to Turkey without their vehicle?

There are no customs restrictions on the length of stay in Turkey without a vehicle.

Are there any age restrictions for vehicles brought under touristic conveniences?

There are no age restrictions for vehicles brought to Turkey under touristic conveniences, as per customs legislation.

Is there any restriction on bringing right-hand drive vehicles under touristic conveniences?

According to Article 30 of the Highway Traffic Regulation, there are no restrictions on bringing right-hand drive vehicles under touristic conveniences.

Is it possible to bring a rented vehicle to Turkey? What is the allowed duration?

Individuals residing outside the Turkish Customs Territory can bring rented vehicles to Turkey. The duration allowed for rented vehicles cannot exceed the period specified in the rental agreement, and it should not surpass the 730-day limit, depending on the person's citizenship and residence.

Is it possible to leave the vehicle in Turkey while traveling abroad?

To leave a vehicle in Turkey and go abroad, one must apply to the nearest customs office and follow one of these procedures:

- Deliver the vehicle to the customs office.
- Submit a signed commitment in two copies to the customs administration upon each exit, confirming that the vehicle will not be used by anyone else, as per the format in Annex 7 of the Communiqué. Failure to perform these procedures during passport transactions will result in being directed to the customs office

before completing passport procedures. It's important to apply to the nearest customs office before leaving the country without the vehicle to avoid issues.

What is the penalty for leaving the vehicle abroad without informing customs?

Individuals who leave the country without placing their vehicles under customs control or obtaining permission from customs with a commitment, if unable to justify their actions, are subject to a fine under Article 238 of the Customs Law for each departure until the date of detection.

If one travels abroad without their vehicle, does this time count towards the vehicle's stay in Turkey?

If one goes abroad without leaving the vehicle under customs control, the vehicle's stay period in Turkey continues to count.

How long can a vehicle temporarily left at a customs office or Trustee's parking lot remain there?

Vehicles left at the customs administration or the Trustee's parking lot can stay under customs supervision for a period of one month, starting from the date of delivery. An extension request for another three months can be made to the relevant customs office. If the vehicle is not collected within this period or no extension request is made, and there are no ongoing judicial or administrative proceedings, liquidation provisions will apply to the vehicle.

Can a vehicle imported under touristic conveniences be left at customs?

The vehicle can be left at the customs office by submitting a petition to the nearest customs office. Any legally accrued taxes and penalties related to the vehicle must be paid before leaving it at customs.

Can a vehicle brought to Turkey under touristic conveniences be sold there?

A vehicle temporarily imported under touristic conveniences cannot be sold to anyone, whether they are a resident in Turkey or not.

Can a vehicle, which has been taken abroad after using the entire period, be brought back to Turkey by the owner's spouse/children/parents/friends without staying abroad for 185 days?

To bring the vehicle back to Turkey by proxy, a stay abroad for at least 185 days is required.

Is entry allowed if the vehicle's insurance is not valid in Turkey?

A valid insurance policy is required for vehicle entry into Turkey. If the vehicle lacks insurance or it's not valid in Turkey, an insurance policy can be obtained from the nearest location to the customs office.

What procedures are done by the customs administration when leaving the vehicle abroad or at the customs office?

The vehicle's entry record in the computer is closed, and the "vehicle exists" stamp in the passport is cancelled.

Where can I find the relevant legislation?

The relevant legislation can be accessed at <http://ggm.gtb.gov.tr/mevzuat/tebligler/gecici-ithalat>.

What are the Foreign Vehicles Temporary Entry Card (YTGGK) and Form (YTGGF)?

The Foreign Vehicles Temporary Entry Form is a document issued by customs against a security for personal use land vehicles registered in the name of dual national Turkish citizens, persons residing outside the Turkish Customs Territory, who come to Turkey for a specific period for duty or study, or retired foreigners with temporary residence permits.

Can foreigners coming to Turkey for work or study bring a vehicle temporarily under YTGGK and YTGGF?

Foreigners residing outside the Turkish Customs Territory, except dual national Turkish citizens, coming to Turkey for a specific period to work or study, can temporarily import their personal use vehicles. These vehicles can be brought during the period of work or study. However, these individuals must meet the residency abroad requirement and continuously work or study from the date they start in Turkey.

Can retirees also bring a vehicle temporarily under YTGGK and YTGGF?

Retired foreigners with a temporary residence permit in Turkey, except dual national Turkish citizens and Blue Card holders, can bring their foreign-registered vehicles. Blue Card holders, who can reside indefinitely in Turkey without a residence permit, do not have this right.

Can foreigners retired from Turkey bring a vehicle temporarily under YTGGK and YTGGF?

No. Foreigners who are not retired from abroad do not have the right to bring a vehicle under this scope.

Do foreigners who start working in Turkey after arriving have the right to bring a vehicle temporarily under YTGGK and YTGGF?

To bring a foreign-registered vehicle temporarily for registration, individuals must meet the residency abroad requirement as of the date they start working or studying in Turkey.

Example 1: A foreigner who arrived in Turkey on 18.10.2022 and started working on 18.08.2023 does not have the right to bring a vehicle, as they were resident in Turkey for 304 days in the year prior to starting work.

Example 2: A foreigner who arrived in Turkey on 18.10.2022 and started working on 15.02.2023 can bring a vehicle under YTGGK and YTGGF, as they were resident abroad for 245 days in the year prior to starting work.

PASSOLIG

What is the main purpose of the Passolig Card in Turkish football stadiums?

