

Annex 3.2 The Turkish Law of Settlement

THE TURKISH LAW OF SETTLEMENT

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For the Regulation related to this Law, see the numerical index, arranged according to laws, of the "Collection of Regulations".

INTRODUCTION

SETTLEMENT AREAS

Article 1- (Amended by Article 1 of Law no.5098 of 18 June 1949)

The settlement of immigrants, refugees, nomads and itinerant gypsies within the country shall be arranged by the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Health and Social Assistance in accordance with the program to be made by the Council of Ministers with a view to ensuring their loyalty to Turkish culture and improving the establishment and distribution of the population.

Article 2- (Abolished by Article 13 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947)

PART I

ACCEPTANCE OF IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Article 3- (Amended by Article 3 of Law no. 2848 of 18 November 1935)

Sedentary or nomadic persons of Turkish stock abroad who wish to come individually and settle in Turkey, and sedentary or nomadic persons and tribes of Turkish stock and sedentary persons attached to Turkish culture who wish to come collectively and settle in Turkey, shall be accepted, respectively, upon the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on condition that the opinion of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance is obtained and upon the order of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance on condition that the opinion of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is obtained in accordance with the provisions hereof. They shall be called immigrants.

What individuals and the peoples of what countries are considered attached to Turkish culture shall be determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers.

Those persons who take shelter in Turkey in order to reside temporarily on account of compelling reasons without the intention to settle permanently shall be called refugees. In the event that refugees wish to settle in Turkey and notify their wish in writing to the highest civil governor of the place where they are located, they shall be treated as immigrants by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance, provided that these refugees are not barred by Article 4.

Other refugees shall be subjected by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the provisions of the law of citizenship.

The ways of accepting immigrants and refugees shall be set out in instructions issued by, respectively, the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Appended by Article 1 of Law no. 3657 of 30 June 1939)

Persons of Turkish stock abroad who wish to come to Turkey for the purpose of settling permanently, on condition that they do not request settlement assistance from the Government, shall come to Turkey on immigrant visas issued by Turkish consulates, and be accepted as free immigrants, in accordance with procedures jointly determined by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs and Health and Social Assistance. The necessary annotations shall be made in the passports of persons coming into Turkey in this way.

The Council of Ministers shall decide and determine what peoples shall be subject to the provisions of this Article.

Article 4-

A) Those who are not attached to Turkish culture;
B) Anarchists;
C) Spies;
Ç) Itinerant gypsies; and
D) Persons deported,
shall not be accepted as immigrants into Turkey.

Persons infected with contagious diseases shall be sent to government hospitals and be treated there free of charge.

Article 5- Persons coming to Turkey perforce under a special agreement shall be admitted according to the terms of the agreement made and to decisions of the Government.

Article 6-

A: Immigrants must have themselves and the other members of their families registered with the highest civil governor of the place where they cross the border into the country or disembark the vehicle of transport, receive an "immigrant paper" and sign a declaration for admission into citizenship. The immigrant paper shall serve as a temporary certificate of birth and be kept valid for one year.

B: Those accepted as immigrants shall be immediately admitted into citizenship by a decision of the Council of Ministers. Minors shall accompany their parents or relatives. Minors arriving unaccompanied shall be admitted into citizenship regardless of their age.

Article 7-

Paragraphs A and B (Abolished by Article 13 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947)

C: Immigrants and refugees who fail to ask for settlement within two years of the date of their arrival in Turkey may not be provided with settlement assistance.

PART II

RELOCATIONS AT HOME, CULTURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

Article 8- (Abolished by Article 51 of Law no. 7269 of 15 May 1959)

Article 9- (Amended by Article 3 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947)

Nomads and itinerant gypsies shall be settled in such places as are considered fit by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance after obtaining the opinion of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. They shall benefit from the types of assistance and exemptions laid down herein.

Article 10-

A: The law does not grant to tribes the status of a legal person. Any and all rights, which may have been granted in this matter, even if based on any provision, document or court judgment, are hereby abolished. The titles of tribal chief, beg, agha and sheikh, and all the attendant organizations and formations that are based on any document or custom and tradition, are hereby abolished.

B: All immovable, registered or unregistered, that are considered to be under the ownership of tribes as such or of their chiefs, begs, aghas or sheikhs under any provision or document or custom and tradition before the publication hereof shall pass to the ownership of the State. In accordance with the provisions hereof and with procedures followed by the State, these immovable shall be distributed to immigrants, refugees, nomads, persons relocated, and local farmers who own no or little land, and title-deeds shall be issued for them. The ownership of these immovable shall be determined according to records in land registers. If there are no records of ownership in land registers or the existing records are on individuals and it is common knowledge among people that they are actually owned by a tribe and that the members of the tribe do not own any immovable other than the immovable in question, then the question of ownership shall be resolved by a decision of the administrative board of that place following investigations. The decision of the administrative board shall become final after approval by the civil governor of the province.

Paragraphs C and Ç abolished by Article 13 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947

Article 11- (Abolished by Article 13 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947)

PART III

SETTLEMENT

Article 12 to 14- (Abolished by Article 13 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947)

Article 15- (Abolished by Article 2 of Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Article 16-

A: The wife and the husband shall be settled as one family.

B: Unmarried children and childless male and female widows shall be settled with their parents or their living parent.

C: Children with no parents shall be settled with their grandparents or their living grandparent. However, the shares of such children shall be recorded in the land register in their own names.

Ç: Children with no parents and grandparents shall be settled with the blood or collateral relatives, or the relatives by marriage, with whom they live. Their shares shall also be recorded in the land register in their own names.

D: Children with no parents, grandparents and blood or collateral relatives or relatives by marriage shall be settled alone. For such children that are minors, guardians shall be appointed.

E: Married children and married grandchildren shall be settled as a family in itself.

F: The shares of children in C, Ç and D above, of stepchildren and of adopted children may not be sold, donated or attached in any manner whatsoever until they get married.

G: Turkish immigrants and refugees shall be settled in the place where their kins and relatives live.