The Passolig Card serves as a digital identification system that links every ticket to an individual, ensuring accountability and traceability of ticket holders to deter hooliganism and increase stadium safety.

Can foreigners apply for a Passolig Card, and what type is available to them?

Yes, foreigners can apply for a Passolig Card to enter stadiums in Turkey. However, only the Passolig Wallet Prepaid Card is available for foreign nationals.

How can foreign nationals obtain a Passolig Card in Turkey?

Foreign nationals can apply for a Passolig Card through the official website (passolig.com.tr), at stadium ticket offices, or using the Passo Mobile application.

What is required to obtain a Passolig Card?

To obtain a Passolig Card, you must apply through the official website (passolig.com.tr), and a Turkish phone number is required for the application process.

Does the Passolig Card have any other uses besides stadium entry?

Yes, the Passolig Card can also function as a credit card, mass transit card in some cities, and stadium access card, making it a versatile tool for daily use.

Restriction (Tahdit) Codes

What is a tahdit code?

A tahdit code is a code that informs about the reason for the entry ban or deportation of a foreigner in some cases and only informative in others.

Can a foreigner enter Turkey after the tahdit code is lifted?

Yes. If the foreigner does not have any other entry ban to Turkey, entry is possible after the lifting of the relevant tahdit code.

How long does the tahdit code removal lawsuit take?

The lawsuit against the tahdit code may take about a year. The decision to stop the execution is usually taken within 20-30 days.

If a foreigner who has been given a deportation order files a lawsuit to cancel it, will he be deported?

No. If a foreigner who has been given a deportation order files a lawsuit within the time limit, the deportation order will not be implemented until the end of the lawsuit. If the lawsuit is won, the decision will be completely cancelled.

What is a meşruhatlı visa?

A meşruhatlı visa is a visa that has expressions such as treatment, family reunification, education, work, official duty, tourism in the purpose section. A meşruhatlı visa enables foreigners who are prohibited from entering Turkey to enter the country legally.

What is the purpose of a meşruhatlı visa?

A meşruhatlı visa allows foreigners who are barred from entering Turkey to legally enter the country for specific purposes such as medical treatment, family reunification, education, work, official duty, or tourism.

What is the average processing time for a meşruhatlı visa application?

The processing time for a meşruhatlı visa application typically ranges from 1-2 months depending on the type of visa being applied for.

Can a foreigner be deported while their appeal against a deportation order is still pending?

No, if a foreigner appeals against a deportation order and the appeal is still ongoing, the deportation order will not be executed until the appeal is resolved. If the appeal is successful, the deportation order will be completely lifted.

Can a foreigner enter Turkey if they have a tahdit code?

It depends on the type of tahdit code. If the code is for informational purposes only, then the foreigner can enter Turkey. However, if the code indicates a ban on entering Turkey or a deportation order, the foreigner cannot enter until the code is lifted.

What is the V-68 restriction code?

The V-68 code means that foreigners need Ministry approval to obtain a residence permit. This code requires an additional step in the residence permit process.

What is the V-69 restriction code?

V-69 indicates a canceled residence permit due to non-compliance with regulations. Individuals with this code cannot obtain a residence permit for five years.

What is the V-70 restriction code?

V-70 is for foreigners who engage in fake marriages to obtain residence. This code results in a ban on entering Turkey for up to five years.

What is the V-71 restriction code?

V-71 applies to foreigners who don't report a change of address or provide false address information. This code can be resolved through an administrative application.

What is the V-74 restriction code?

V-74 is for foreigners required to report their departure to the Ministry or governorate before leaving Turkey. This can be removed via administrative application.

What is the V-77 restriction code?

V-77 applies to those falsely claiming Ahiska Turkish status. This code prevents them from reapplying for this status.

What is the V-84 restriction code?

V-84 applies to foreigners who enter Turkey intending to apply for a residence permit within 10 days but fail to do so. This can result in an entry ban.

What is the V-87 restriction code?

V-87 applies to temporary protection beneficiaries who voluntarily return to their country of origin.

What is the V-88 restriction code?

V-88 is for foreigners whose work permits have been revoked. Depending on the situation, a fine or entry ban may apply.

What is the V-91 restriction code?

V-91 is for temporary protection beneficiaries who must obtain exit permission before leaving Turkey. This can be removed via administrative application.

What is the V-92 restriction code?

V-92 applies to temporary protection beneficiaries with duplicate records. This can be resolved by submitting an administrative application to correct the records.

What is the V-137 restriction code?

V-137 is applied to foreigners subject to a deportation order and who have been given a 15-day period to voluntarily leave Turkey.

What is the V-144 restriction code?

V-144 applies to foreigners granted a temporary humanitarian residence permit if deportation poses a risk to their safety. This code can be removed by obtaining a legitimate visa.

What is the V-146 restriction code?

V-146 applies to Turkish citizens with passport endorsements due to pending legal issues, preventing passport processing.

What is the V-147 restriction code?

V-147 affects the spouses of Turkish citizens with passport endorsements due to legal actions. It can be resolved through legal appeal.

What is the V-148 restriction code?

V-148 is applied to foreigners housed in temporary accommodation centers. This informative code can be removed once their stay ends.

What is the V-154 restriction code?

V-154 is applied when a deportation order is under appeal, allowing the foreigner to stay in Turkey until the case is resolved.

What is the V-157 restriction code?

V-157 applies to foreigners with rejected residence permit applications. It can be removed by applying for a legitimate visa or appealing the decision.

What is the V-158 restriction code?

V-158 applies to canceled ID cards for foreign mission personnel or family members. This can be resolved through administrative appeal or a lawsuit.