Article 17- Settlement shall be carried out by providing a family with a house or with land on which to build a house according to its size and requirements; an artisan or businessman with a shop or store which is sufficient for his livelihood or with a similar structure or with land on which to build such shop, store or similar structure and with working capital; and a farmer with sufficient land, farm animals, tools and instruments, with seeds and with a stable and barn or with land on which to build the same.

(The second paragraph abolished by Article 64 of Law no. 4753 of 11 June 1945)

The land distribution schedule, which shows the degree of settlement, is annexed hereto.¹

(Paragraph appended by Article 5 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947) The amount of land to be distributed to each family to be settled according to its size, and how it is to be distributed, shall be determined in a schedule prepared by the Ministries of Health and Social Assistance and Agriculture and approved by the Council of Ministers.

Article 18- For the purpose of settlement, materials or money may be provided for construction of a building according to instructions issued by the Government. The persons concerned may work in the construction.

For the purpose of settlement, it shall be permissible to provide free timber from State forests and to employ soldiers, government officers and servants, and government equipment, in the construction of such buildings.

Article 19- Rebuilt or revitalized villages shall be provided free of charge with schools, mosques, village-rooms, police stations, market-places, threshing fields, cemetery land, pasture, animal watering places, coppices under the provisions of the Forest Law, and other places of common use, according to the common needs of the population.

Classrooms, fountains, waterways, wells, water tanks and irrigation facilities may also be built or repaired by the Government. The Government shall be authorized to employ in such building or repair work the persons who have been settled there.

Article 20 and 21- (Abolished by Article 64 of Law no. 4753 of 11 June 1945)

Article 22- Buildings and land allocated for the settlement of, or provided to, immigrants, refugees, nomads and relocated persons shall, whomsoever they may be occupied by, be evacuated by the security forces upon written orders from the province or district governor and be handed over to the persons concerned. The province or district governor shall be authorized to expel any intrusions upon such buildings and land through the security forces.

Article 23- Province and district governors shall be authorized to assign buildings and land to be distributed to immigrants, refugees, nomads, relocated persons and local people under the

provisions hereof. The approval of the distribution book or decision by the province or district governor shall mean assignment. The amounts in approved books or decisions shall apply.

(Paragraphs appended by Article 3 of Law no. 3667 of 5 July 1939)

The adversary in legal actions that may, occur concerning immovable assigned in this way shall be the Treasury together with the new owner.

After one year has elapsed from the date of assignment, the previous owners may only bring an action of price against the Treasury, based on current prices prevailing on the date of seizure of the property.

If the court rules that the property must be returned or a price be paid for it, the court expenses shall be borne by the Treasury alone.

Article 24- Immigrants, refugees and relocated persons may be accommodated in suitable existing buildings owned by the Government or the public in or around the place where they are to be settled, until they construct a house for themselves or one is constructed for them by the Government, and such buildings may be immediately evacuated by the security forces upon written orders from the province or district governor. However, this evacuation must not make it impossible for the owners of the house or building to carry on their lives and to accommodate themselves and must not be for more than one year.

Persons whose buildings are evacuated in this way shall be paid a suitable amount of rent by the Government. It shall not be permissible to evacuate a building for the temporary accommodation of immigrants, refugees and relocated persons for a period of more than one week in places through which they are passing. Instructions shall be issued by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance for the implementation of the provisions of this Article.

Article 25- The Ministry of Health and Social Assistance shall be authorized to change or modify, when really necessary, the places of settlement of immigrants, refugees, relocated persons and nomads within two years as from their settlement, provided that the changed or modified places of settlement are within the same area.

PART IV

OBLIGATIONS, LIQUIDATION AND ENTITLEMENT CERTIFICATES

Articles 26 to 28- (Abolished by Article 13 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947)

Article 29- (Abolished by Article 2 of Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Article 30- (Amended by Article 7 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947)

Immovable provided to persons settled by the Government with or without a payment obligation may not be sold, donated, mortgaged or attached in any manner whatsoever for a period of ten years. Annotations to such effect shall be made in their land records.

It shall be permissible, however, to mortgage such immovable in favor of the Agricultural Bank of Turkey with the permission of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance.

PART V

Exemptions

1- Customs exemption

Article 31- (Amended by Article 2 of Law no. 3657 of 30 June 1939)

The following Articles, goods and animals brought into the country alongside immigrants, refugees and tribe members admitted into Turkey under the provisions hereof shall be exempt from customs duties and, for once only, all other duties and taxes.

A) All personal and domestic Articles.

1- For one family:

B) Occupational and professional Articles, subject to the following conditions:

In the case of a farmer, all his farm animals, carts, cart and harness sets, farming tools, implements and machinery, breeding animals, cereals for seed and food, and provisions, and those of the cattle, sheep and goats he keeps and those of his agricultural products which are up to TL 6,000 in value.

In the case of an artisan or other self-employed laborer, all his technical and industrial tools, implements and machinery, all his plant and equipment that can be dismantled, and those of the finished and semi-finished products in his trade and industry which are up to TL 6,000 in value (excluding knitting plant and machinery and shoes made of rubber, but including small, used knitting machinery for personal use).

In the case of a merchant, those of the commodities he sells which are up to TL 12,000 in value (excluding sugar, coffee, tea, petrol, petroleum, cocoons, silk and silken cloth, monopoly Articles, knitting machinery, and shoes made of rubber).

In the case of others, those of their own movable goods or of commodities they can purchase with their existing cash, or with the sale proceeds of their movable and immovable goods, which are up to TL 12,000 in value (excluding sugar, coffee, tea, petrol, petroleum, cocoons, silk and silken cloth, monopoly Articles, knitting machinery, and shoes made of rubber).

2- For a village community (used Articles belonging to a village or quarter or other community)

A) All school Articles;

B) All mosque Articles;

C) Articles and products owned by foundations;

Ç) Articles of village and quarter rooms, souvenirs, and ancestral goods of the community;

D) Bulls, stallions, male goats, rams and all other breeding animals owned by the village or quarter; and

E) Agricultural machines and implements used in common by the village or quarter such as harvesters, reaping machines and tractors, and industrial plant and machinery used in common such as mills and flour factories.

3- The manners in which the above-mentioned customs exemptions are to be implemented shall be determined jointly by the Ministries of Health and Social Assistance and Customs and Monopolies.

Article 32- Outside Article 31, immigrants and refugees may import Articles for the trade or commerce or the branch of agriculture that they intend to carry out: in Turkey, using the sale proceeds of their movable and immovable assets or the cash they hold. Articles imported in this way shall be subject to customs and other duties. However, these Articles must not be sugar, petrol, petroleum, cocoons, silk and silken cloth, monopoly Articles, knitting machinery, and shoes made of rubber.¹

Article 33- Measures taken or to be taken by the government to protect the national economy shall not apply to goods that may be brought from abroad under Articles 31 and 32 hereof .

Article 34- To benefit from the exemptions in Article 31 and 32 hereof, it shall be required to submit a declaration for admission to Turkish citizenship and take a receipt in return and for the goods brought in to be owned by the immigrants and refugees themselves.

Immigrants and refugees who have been forced to enter the country through other ways than the specified border gates shall submit a declaration for the goods they intend to bring in. Unless proven to be incorrect, these declarations shall be valid for exemption. Immigrants and refugees entering Turkey through border gates shall simply present a document whose form and nature are to be specified in a regulation or submit an individual or collective declaration.

Those who decide not to adopt Turkish citizenship or who cannot adopt the same or who are found out to have brought in goods not belonging to them shall pay in full the duties and taxes from which exemption has been granted under Article 31. These duties and taxes shall be doubled in the case of goods brought in under Article 32.

Goods and animals brought in although they do not belong to immigrants and refugees, and the owners of such goods and animals, shall be subject to the provisions of the Smuggling Law no. 1918.

Article 35- The value of goods brought in by immigrants and refugees free from customs duties shall be determined according to the who sale price of such goods in the market of the place where they have passed through the customs.

2- Tax and duty exemption

Article 36- (Amended by Article 1 of Law no. 3683 of 5 July 1939)

A) The visa transactions on the passports of immigrants and refugees, and the documents of goods and animals issued to them, shall be exempt from all duties and charges.

B) All documents submitted by immigrants, refugees, nomads settled in a place, and persons relocated by the Government from one area to another, or drawn up by the concerned agencies, on account of settlement assistance, customs and duty exemption, citizenship, civil registry and land registry recording and transfer procedures, and all petitions submitted by immigrants, refugees, such nomads and such persons, shall be exempt from the stamp duty and all other duties and charges.

Article 37- (Amended by Article 8 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947)

Immigrants and refugees, and persons settled by the Government under the provisions hereof, shall be entitled to the following exemptions:

1- Tax exemption:

A) They shall be exempt from the land, building, profit, crisis, balance, air force assistance and road taxes for a period of five years.

This period of exemption shall start to run, in the case of exemption from the land and building taxes among the types of settlement assistance provided hereunder to persons settled by the Government, in the year following the date of assignment of the immovable properties, and in the case of exemption from the profit, crisis, balance, air force assistance and road taxes, in the year following the year in which those persons arrived in Turkey or, in the case of persons subject to free settlement, in the year following the year in which they were issued immigrant papers.

However, the said taxes shall not be required in the period of time to elapse from the date on which the immigrants crossed the border into the country, or the refugees applied for settlement, or the nomads and those relocated within the country began to be settled, until the beginning of exemption.

Persons whose places of settlement are changed by the Government shall be entitled to exemption once again.

However, those whose former exemption expired on the date of relocation shall not be required to pay the taxes from the date on which the relocation was completed until the date on which the settlement assistance in their new locations ended.

The year in this Article shall mean the year on which exemption is based in the relevant tax laws.

The above provisions shall also apply to those who had the right to settlement under the previous settlement legislation and are required to be settled under the provisions hereof.

B) No inheritance and gift tax and no conveyance fees and charges shall be collected on account of land and buildings assigned by the Government hereunder.

C) Bills of debt drawn up by notaries shall not be subject to stamp duties, fees and charges.

2- Land registry exemption:

All buildings and land assigned hereunder gratuitously or on credit or for cash payment shall be recorded in the land registry, and title-deeds shall be issued for them, free from fees, charges and stamp duties.

The transactions of assignment and transfer, valuation, borrowing and the creation and release of mortgages shall not be subject to any fees, charges and stamp duties.

3- Exemption from military service

Article 38- A: The beginning of the period of military service for immigrants shall be calculated according to their age as recorded in the civil register in the year in which they arrived and on this basis. In the case of immigrants whose birth certificates do not indicate the day and month of their birth, their birthday shall be taken to be the first day of July.

B: Those who completed their 22nd age on the first day of January of the year in which they arrived shall not be subject to regular military service and shall be recorded as reserves together

with persons of the same age. A delay for whatsoever reason in the recording of such persons in the civil register shall not retard their military period which will start according to the time of their arrival and to their age. These persons shall not be called up for military training or exercises or for any other military purpose unless two years elapse from the date of their recording in the civil register.

Those who were under 22 years on the first day of January of the year in which they arrived shall be required to perform regular military service. However, the regular military service of those persons who were 16 to 22 years old on the date of their arrival and who are settled by the Government or settle down in the place indicated by the Government shall be delayed for two years as from the date of their recording in the civil register. The service period of such persons shall be reduced to six months and be spent in the nearest infantry divisions. Those who are not settled by the Government or do not want to settle down in the place indicated by the Government shall benefit only from the two-year delay period.

C : Those who received in their country of origin a level of education that is sufficient for them to be a reserve officer and who were over 22 years on the date of their arrival, those who received such education, who performed military service in their country of origin but were under 22 years and who wish to serve as a reserve officer, and those who received such education, who were under 22 years on the date of their arrival and who did not perform military service in their country of origin, shall be military service but have not yet performed it, their service periods shall be delayed for two years as from the date on which they arrive in their new place of settlement and shall be reduced to six months, to be spent in the nearest infantry divisions.

H: Of refugees and foreigners who are not legally admitted as immigrants, those who enter into Turkish citizenship shall perform their military service obligations in the same way as local individuals of the same age as they were on the date on which they were admitted into citizenship.