What is the V-159 restriction code?

V-159 is an informational code for foreign nationals entering Turkey for transit purposes, which does not impose any restrictions.

What is the G-26 restriction code?

G-26 is applied to foreigners suspected of involvement in illegal organization activities. It can be removed through legal proceedings.

What is the G-34 restriction code?

G-34 applies to foreigners suspected of forgery crimes. This restriction can be challenged and potentially removed through legal action.

What is the G-42 restriction code?

G-42 is used for individuals suspected of drug-related offenses. This code can be contested in court for removal.

What is the G-43 restriction code?

G-43 is applied to foreigners involved in smuggling crimes. Removal requires legal intervention.

What is the G-48 restriction code?

G-48 applies to individuals suspected of procuring or providing prostitution. Legal action is necessary to remove this restriction.

What is the G-58 restriction code?

G-58 is used for foreigners suspected of murder crimes. This restriction can be removed through court proceedings.

What is the G-64 restriction code?

G-64 is applied to individuals suspected of engaging in threatening behavior. Legal proceedings are required for removal.

What is the G-65 restriction code?

G-65 applies to foreigners suspected of theft. The restriction can be lifted through legal processes.

What is the G-66 restriction code?

G-66 is used for foreigners suspected of robbery. This code can be removed through legal action.

What is the G-67 restriction code?

G-67 applies to individuals suspected of fraud. Legal action is needed to remove this restriction.

What is the G-78 restriction code?

G-78 is for foreigners carrying infectious diseases, resulting in a permanent entry ban. If the disease is treated or was misdiagnosed, the entry ban may be lifted through legal or administrative channels.

What is the G-82 restriction code?

G-82 applies to those suspected of engaging in activities against national security. This restriction can be contested in court.

What is the G-87 restriction code?

G-87 is for individuals deemed a threat to public order and security, often based on intelligence reports. It can be removed by appealing the restriction legally.

What is the Ç-101 restriction code?

Ç-101 is given for visa, residence, or work permit violations, leading to a 3-month entry ban. The ban can be lifted with a legitimate visa or legal appeal.

What is the Ç-102 restriction code?

Ç-102 applies to visa, residence, or work permit violations, resulting in a 6-month entry ban. The restriction can be resolved with a legitimate visa or legal process.

What is the Ç-103 restriction code?

Ç-103 is for visa, residence, or work permit violations, imposing a 1-year entry ban. A legitimate visa or legal challenge can lift the restriction.

What is the Ç-104 restriction code?

Ç-104 applies to visa or residence permit violations and results in a 2-year entry ban. This can be contested legally or resolved with a legitimate visa.

What is the Ç-105 restriction code?

Ç-105 is imposed for visa or residence permit violations, resulting in a 5-year entry ban. A legitimate visa or legal challenge may lift the ban.

What is the Ç-113 restriction code?

Ç-113 applies to individuals entering Turkey illegally, resulting in a 2-year entry ban. If fines are unpaid, the ban extends to 5 years.

What is the Ç-114 restriction code?

Ç-114 is applied to foreigners subject to legal action in Turkey, leading to a 1-year entry ban regardless of the case outcome. This can be resolved through administrative proceedings.

What is the Ç-115 restriction code?

Ç-115 is applied to foreigners who have completed prison sentences in Turkey, imposing a 1-year entry ban. This can be lifted through administrative proceedings.

What is the Ç-116 restriction code?

Ç-116 applies to foreigners considered a threat to public morality or health. This results in a 1-year entry ban.

What is the Ç-117 restriction code?

Ç-117 is applied to undocumented foreign workers in Turkey. It includes a 1-year entry ban and an administrative fine, which can be resolved through a legitimate visa.

What is the Ç-118 restriction code?

Ç-118 is for foreigners whose residence permits are canceled due to misuse. This results in a 5-year entry ban, which can be lifted with a legitimate visa.

What is the Ç-119 restriction code?

Ç-119 is for undocumented workers who do not pay administrative fines. This results in a 5-year entry ban, which may be lifted by settling the fine and obtaining a legitimate visa.

What is the Ç-120 restriction code?

Ç-120 is for individuals who violate visa or residence permit regulations and fail to pay fines upon exit, resulting in a 5-year entry ban.

What is the Ç-135 restriction code?

Ç-135 applies to foreigners who violate the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, leading to a 5-year entry ban if fines are unpaid. A legitimate visa or legal process can lift this restriction.

What is the Ç-136 restriction code?

Ç-136 is imposed when foreigners cannot pay their travel expenses upon deportation, preventing re-entry until these expenses are covered.

What is the Ç-137 restriction code?

Ç-137 is for foreigners invited to leave Turkey who fail to depart within the specified time. This results in a 5-year entry ban, removable through a legitimate visa or legal action.

What is the Ç-138 restriction code?

Ç-138 is for defiant individuals banned from Turkey who attempt re-entry. This code can result in an entry ban of up to 5 years, depending on the case.

What is the Ç-141 restriction code?

Ç-141 requires prior Ministry of Interior approval for entry into Turkey due to past administrative or criminal violations. Legal processes may help lift this restriction.

What is the Ç-150 restriction code?

Ç-150 is imposed on foreigners attempting to enter Turkey with fake documents. This can be lifted with a legitimate visa or legal action.

What is the Ç-151 restriction code?

Ç-151 is for individuals suspected of human smuggling or trafficking. This restriction requires legal proceedings for removal.

What is the Ç-152 restriction code?

Ç-152 is applied to foreigners whose entry into Turkey is temporarily restricted. The ban can be lifted with legal assistance or a legitimate visa.

What is the Ç-166 restriction code?

Ç-166 applies to individuals lacking a justifiable reason or sufficient funds for their stay in Turkey, resulting in an entry restriction. It can be lifted with a legitimate visa.

What is the K restriction code?

The K code is usually applied to individuals wanted for smuggling offenses. This may result in an entry ban and restrict exit from Turkey.

What is the N-82 restriction code?

N-82 requires foreigners to obtain prior permission to enter Turkey. This restriction acts as an entry ban unless legally canceled.

What is the N-99 restriction code?

N-99, also known as the Interpol code, is applied to individuals wanted by other countries. This may result in an entry ban to Turkey, though it can be contested in some cases.

What is the O-100 restriction code?

O-100 is for asylum seekers banned from entering the city of unknown residence. If individuals are not at their declared address, they may be deported.

What is the O-176 restriction code?

O-176 is for foreigners whose international protection application has been rejected for three years. Appeals or court cases may resolve this restriction.

What is the O-177 restriction code?

O-177 applies to foreigners whose international protection application has been rejected for five years. Administrative appeal or legal action can address this restriction.

What is the V-89 restriction code?

V-89 applies to foreigners who have been readmitted to Turkey after being deported. This code may come with specific entry restrictions depending on the circumstances.

What is the V-145 restriction code?

V-145 is for voluntary returns. This code is placed on foreigners who have voluntarily decided to return to their home country, often as an alternative to deportation.

What is the V-153 restriction code?

V-153 relates to measures by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) concerning a third country. It usually serves as an informative code related to legal protection status.

What is the V-155 restriction code?

V-155 is applied when the European Court of Human Rights issues provisional measures related to the foreigner. This code is usually informative and is not restrictive.

What is the V-156 restriction code?

V-156 applies to cases involving lawyer fees related to legal proceedings. This code indicates administrative details rather than a restriction.

What is the Ç-138 restriction code?

Ç-138 is for INAD (inadmissible) passengers who attempt to enter Turkey without fulfilling entry requirements. It can prevent re-entry for a specified period.

What is the Ç-141 restriction code?

Ç-141 is used for individuals considered a risk to international security. Entry is restricted unless special permission from Turkish authorities is obtained.

What is the Ç-149 restriction code?

Ç-149 applies to those deemed risky to public security. This restriction code can prevent entry or require additional security measures for entry.

What is the Ç-167 restriction code?

Ç-167 is used for foreigners who violated visa, residence, or work permit rules for 3-6 months, resulting in a 1-month entry ban.

What is the N-95 restriction code?

N-95 imposes a fine for violating an entry ban. This administrative fine must be settled to resolve the violation.

What is the N-96 restriction code?

N-96 is for foreigners who fail to leave Turkey within the permitted time, resulting in an administrative fine.

What is the N-97 restriction code?

N-97 applies to foreigners who did not declare their address as required, resulting in an administrative fine.

What is the N-119 restriction code?

N-119 is for unauthorized employment in Turkey, which incurs an administrative fine. It can also affect future work permit applications.

What is the N-120 restriction code?

N-120 applies to those violating visa, residence, or work permit regulations, resulting in an administrative fine.

What is the N-135 restriction code?

N-135 is applied to foreigners for illegal entry or attempted entry into Turkey. This code usually incurs an administrative fine.

What is the N-136 restriction code?

N-136 applies to deportation cases where the individual cannot cover travel expenses, preventing re-entry until expenses are settled.

What is the N-168 restriction code?

N-168 results from violating specific administrative obligations under Article 102, Paragraph C. An administrative fine is imposed for non-compliance.

What is the N-169 restriction code?

N-169 is for non-compliance with Ministry-determined administrative obligations, leading to an administrative fine.

What is the N-170 restriction code?

N-170 results from violations under the Misdemeanor Law or other relevant laws, imposing an administrative fine.

What is the N-171 restriction code?

N-171 applies to foreigners failing to fulfill designated obligations, resulting in an administrative fine.

What is the N-172 restriction code?

N-172 is used for travel expenses associated with voluntary returns. It may be required to clear this fee before re-entry.

YUVAM account

What is YUVAM Account and How Can I Benefit?

A YUVAM account is a special savings account for Turkish citizens living abroad. It provides protection against exchange rate fluctuations and offers extra returns on your savings. Here's a simple guide to help you understand it better:

Who Can Open a YUVAM Account?

Turkish citizens living abroad with a residence permit, a registered foreign address in Turkey, or a Blue Card can open a YUVAM account. Foreigners and foreign companies can also open an account if they meet the necessary conditions.

You can choose between 3, 6, 12, or 24 months for your YUVAM account. For the 24-month option, the interest is paid annually.

How to Open a YUVAM account?

You can open a YUVAM account at any Turkish bank or participation finance institution. If you don't have an account in Turkey, you can open one online from anywhere in the world.

What is the Advantages of YUVAM Account?

- Protects against exchange rate risk
- Provides a guaranteed principal and extra return at maturity
- Earnings from YUVAM accounts are not taxed in Turkey.
- You can open and renew as many YUVAM accounts as you wish, without any limits.

Is There Any Extra Returns for YUVAM Account?

The Central Bank of Turkey offers additional returns based on the maturity of your account: 3% for 3 months, 4% for 6 months, 5% for 12 months, 6% for 24 months

What will I earn if I open a YUVAM account?