PART VI

Financial provisions

Article 39- (Abolished by Article 2 of Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Article 40- For settlement operations and constructions, the Government shall be authorized to make commitments spread over future years, provided that the amount assessed in a given year is paid from the budget of the same year.

Article 41- Every year, allocations shall be included in the budget of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance, in the form of a separate item, in an amount sufficient to finance the operations described herein.

PART VII

Settlement commission

Article 42- (Amended by Article 10 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947)

At the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance, a Central Settlement Commission shall be established, to be headed by the Minister or by a person appointed by the Minister and consisting of persons appointed by the Ministries of Health and Social Assistance, Internal Affairs, National

Defence, Foreign Affairs, Finance, National Education, Economic Affairs and Agriculture and by the Agricultural Bank and of up to three persons appointed by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance from outside for the purpose of benefiting from their knowledge and expertise.

The Central Settlement Commission shall be tasked with such duties as examining the locations determined according to economic, social and sanitary requirements and conditions for immigrants arriving in Turkey or for citizens settled within the country under this law, carrying out studies on settlement programs, searching for and finding land and buildings suitable for settlement, studying the conditions of dispatch of immigrants, providing opinions on the areas of spending of settlement allocations and considering measures to ensure mutual assistance and cooperation among governmental agencies that are concerned with the dispatch of persons coming from abroad or living within the country to their new places of settlement and with their maintenance until they become productive. The decisions of this Commission shall be of an advisory nature.

The manner of working of the Central Settlement Commission shall be laid down in a regulation drawn up by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance and approved by the Council of Ministers.

PART VIII

Executive provisions

Article 43- The buildings or places and lands to which immigrants, refugees, nomads and relocated persons are entitled must be fully distributed to them within three months as from the date on which they arrive in the district in which they are to settle, and also the delivery and distribution books must be submitted to the land registry which must in turn register them and deliver the title-deeds to the persons concerned. In the case of a district in which a large number of immigrants arrive simultaneously, the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance may extend this period for another six months.

In places where allocations are made, the means of production or their value must be provided in full or in part within three months according to the amount of allocations.

Buildings to be constructed or building assistance to be provided must be constructed or provided, as the case may be, within one year as from the date of arrival in the place of settlement for immigrants and relocated persons and within three years for nomads.

In exigent cases, assistance may be obtained from special administrations, from municipalities, from village funds and from the public by means of community work.

All government officers shall be under obligation to carry out the provisions of this Article.

Article 44- Province and district governors shall be responsible for settling immigrants, refugees, nomads and relocated persons, for distributing and delivering their entitlements in full and in due time and for making them productive.

If there is a settlement organization in the province or district, it shall carry out these operations under the command of the province or district governor. Where there is no settlement organization or the existing such organization proves insufficient, the province or district governor, as the case may be, shall be authorized to task those officers of the State, the special administration and the municipality in the province or district, as the case may be, whom he considers fit, with settling immigrants, refugees, nomads and relocated persons, with surveying and distributing the places to be given to them, with supervising construction work and with

carrying out other, similar operations related to immigration, settlement and relocation. Such officers shall be under obligation to carry out these tasks with priority.

(Additional paragraph appended by Article 1 of Law no. 2650 of 23 December 1934) The provisions of Article 43 and this Article that concern the performance of settlement operations by government officers shall not apply to offices of justice.

Article 45- Province and district governors must carefully and strictly observe and pursue the provisions hereof and the orders and instructions issued by the Council of Ministers or by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance; and sub district directors, security officers and the gendarmerie must execute carefully, strictly and at maximum speed the orders issued by province and district governors on the basis of those orders and instructions.

Those who fail to do so or to have others do so or who are negligent or indifferent in this respect shall be discharged from office.

Article 46- Province governors and district governors shall be authorized to punish officers who fail to carry out the obligations stated in Articles 43, 44 and 45 hereof, or who act in breach of the said Articles, or who are lax in settlement operations, with a fine equal to, respectively, the one month's and fifteen days' salaries of the said officers.

Article 47- In areas where there is an organization of General Inspectorate, the general inspectors shall have primary responsibility for settling immigrants, relocated persons and nomads, and rendering them productive, within specified periods.

PART IX

Miscellaneous provisions

Article 48- Title-deeds shall be issued in the names of persons re-settled by the Government in places vacated by persons who were settled in Thrace and to whom title-deeds were issued from 18 October 1912 to the date of publication of this Law, and the former records on these places shall be crossed off.

If the former owners of these places return and if it is found out that they have not been settled elsewhere, they shall be provided with land and buildings as if they were new immigrants.

Article 49- (Amended by Article 11 of Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947)

The manner of implementation of this Law shall be shown in bylaws and regulations. The bylaw in question shall also specify how persons settled by the Government, and all immigrants and refugees, must act in order to benefit from the exemptions provided herein.

Article 50- The Law no. 885 of 31 May 1926, the Law no. 2263 of 3 April 1933, the Law no. 675 of 10 December 1925 concerning immigrants, refugees and tribes who change their local settlements without permission, all the Articles except the provisional Article of the Law no. 2396 of 22 March 1934 concerning customs exemptions for immigrants and refugees, those provisions of the amended second Article of the Compulsory Military Service Law no. 1507 of 2 June 1929 which are contrary to Article 38. Hereof, and all provisions that are contrary hereto, are hereby abolished.

Supplementary Article 1- (Article 1 of the Supplementary Law no. 3123 of 10 February 1937, which has been made a supplementary Article hereof)

Timber to be imported into Turkey from foreign countries shall be exempt from all customs duties and other duties and taxes, within the terms and conditions set out in paragraphs (A) and (B) below.

A) Timber imported or to be imported by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance from foreign countries between the beginning of the fiscal year 1936 and the end of the fiscal year 1945, to be used in houses, annexes and other facilities to be constructed for immigrants under the provisions of the laws no. 2510 and no. 2848;

B) Timber brought with themselves, until the end of the fiscal year 1945, by immigrants who arrive in Turkey, or who are brought into Turkey with their transport expenses paid by the Government, in order to settle or to be settled as from the beginning of the fiscal year 1935 within the Republic of Turkey under the provisions of the Laws no. 2510 and 2848 after permission is duly granted, and left or to be left by these immigrants at the first point of entry for use in settlement operations, at the price fixed by the Government, on condition that such timber does not exceed five cubic meters per family and meets the specifications indicated by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance.

Supplementary Article 2- (Article 1 of the Supplementary Law no. 3123 of 10 February 1937, which has been made a supplementary Article hereof)

The transport fee shall be collected on timber shipped by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance through State railways, to be used in construction work for the settlement of immigrants, at the rate of 50 % of the minimum tariff in force at the time of transportation.

Supplementary Article 3- (Article 1 of the Supplementary Law no. 3371 of 25 April 1938, which has been made a supplementary Article hereof)

Of nomads to be settled, those who have not yet been recorded in the civil register shall be recorded therein without subjecting them to the penalty for hidden population and to any fees and charges.

Supplementary Article 4- (Article 2 of the Supplementary Law no. 3371 of 25 April 1938, which has been made a supplementary Article hereof)

The fees and charges and the penalties for hidden population assessed against nomads settled by the government but not collected until the effective date of this law shall be waived.

Supplementary Article 5- (Introduced by Article 12 of the Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947, and amended by Article 1 of the Law no. 5826 of 3 August 1951)

Unless the Council of Ministers decides otherwise, nobody other than the army and security forces shall enter the forbidden zone that lies to the east of the line going through the eastern ends of the village Ilica of the province Kars and the villages Tokaltı, Serdarbulak, Karnıyarık, Şehrişerden and Yukarıniço of the province Ağrı and that includes also the Mount Küçükçağrı (Smaller Ararat).

Supplementary Article 6- (Article 2 of the Law no. 5826 of 3 August 1951, which has been made a supplementary Article hereof)

In areas temporarily vacated and subsequently re-opened for settlement, the locations where villages are to be established according to the need shall be determined by a committee consisting of three experts of whom one each is appointed by the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Works and Health and Social Assistance.

(Paragraphs amended by Article 1 of the Law no. 6093 of 1 July 1953)

Of the persons who have, under the Law no. 2510, been subject to relocation from free areas excluding forbidden and temporarily vacated zones:

- A) Those who return to their former locations before they are settled in the specified places;
- B) Those who abandon to the Treasury the immovable properties provided to them in the specified places; and
- C) Those who are not settled in the specified places and who renounce to receive the price of their immovable properties in their former locations, those properties having already been distributed, shall be settled in other places where there is sufficient land.

However, those who are from the people of a free area, who do not own any immovable property there and who have sold away the immovable properties provided to them in the specified locations and who are in need shall be provided with farming and housing land in accordance with the charging procedures of the Law of Settlement.

Supplementary Article 7- (Article 3 of the Law no. 5826 of 3 August 1951, which has been made a supplementary Article hereof.)

Those who are from the people of an area temporarily vacated and subsequently re-opened for settlement:

A and B- (Abolished by Article 5 of the Law no. 6093 of 1 July 1953)

C) who have sold the immovable properties provided to them in their specified locations of settlement and who have been given farming and housing land in or around their former provinces by means of lending under the third paragraph of Article 15 of the Law no. 2510; and

Ç) Who have not been settled in their specified locations and, having been settled around a forbidden or temporarily vacated zone, who have not returned to the Treasury the immovable properties allocated for their settlement

Shall not be entitled to benefit from the settlement assistance and rights provided in this law.

Supplementary Article 8- (Article 4 of the Law no. 5826 of 3 August 1951, which has been made a supplementary Article hereof, as amended by Article 2 of the Law no. 6093 of 1 July 1953)

Those who are from the people of an area re-opened for settlement or temporarily vacated and who need assistance but are not covered by Article 3 hereof shall, if they apply for their settlement within one year from the effective date hereof, be settled within the said area or in another place where there is sufficient land according to the provisions of the Law of Settlement.

Supplementary Article 9- (Introduced by Article 4 of the Law no. 6093 of 1 July 1953 and made a supplementary Article hereof)

The immovable properties that have passed to the ownership of the State under the now abolished Article 26 of the Law no. 2510 with the exception of those owned by individuals from the people of a forbidden or temporarily vacated zone who have been settled in the specified locations and whose plots of land in that area have been distributed, individuals who have been settled against a settlement protocol or who have received the contents of the protocol and individuals who have been settled under the Law no. 5826 shall be returned to their former owners on the basis of documentary evidence.

The last possessor of an immovable property that has passed to the ownership of the Treasury in this way shall be regarded as the uninterrupted possessor of that property even for the period of the ban. However, if the plots of land, located in forbidden and vacated zones and in free areas, of the persons who have been settled in the specified location and who sold the immovable property allocated for their settlement before the date of publication of this Law have not been distributed or allocated for any public service, the said plots of land shall be returned to their former owners on condition that they pay to the Treasury four times the taxable value, as in the fiscal year 1944, of the immovable property that they sold in the specified location.

The compensations that are related to the expropriation of plots of land in forbidden zones which must be returned to their owners but that are unpaid until now shall be paid to the owners.

Supplementary Article 10- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970 and made a supplementary Article hereof)

Of the persons who have had to leave their places as a result of expropriations carried out for such purposes as the construction of dams, airports, factories, economic facilities, defense installations and other related structures or the protection of historical and natural assets, or as a result of the implementation of special laws, resulting in their loss of all or some of their immovable properties:

- a) Those whose immovable properties have been expropriated in full;
- b) Those whose immovable properties have been expropriated in part and who have had to leave those places; and
- c) Those who settled in the expropriation area at least three years before the beginning of the fiscal year in which settlement planning studies were started and who do not own any immovable property, shall, if they wish, be settled in places indicated by the Government according to the provisions of the Law no. 2510 and of this Law. However, those who, through no force of circumstances, have disposed of their immovable properties after the effective date of this Law shall not be entitled to benefit from this Law. Force of circumstances shall be defined in a regulation.

The amounts payable for the immovable properties of persons, who are settled, under special laws or on account of expropriation, shall be deposited by the concerned agencies into the special settlement fund to be created hereunder. The amounts so deposited shall be subjected to deduction, according to guidelines to be prepared jointly by the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Rural Affairs, for the types of settlement assistance other than those in Supplementary Article 5 and for loan amounts.