Suppose that a YUVAM account is opened for EUR 1,000 for a maturity of 12 months. The CBRT offers an additional return of 5% for 12-month maturity. In this case, at the end of maturity, the account holder will be guaranteed the TRY equivalent of EUR 1,050 at the exchange rate at maturity. The account holder will also receive the interest/profit share amount given by the bank. Moreover, if any exchange rate difference arises, this

difference will also be covered by the CBRT. When the exchange rate is lower at maturity compared to the start of the term, the balance in FX terms will be higher.

Can I Make Early Withdrawal from YUVAM account?

Money can be withdrawn from YUVAM accounts before maturity. However, the return to be obtained at maturity will be forgone as in time deposit and profit share accounts. Thus, the CBRT will not pay the foreign exchange difference and the additional return in that case.

What happens after the 24-month YUVAM account term ends?

You can apply to the bank to extend your account for another term.

I applied for citizenship through bank investment and opened a YUVAM account. I need to keep the money in my account for 3 years for the bank investment requirement, but the YUVAM account has a maximum term of 24 months. What can I do for the remaining 12 months?

After the 24-month term ends and you have received your returns, you can extend your existing YUVAM account for another 12 months. There is no restriction on this. Once you complete the 36-month period, you can withdraw your money along with the returns.

Deportation Centers

Who has the authority to issue a deportation order in Turkey?

The governor's office has the authority to issue a deportation order under Turkey's Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) 6458. This decision must be made within 48 hours and is based on specific criteria outlined in Article 54.

Who can be subject to deportation under Turkish law?

Individuals who can be deported include those violating visa or residence permit rules, engaging in illegal work, posing a public threat, giving false information on immigration applications, or being involved in criminal activities.

Are there any exemptions for deportation under Article 54?

Yes, individuals who may face torture, inhumane treatment, or the death penalty in their home country, those with severe health issues, the elderly, pregnant women, human trafficking victims, and victims of violence may be exempt from deportation and can apply for humanitarian residence.

How can someone challenge a deportation order?

The individual or their legal representative can appeal the deportation order within seven days by filing an application in the administrative court. Until the court makes a final decision, the individual cannot be deported.

What is an “Invitation to Leave Turkey,” and how does it work?

An invitation to leave is a period of 15 to 30 days given to individuals under a deportation order, allowing them to leave Turkey voluntarily. If they leave within this period, an entry ban may not be imposed. Those who fail to leave may be placed under administrative supervision.

What is administrative supervision, and how long can it last?

Administrative supervision involves placing individuals in Removal Centers if they pose risks or fail to comply with exit requirements. This period can last up to six months and may be extended by another six months if the person does not cooperate.

What are the rights of individuals under a deportation order?

Individuals have the right to legal counsel and an interpreter throughout the deportation process. They are informed of their rights and can receive support from the Directorate General of Migration Management in navigating legal aid services.

If I am sent to a Deportation Center, how long can I be held there?

The duration of your stay in a Deportation Center depends entirely on your case. In some instances, individuals are released within the first week, while in more complex cases, the stay may extend up to six months or even longer. For detailed guidance, please consult with our legal team.

Address Registration

Who is required to register in the address registration system in Turkey?

All foreigners with a residence or work permit must register in the address registration system. Those who obtained their permit from a consulate must register within 20 working days of entering Turkey, while those who obtained it within Turkey must register upon receiving their permit.

How can foreigners register in the address registration system?

Foreigners must visit their nearest Immigration Office with their passport and residence permit to complete the address registration process. Registration must be done within the specified time to avoid penalties.

What happens if I don't register in the address system within the required time?

Failure to register within the 20 working days may result in penalties or other complications with your residence status.

What should I do if I change my residence to a different province in Turkey?

If you move to a different province, you must apply for a new residence permit at the Immigration Office in your new location within 20 working days. The process will update your address without requiring an additional fee, as long as your permit type remains the same.

Do I need to pay a fee if I move to a different province and re-register my address?

If the type of residence permit remains the same (e.g., student, work), no additional fee is required. However, if you change your residence permit type (e.g., from student to work), you may need to pay a fee for the new permit.

What documents are needed to register in the address registration system?

Typically, your passport and residence permit are required when visiting the Immigration Office to complete the registration.

What should I do if I move to a new address within the same province?

For a move within the same province, you should update your address with the Immigration Office. This helps ensure you continue to receive notifications and important information.

How long do I have to update my address after moving to a new residence?

You must update your address within 20 working days after moving, whether within the same province or to a different province.

Why is it important for foreigners to register in the address registration system?

Registering ensures that foreigners receive important notifications and updates related to their residence status, and it helps maintain compliance with Turkish residence regulations.

What are the potential penalties for not updating my address registration?

Penalties for failing to register or update your address may include fines, difficulties with your residence permit, or administrative issues that can impact your legal stay in Turkey.

If I move to a different city, will I get a new residence permit document?

Yes, if you move to another province, a new residence permit document will be issued with your updated address.

Can I change my residence permit type when I update my address registration?

Yes, you may request a change in your residence permit type (e.g., from student to work) when updating your address, but this may involve additional fees.

Where can I find my nearest Immigration Office in Turkey?

You can locate the nearest Immigration Office by visiting the official website of the Directorate General of Migration Management in Turkey or inquiring locally.

Is there an online option to update my address registration?

Currently, address updates are typically done in person at the Immigration Office, though checking with local authorities for any online options is advisable.

Can I update my address if my residence permit is in the process of renewal?

Yes, you should update your address regardless of the renewal process to ensure records are current and accurate.

What if I don't register my address because I'm temporarily staying elsewhere?