Supplementary Article 11- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

For the purpose of regulating internal settlement in the rural sector and establishing rural development centers:

- A) If a majority of the population of a village wants that the village be relocated to a more suitable place of settlement as it appears that it would not be possible to ensure its development because of its unfavorable location or that it would be very costly to provide the village with water supply, electricity and other utilities in its existing location, or that scattered units of settlement such as wards, hamlets, thorps, etc. be brought together within one of the existing units of settlement or within a new place of settlement, then, as much land as is envisaged in the development plan shall be set aside from the land that has come under the disposal of the Ministry of Rural Affairs pursuant to Supplementary Article 8, and a village development plan

for the new place of settlement shall be prepared from the special fund. Social facilities such as a village room, a laundry and a public bath shall be constructed and also each family shall be provided with a loan for housing, agricultural structures and facilities in the amount indicated in the relevant regulation. The family in question shall be charged for this loan according to the provisions hereof.

B) In villages not covered by Article 1, model projects which are prepared with their expenses to be met from the special settlement fund shall be provided to villagers who are willing, in order to improve their capacity to meet their requirements for housing, agricultural management structures and social facilities.

In addition, loans shall be provided to a certain number of farmer families in every village towards the practice of helping those who are building their own house, according to guidelines laid down in the regulation.

C) The settlement development areas of villages according to approved village land-use plans shall be separated from the land that has come under the disposal of the Ministry of Rural Affairs pursuant to Supplementary Article 8. The plots separated from the said land shall be transferred to those who need, with their prices to be paid in cash or in 5 equal installments over a period of up to 5 years and by charging the concerned persons in accordance herewith.

The provisions of special laws are reserved

Supplementary Article 12- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Of persons to be relocated or settled hereunder, those who have a trade or art shall be settled as artisans. The surplus population in agriculture, farmers who cannot be provided with land, persons who do not have a trade or art, persons who do have a trade or art but wish to work in another trade or art, and persons who wish to become partners in industrial or other facilities to be established, shall be settled as artisans under the settlement program after they are trained in cooperation and in accordance with a training program prepared jointly by the Ministries of Industry, National Education, Employment and Rural Affairs, according to the need felt and to the projects prepared.

To this end, the existing training centers shall be made use of. If these training centers prove insufficient for the need, it shall be possible to use for this purpose the immigrant reception and training facilities of the Ministry of Rural Affairs. If these facilities, too, prove insufficient, additions may be made to the existing ones or new training centers may be established.

The preparation of the training programs and the place, time and manner of their implementation shall be set out in a regulation prepared jointly by the concerned ministries.

Supplementary Article 13- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

The time, place, manner and conditions of settlement of the persons decided to be settled or relocated shall be notified in advance, and a letter of consent shall be obtained from the head of the family to be settled or relocated.

In cases where there are too many applicants to be settled all in one year under the settlement program, the regulation shall indicate the order of priority and the relevant guidelines.

Supplementary Article 14- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Immigrants and refugees to be settled shall be provided gratuitously with:

- a) Transportation together with their duty-free goods and animals from the border to their destination within the country;
- b) Accommodation, food, fuel and health care;
- c) In the case of those who are in extreme need, clothing assistance, once only.

This assistance shall start with transportation and continue until those persons become productive in the place where they are settled.

The criteria for becoming productive, and the periods of assistance, shall be indicated in the regulation.

Supplementary Article 15- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Persons relocated from one place to another within the country shall also benefit gratuitously from the types of settlement assistance indicated in Supplementary Article 5 from the date of their relocation until they become productive.

Supplementary Article 16- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Immigrants and refugees coming from abroad and persons relocated within the country shall cease to be eligible for gratuitous settlement assistance if they refuse to take up jobs that are offered to them.

Supplementary Article 17- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

The types of land to be allocated, transferred and assigned under the provisions hereof are the following:

- a) Land controlled and used by the State;
- b) Land and parcels owned by the State but not used in public service;
- c) Land owned jointly by one or several villages, towns or cities and registered in the name of the Treasury, indicating that it is in excess of the need;
- d) Places transferred free of charge by the Treasury to municipalities, not allocated for any purpose and falling outside the objectives of the Law no. 775;
- e) Land coming into existence as a result of the drying up of lakes by themselves or by the State and the filling up of rivers;
- f) Land reclaimed from swamps with no owner that are dried up by the State;
- g) Land reclaimed through improvement by the State from salty, alkaline, stony and similar soils which are not suitable for cultivation; and
- h) Land and parcels expropriated from private and legal persons under the provisions of the Law no. 6830 or purchased under the regulation.

Of the above-mentioned land and parcels which may or may not be suitable for agriculture, which shall be allocated and assigned under the provisions hereof, those in (a), (b) and (d) shall pass to the control of the Ministry of Rural Affairs upon the entry into force of this Law, the land in (c) upon its division by the said Ministry, the land in (h) upon its registration in the name of the Treasury, and the land in (e), (f) and (g) upon its coming into existence.

The provisions of special laws are reserved.

Supplementary Article 18- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

- a) The purchasing or expropriation prices of land and parcels;
- b) The expenses of all kind of installation and construction, which are subject to borrowing;
- c) The purchasing prices of non-motorized vehicles of transport and all types of construction machinery and the operation and repair expenses of the same and of motorized vehicles of transport;
- d) The costs of tools and equipment provided to persons settled, the loans extended to them and the costs of animals and fixture;
- e) The wages of foremen and workers employed in construction work;
- f) From the money that remains after the expenses of settlement subject to borrowing are deducted from the expropriation compensations transferred to the special settlement fund, the partnership shares to be invested in an industrial or other facility at the request of the person who is settled and in the amount requested by him/her; and
- g) The types of gratuitous settlement assistance in Supplementary Article 5 hereof and other settlement expenses incurred hereunder,

all as required for settlement operations, shall be met from the Special Settlement Fund to be established at the Agricultural Bank of Turkey. Matters relating to the administration, operation, expenditure and audit of the Special Settlement Fund shall be set out in a regulation prepared jointly by the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Rural Affairs.