All foreigners with residence or work permits must register their official address, even if temporarily staying elsewhere. Ensure the registered address reflects your primary residence.

Does changing my address affect my visa status in any way?

Changing your address does not affect your visa status, but failing to update your address registration could impact your residence permit's validity.

Do minors also need to be registered in the address registration system?

Yes, minors with residence permits must also be registered at their family's address in the system, ensuring they receive appropriate documentation and notices.

What should I do if I make an error when registering my address?

If an error occurs, you should return to the Immigration Office to correct it as soon as possible to avoid any issues with your records.

Can I use my address registration as proof of residence for other services?

Yes, your address registration can often be used as proof of residence when dealing with banks, utilities, or other official services in Turkey.

PHONE REGISTRATION

What is the phone (IMEI) registration fee for foreign phones in Turkey in 2024?

The IMEI registration fee for foreign phones in Turkey has been set at 31,692 TL for the year 2024.

How long can I use a foreign phone in Turkey without registration?

A foreign phone can be used in Turkey for up to 120 days without registration. This period can be extended twice for 30 days each, bringing the total possible unregistered use time to 180 days.

What happens if I don't register my phone within 180 days?

If a foreign phone is not registered within 180 days, it will be deactivated for communication services in Turkey.

Do foreign residents in Turkey also need to register their phones?

Yes, foreign residents in Turkey are required to register their foreign phones and pay the IMEI registration fee, regardless of nationality or length of stay.

Can anyone use the same passport for phone registration multiple times?

No, a passport can only be used to register a phone once every three years. You can check your eligibility for registration on the e-Government website.

How can I check if I'm eligible to register a phone in Turkey?

You can check your eligibility by logging into the e-Government system at (<https://www.turkiye.gov.tr/btk-imei-kayit-hakki-sorgulama>) to see if your passport has been used for registration within the last three years.

Where can I complete the IMEI registration process in Turkey?

Foreigners and Turkish residents with a Turkish or foreign ID number can complete the registration process online through the e-Government gateway (www.turkiye.gov.tr) or at Subscriber Registration Centers of mobile operators like Turkcell, Vodafone, and TT Mobil.

What documents are required for the phone registration process?

To register a phone, you will need the passport used for entry into Turkey, proof of entry date, and a Turkish or foreign ID number. You must also pay the IMEI registration fee.

Can I register a foreign phone on any passport?

No, the passport used must not have been used for phone registration within the last three years.

How do I start the registration process online?

Log into the e-Government gateway at (www.turkiye.gov.tr), search for "IMEI Register," and follow the instructions to complete the registration by filling in the necessary information.

Is the IMEI registration fee subject to annual increases?

Yes, the IMEI registration fee is revised each year, generally increasing based on regulations set by the Information and Communication Technologies Authority (BTK).

Can I extend the initial 120-day unregistered usage period?

Yes, you may apply for two extensions of 30 days each, allowing a maximum total of 180 days of unregistered use in Turkey.

Is there any penalty for using an unregistered phone past the allowed period?

If a phone remains unregistered past the allowed period (up to 180 days with extensions), it will be blocked from accessing communication networks in Turkey.

Are there any differences in registration requirements for Turkish citizens and foreign residents?

No, the registration requirements and fees are the same for Turkish citizens and foreign residents in Turkey.

Can I register my phone at any time during the 180-day period?

Yes, you can complete the IMEI registration at any point during the 180-day period before the phone is deactivated.

What are the steps to follow if I'm unable to register online?

If you cannot complete the process online, you can visit Subscriber Registration Centers for Turkcell, Vodafone, or TT Mobil to register your phone in person.

Does the 180-day period start from the date I purchase my phone abroad?

No, the 180-day period starts from your entry date into Turkey, not the purchase date.

Is the IMEI registration fee refundable if my phone registration fails?

The IMEI registration fee is generally non-refundable, so ensure that all required documents and eligibility conditions are met before paying.

Can multiple phones be registered on the same passport?

No, only one phone can be registered on a passport every three years.

What should I consider before buying a phone abroad to use in Turkey?

Before buying a phone abroad, check the latest IMEI registration fees and be aware of the 180-day limit for unregistered use in Turkey. Additionally, ensure you have an eligible passport for registration.

WORK PERMIT

My work permit is about to expire. Can I apply for a residence permit?

You can apply for a residence permit for your purpose within the last 60 days before the work permit expires.

Do I need a residence permit after my work permit is issued?

Work permits issued by the Ministry of Labor, Social Services and Family or by public institutions and organizations authorized to grant work permits in their own legislation are considered as residence permits as long as they are valid. The expiry date of the work permit is also the expiry date of the residence permit. Foreigners who do not extend their term of residence or have not obtained a residence permit in accordance with their new status are considered to have committed a residence permit breach.

Will my residence permit be canceled when my work permit is canceled?

The work permit is replaced as a residence permit, so residence permission is not necessary as long as it lasts. However, when the work permit expires, you have 10 more legal days, as in the residence permit and you can apply for a suitable residence permit during this period. There is a legal right for 10 more days as in the residence permit, and within this period the appropriate residence permit can be applied for the purpose. If the foreigner has both a work permit and a residence permit document; In case of a cancellation of the work permit, the residence permit would not be revoked but provides the legal staying. The person might stay legally until the expiration date of her/his residence permit.

I have a work permit. Can I study in Turkey?

If a foreigner, who has a work permit, has a condition for obtaining a residence permit, the student may benefit from the work permit and the rights provided by the student's residence permit.

How many months / years do I have to have a residence permit to apply for a work permit?

Except for those granted the right to apply domestically under the legal regulations, the applicant may apply to the Ministry of Labor and Social Security if he or she has a past retention period of at least 6 months (except for short-term residence permits for touristic purposes) and still has a valid residence permit to apply work permit applications from our country.

When the work permit is considered as a residence permit, should the foreigners make any notification?

According to Article 27 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458, the work permit and work permit exemption confirmation document replaces the residence permit. Foreigners who have received the work permit must register to the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management within 20 working days from the entry date to our country.

I'm under temporary protection, can I get a work permit?

The foreigners under temporary protection, can apply for a work permit or for work permit exemption, 6 months following the issuance of your Temporary Protection Identification Document.

I hereby granted refugee status in Turkey, can I get a work permit?

The refugee or the subsidiary protection beneficiary, upon being granted the status, may work independently or be employed, without prejudice to the provisions stipulated in other legislation restricting foreigners to engage in certain jobs and professions. The identity document to be issued to a refugee or a subsidiary protection beneficiary shall also substitute for a work permit and this information shall be written on the document.

I'm a student in Turkey. Where can I apply for a work permit?

Students attending a formal associate, undergraduate, graduate or postgraduate programme in Turkey may work provided that they obtain a work permit. However the right of work for associate or undergraduate students starts after the first year and is regulated by related law. Applications are made to the Ministry of Labor, Social Services and Family.

Can graduate or doctoral students apply for a work permit while studying in Turkey?

Graduate and doctoral students, studying in Turkey, can work if they receive a work permit. Students who obtain a work permit are exempted from the obligation to obtain a residence permit during the period of work permit. However, the student must obtain a residence permit when the work permit expires or is not extended.

Do we need a work permit for foreign football players?

Those football players, other athletes and coaches considered acceptable by either The Turkish Football Federation and General Directorate of Youth and Sports have no need of a work permit for the duration of their contracts.

What is the process for obtaining a work permit in Turkey?

Work permit applications are made online through the e-Devlet portal using an e-signature. The employer typically initiates the application process.

Who is responsible for the fees associated with a work permit application in Turkey?

The employer is responsible for all fees and charges related to the work permit application and cannot request or require the applicant to pay these fees.

Does a work permit replace a residence permit for foreigners in Turkey?

No, a work permit does not replace a residence permit. If the foreigner's temporary or international protection status ends, the work permit also expires automatically.

What happens to my work permit if my temporary protection status ends?

If your temporary protection status ends, your work permit will also expire automatically without any additional processing required.

How long before a work permit expires should an employer apply for an extension?

The employer should apply for a work permit extension at least two months before the permit expires, but in any case, before the expiration date.

What should happen if an employment contract ends before the work permit expires?

The employer must request the cancellation of the work permit via the e-izin system if the contract ends before the permit expires.

Can I work for a new employer without getting a new work permit in Turkey?

No, if you want to work for a new employer, the new employer must apply for a new work permit. The current employer also needs to cancel the existing permit through the e-izin system.

Are work permits valid for multiple locations in Turkey?

No, work permits are only valid for the specific workplace and address listed on the permit.

Do foreign employees have the same rights as Turkish employees?

Yes, foreigners working with a valid work permit have the same rights and responsibilities as Turkish citizens employed at the same workplace.

Can refugees and those with temporary protection work in Turkey?

Yes, individuals with temporary protection, international protection applicants, and conditional refugees may apply for work permits, especially for seasonal agricultural and livestock work.

Is there a fee for work permit exemption in seasonal agriculture and livestock jobs?

No, work permit exemption documents for seasonal agriculture and livestock jobs are issued free of charge to eligible foreigners.

What are the consequences of working without a work permit in Turkey?

Working without a work permit can result in deportation, administrative fines, and loss of legal protections and benefits associated with employment.

Can minors work in Turkey, and if so, are there any restrictions?

Yes, but with strict conditions. Employment under the age of 15 is prohibited. For minors aged 15 to 18, parental consent and certain restrictions apply.

What happens if a foreign worker's international protection application is rejected?

If an international protection application is rejected, the work permit of the foreigner will be terminated as well.

Is the process of work permit cancellation mandatory if the employee leaves the job?

Yes, if the employment relationship ends, the employer must formally request the work permit cancellation through the e-izin system.

How can I check my work permit status online?

You can check the status of your work permit by logging into the e-Devlet portal with your Turkish or foreign ID number.

Is it necessary to renew the work permit if continuing with the same employer?

Yes, the employer must renew the work permit before it expires if the employee is to continue in the same position.

What is required if a foreign employee changes their job location within Turkey?

If the job location changes, the work permit may no longer be valid, as permits are issued for specific workplaces and addresses.

Can a foreign employee apply for a work permit without an employer?

No, the work permit application is initiated and managed by the employer. Foreigners cannot apply for a work permit independently.

What rights do foreign employees have if they face workplace issues in Turkey?

Foreign employees with a valid work permit have the same legal rights as Turkish employees, including rights to fair treatment, working conditions, and protections under Turkish labor laws.

What is the basic employment criterion for foreign work permits in Turkey?

For each foreigner employed, at least five Turkish citizens must be employed at the same workplace. This requirement generally applies to workplaces subject to balance sheet accounting.

Are there any exceptions to the five-Turkish-citizen employment rule?

Yes, if a company's net sales in the previous year were 50 million Turkish Lira or more, the employment criterion may be waived for up to five foreign employees.

What is the financial adequacy criterion for newly established companies?

Newly established companies must have a paid-in capital of at least 500,000 TL to qualify for employing foreign workers.