Supplementary Article 19- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

The study, research, planning and design work required for the tasks set out herein shall be carried out, or caused to be carried out, by the Directorate-General for Land and Settlement Affairs.

The expenses of studies, plans, projects and implementation, technical and administrative personnel, training, and public buildings and facilities to be constructed, in connection with settlement affairs shall be met from allocations to be included in the general budget for this purpose.

Supplementary Article 20- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

The tasks conferred by this Law on the Agricultural Bank of Turkey shall be among the primary duties of this bank.

Supplementary Article 21- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

The resources of the Special Settlement Fund shall be the following:

- a) Monies to be deposited into it under the last paragraph of Supplementary Article 1;

- b) Proceeds from the sales of products and goods produced and manufactured in courses and practices undertaken for the purpose of training;
- c) All kinds of collection to be made under Supplementary Article 13;
- d) Assistance in cash, and assistance in kind to be converted to cash, provided by public or private, local or foreign organizations and individuals and by international organizations working for immigrants and refugees;
- e) Compensations received from foreign states for immigrants subject to settlement;
- f) Collections made in cash under Supplementary Article 2 or in connection with loans extended;
- g) Allocations to be included in the annual budget to cover the difference between the expenses of settlement projects envisaged in annual programs and the resources in paragraphs a to f, until this difference disappears.

Supplementary Article 22- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Persons who are settled or relocated shall be charged with debt for the immovable properties provided to them in an amount equal to the expropriation or purchasing price, as the case may be, of these immovable properties, for the buildings and facilities constructed for them in an amount equal to the cost of construction and for Treasury land provided to them in an amount equal to the market value of such land.

The debts assessed and the amounts of interest accrued on them shall be repaid in 20 years and 20 equal installments, starting in January of the fifth year following the incurrence of debt.

(Sentence appended by Article 1 of the Law no. 4057 of 9 December 1994) However, if immovable properties provided to families who are settled are recovered without the will and consent of either the administration or the families in question, the additional costs from the expropriation or purchase to be made for the purpose of compensating for the loss of rights due to such recovery shall be met by the State from the Special Settlement Fund.

The debt value of the immovable property shall not be subject to interest. Annual interest shall be charged on the debt value of movable properties and loans at rates set by the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Rural Affairs.

Supplementary Article 23- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Debts not repaid on the due dates, without the reasons for deferral enumerated in Article 47 of the Law no. 3202 on the Agricultural Bank of Turkey, shall be pursued and collected by the Agricultural Bank of Turkey according to general provisions from those properties of the debtor other than seeds and production equipment, tools and means.

In the event that the debtor does not have any movable properties that may be attached or that the value of his movable properties is not sufficient to cover his debt, then the whole amount of his debt shall become immediately due and payable, and the records of the immovable property signed hereunder shall be corrected and made in the name of the Treasury under a court order.

The deductions for immovable properties whose records are corrected and made in the name of the Treasury shall be effected according to the provisions of Supplementary Article 18 hereof.

Supplementary Article 24- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 13 June 1970)

Measures such as development and provision of additional income in order for those who are settled hereunder to become productive and to reach a standard of living as shown in the regulation shall be conducted in accordance with plans and projects prepared jointly by the Ministry of Rural Affairs and other concerned Ministries. The credit necessary for such projects shall be met from the Special Settlement Fund. In the extension of credit, priority shall be given to members of cooperatives:

Supplementary Article 25- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Gratuitous assistance, and loans, provided or to be provided to those who fail to comply with measures introduced for development and for provision of additional income, in spite of the possibilities provided and the recommendations made, and to those who do not implement the technical recommendations made by the concerned Ministries shall be discontinued. The amounts due to the fund on account of borrowing shall also become immediately due and payable.

Supplementary Article 26- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

The types, rates and conditions of credits, the measures of development and provision of additional income, and the principles governing the discontinuation of gratuitous assistance and credits and the becoming due of debts shall be set out in the regulation.

Supplementary Article 27- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

If it is found out that a plot of land assigned has not been cultivated for three years in a row without an acceptable excuse such as military service or a long illness certified with a medical report, the Ministry of Rural Affairs shall apply to the court for the recovery of the immovable properties provided to the person settled.

In the event of recovery of the immovable properties under a court order, the installments already paid or the necessary and useful expenses incurred and the value of the benefit obtained from the immovable properties shall be mutually calculated. The parties shall return any surplus in value. The balance of receivables arising from these operations shall be pursued and collected by the Agricultural Bank of Turkey according to general provisions.

Supplementary Article 28- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Those who acquire the right of settlement under the Law of Settlement no. 2510 after the entry into force of this law, and those who are covered by this law, shall be settled according to the provisions of this supplementary law.

The rights and obligations under other laws of those who acquired the right of settlement before this law shall be reserved.

Supplementary Article 29- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

Expenses to be made from the Special Settlement Fund shall not be subject to the provisions of the Law no. 2490 of Overbidding, Underbidding and Competitive Bidding and the Law no. 1050 on Government Accounts.

Supplementary Article 30- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

The accounts and balance-sheets of the Special Settlement Fund shall be audited every year by the Prime Ministry's Supreme Audit Board.

Supplementary Article 31- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

A mortgage in the first rank shall be created in favor of the Agricultural Bank of Turkey upon immovable properties provided for any settlement assistance made by means of borrowing under the provisions of this law.

Supplementary Article 32- (Introduced by Article 1 of the Law no. 1306 of 16 June 1970)

The types of gratuitous settlement assistance in Supplementary Article 5 and the other losses of the Special Settlement Fund shall be met from allocations included in the next year's budget.

Supplementary Article 33 - (Appended by Article 1 of the Law no. 3583 of 16 June 1989)

Persons of Turkish stock who have been forced to migrate from Bulgaria and who arrive and wish to settle in Turkey after 1 January 1984 shall be treated as free or settle able immigrants attached to Turkish culture under the provisions of the Law no. 2510 of 14 June 1934. If the said Law does not contain provisions for such persons, they shall be subject to the provisions (except Articles 2 to 5) of the Law no. 2641 of 17 March 1982 by way of comparison.