What financial criteria apply to established companies hiring foreign workers?

Established companies must either have a paid-in capital of at least 500,000 TL, net sales of at least 8 million TL, or exports worth a minimum of 150,000 USD.

Do joint ventures have specific financial criteria for employing foreigners?

Yes, at least one partner in the joint venture must meet financial adequacy with a paid-in capital of 500,000 TL, net sales of 8 million TL, or exports of 150,000 USD.

What are the salary requirements for foreign workers based on their roles?

The salary for foreign workers is based on a multiple of the minimum gross wage:

- Senior executives and pilots: 5 times the minimum wage.
- Engineers and architects: 4 times the minimum wage.
- Other managers: 3 times the minimum wage.
- Skilled workers: 2 times the minimum wage.
- Domestic service workers and other roles: minimum wage.

Are certain professions exempt from the employment and financial criteria?

Yes, exemptions apply to specific professionals in the IT and education sectors, household caregivers, senior managers in aviation, and employees in high-tech industries.

What exemptions are there for IT sector specialists?

Workplaces in the IT sector hiring software development experts, database specialists, and network security professionals are exempt from employment and financial adequacy criteria.

Do companies outside the IT sector have similar exemptions?

Yes, companies outside the IT sector can hire up to two foreign IT specialists without needing to meet employment or financial adequacy criteria.

Are there special requirements for foreigners in the education sector?

Foreigners in educational institutions must have prior approval from the Ministry of Education or the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) for roles requiring specific qualifications.

What criteria apply to household caregivers for children, the elderly, or the disabled?

Caregiver applicants must be close family members or legal guardians of the individual in need. The application must demonstrate the necessity for care, and caregivers must meet conditions related to Turkish language proficiency, prior experience, and legal residency.

Are there special criteria for foreign employees in the tourism sector?

Tourism businesses licensed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism must employ at least ten Turkish citizens to gain an exemption for hiring foreign experts. For specific roles like masseuses, SPA therapists, and other skilled positions, the business must also meet Ministry licensing requirements.

How are foreign students in Turkey allowed to work?

Foreign undergraduates can work part-time after completing their first year of study, while graduate students are exempt from this limitation.

What criteria apply to foreign students working in specific sectors?

Foreign students are prohibited from working in domestic services or in roles incompatible with their student status.

Are foreign nationals working on public projects exempt from employment criteria?

Yes, foreigners working on projects within the scope of Turkey's international agreements are exempt from employment and financial criteria.

What is required for foreign partners or shareholders in Turkish companies?

Foreign shareholders must have a paid-in capital share of at least 500,000 TL and own at least 20% of the company to meet employment and financial criteria.

Who is exempt from general employment, financial, and salary criteria?

Exemptions apply to:

- Foreigners with a Turkish parent, child, or spouse.

- Individuals with a long-term residence permit.
- Those married to Turkish citizens for at least three years.
- Foreigners with humanitarian residence permits or who have stayed in Turkey under short-term, family, or long-term residence permits for at least eight years.

What documentation is required for exempt foreign employees?

Exempted foreigners must present valid documentation from Turkish government institutions to confirm their status.

Do work permits issued to exempted individuals guarantee employment rights in Turkey?

No, exemption status alone does not guarantee work permits. Each application is evaluated on individual merit.

Who qualifies for an exemption from employment and financial criteria based on extended stay in Turkey?

Foreigners who have legally stayed in Turkey for at least three out of the last five years (excluding student residency) with a valid residence permit, work permit, or international protection are eligible for exemption. This exemption applies only to work permit applications for up to three foreign employees per workplace.

What are the conditions for workplaces hiring foreigners with this exemption?

The number of foreign employees with an exempted work permit cannot exceed the number of Turkish employees in the same workplace. If this condition is not met, the exemption will not be applied.

If more than three foreign employees with an exemption are needed, what must the employer do?

For every additional foreign employee beyond the initial three, the employer must hire five Turkish citizens for each additional foreign worker. This applies to ensure balance in workplaces employing a higher number of foreign workers under exemption criteria.

Does the exemption apply to all foreigners under international protection in Turkey?

Not necessarily. While foreigners under international protection can benefit from this exemption, they must meet specific legal conditions, and the exemption only applies if the workplace adheres to the employment ratio requirements.

Are student residence permit holders eligible for this exemption after their studies?

No, time spent under a student residence permit does not count toward the three-year requirement for this exemption. Only other forms of residence, work permits, or international protection qualify.

What happens if an employer does not meet the employment ratio for Turkish citizens when applying for an exempted work permit?

The work permit application will be denied if the number of Turkish employees does not equal or exceed the foreign employees under this exemption. The employer must adjust employment ratios to comply with Turkish labor laws.

Can an exempted foreign employee work in any job within the company?

Yes, but they must meet any professional or sector-specific requirements for their role, as exemption status does not alter specific job eligibility or qualifications within the workplace.

Is there a cap on the total number of exempted employees that can work in one sector or company?

No, as long as the workplace maintains the required ratio of Turkish to foreign employees and meets other work permit conditions, there is no sector-specific cap.

If an exempted employee changes employers, do they retain the exemption status?

No, exemption criteria are re-evaluated with each new work permit application, meaning that if the foreign employee changes jobs, they must meet exemption conditions again, including ratio compliance in the new workplace.

Does the exemption affect the salary and benefits provided to foreign employees?

No, the exemption from employment and financial sufficiency criteria does not affect minimum salary or labor rights for foreign employees, who must still receive wages and benefits on par with Turkish labor standards.