Supplementary Article 34 - (Appended by Article 1 of the Law no. 3805 of 27 May 1992)

The Prime Minister may appoint a Minister for the general coordination of operations to be carried out and decisions to be taken under the Law of Settlement no. 2510 concerning persons of Turkish stock who have been subjected to compulsory migration from Bulgaria and who arrive and wish to settle in Turkey and of the design, construction and supervision of houses for such persons, the selection of the beneficiaries of such houses, their distribution to the beneficiaries, the assignment and registration of these houses in the names of the beneficiaries and the charging of the persons to whom these houses are assigned.

The Minister appointed may delegate these powers to province governors.

Supplementary Article 35- (Appended by Article 2 of the Law no. 3805 of 27 May 1992)

The matters relating to the construction of houses for immigrants shall be subject to the provisions of the Funds Bidding Regulation, which has been put into force on the basis of the Government Procurement Law no. 2886. However, the power of the expenditure manager shall be vested in the Minister who is tasked with the coordination of the matters indicated in Supplementary Article 34 of this Law.

Article 51- This Law shall enter into force on the date of its publication.

Article 52- The Council of Ministers shall be tasked with the execution of the provisions hereof.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES WHICH IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO INSERT INTO THE BASIC LAW NO. 2510 OF 14 JUNE 1934

1- the supplementary Articles of the Law no. 5098 of 18 June 1947

Provisional Article 1- The obligation of those who were relocated by a decision of the Council of Ministers before the entry into force of this law to reside in their specified locations, and all the restrictions on them, are hereby abolished.

Provisional Article 2- Those who have been relocated according to the provisions of the Law no. 2510 and who will become free as a result of either the abolition of the decrees concerning them or the entry into force of this law shall be treated within the following principles:

1- (As amended by Article 1 of the Law no. 5227 of 28 June 1948) Those who are from the people of places declared to be a forbidden zone and apply for their settlement within two years after the entry into force of the Law no. 5098 and who are in need may be settled in their former provinces or in adjacent provinces.

In such event, the buildings and land provided to such persons in their specified locations shall be taken back under Article 19 of the Law of Settlement no. 2510.

The buildings and land to be provided to those who have sold the immovable properties in question in around their former locations shall be charged according to the charging procedures and rules of the Law of Settlement.

Of the people of a place located around an area legally declared to be a forbidden zone and in which settlement and residence are forbidden as an area previously vacated temporarily, those who have become free under the law no. 5098 may also be settled under the terms and conditions above.

2- Of the people of an area other than the places described in the first paragraph above, those whose properties have passed to the State by issuing an entitlement certificate against the immovable properties they left behind under Article 27 of the Law no. 2510 and who have not received any property against their certificates in their specified locations under Article 28 of the said law shall be given back all of their properties shown in their certificates. Where this is not possible, the content of the certificate shall be paid by the Treasury in cash at four times the value recorded in the certificate.

In the case of those persons who have received property against all or part of the content of their certificates, such property shall not be taken back regardless of whether or not such property is registered in their name. However, any balance in the entitlement certificate shall be treated as provided for above.

Persons who have entitlements must apply to the highest civil governor of the place where they are located by the end of 1948, and the Treasury must pay these entitlements by the end of 1949.

3- they shall be free to make all dispositions on properties not liquidated by themselves or the Government under Article 27 of the law no. 2510.

No claims shall be accepted to immovable properties liquidated by the Government and whose sale proceeds have been paid, or kept in trust to be paid, to their owners. The rights of their owners shall be limited to these proceeds only.

If those who return to their homelands wish to dispose their movable or immovable properties that are controlled or managed or held in trust by the Government, then the immovable properties provided to them for settlement purposes by the Government in their specified locations as from the date of such disposing shall be recovered under Article 39 of the Law no. 2510.

4- For immovable properties returned in full to such persons under the foregoing provisions, it shall not be required to pay any land and building taxes assessed in the period from the date of relocation until the end of the year following the publication of this law. However, any taxes already collected from such persons shall not be refunded.

5- No fees and duties shall be payable on transactions of conveyance and registration for immovable properties registered in the name of the Treasury that must be returned to their previous owners.

6- Those who become free in this way shall, regardless of whether or not they are in need, be transported free of charge hereunder to their destinations, once only.

7- If those who become free and who do not ask for settlement under the foregoing provisions leave their specified locations, the provisions of Article 30 of the Law no. 2510 shall not apply to the immovable properties previously provided to them.

8- The undetected balances of certificates against which properties have been received but that have not been deducted shall be deducted by recording revenue and expenditure in the budget.

9- (Appended by Article 2 of the Law no. 5227 of 28 June 1948) There shall be no prejudice to the settlement rights acquired by persons who become free under the law no. 5098 and stay in their specified locations. In such event, all the provisions of the settlement laws shall also apply to these persons.

10- (Appended by Article 2 of the Law no. 5227 of 28 June 1948) Of persons who become free under the law no. 5098 and return to their former homelands by taking advantage of the provisions of the sixth paragraph of Supplementary Article 2, those who wish to go back to their specified locations shall be sent there free of charge under the provisions of the law no. 2510, one last time. The settlement of both those who go back in this way and those who return to their specified locations in the West using their own funds shall be completed under the foregoing provisions.

However, the people of a forbidden or adjacent vacated area who are granted the right of settlement in their specified locations one last time shall not be granted any other right of settlement in any place.

(Appended by Article 1 of the Law no. 5420 of 2 June 1949 and amended by Article 6 of the Law no. 6093 of 1 July 1953) Immovable properties required to be liquidated by their owners or the Government under the now abolished Article 27 of the Law of Settlement no. 2510 but not liquidated and, instead, subjected to distribution, and land taken by the local Government for distribution under the law no. 1505 and actually distributed, and the buildings on such land, shall belong to the persons to whom they have been distributed and shall be registered in the name of these persons or their successors without paying any fees and duties. The previous owners can have no claims to these immovable properties, land and buildings.

The prices of immovable properties and their accessories taken and distributed by the local Government under the provisions of the Law no. 1505 shall be paid to their previous owners according to Article 3 of this law.