

## STATE OF EMERGENCY LAW

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### PART ONE

#### General Provisions

##### **Aim:**

**Article 1** – The purpose of this Law is,

- a) Natural disaster, dangerous epidemics or severe economic depression,
- b) The emergence of serious signs of widespread violent acts aimed at eliminating the free democratic order established by the Constitution or fundamental rights and freedoms, or serious disruption of public order due to acts of violence,

To declare a state of emergency and determine the procedures and provisions to be applied in cases of emergency.

##### **Scope:**

**Article 2** – This Law covers the financial, material and work obligations imposed on citizens in cases of natural disasters, dangerous epidemics or severe economic depressions, and the provisions on how fundamental rights and freedoms will be restricted or suspended, how and by what means the measures required by the situation will be taken, what powers will be given to public service officials, what changes will be made to the status of officials, and emergency administration procedures, which are valid separately for each type of state of emergency.

##### **Declaration of state of emergency:**

**Article 3** – The President:

- a) In case of one or more of the following: natural disasters, dangerous epidemics or severe economic depression,

b) In cases where serious signs of widespread violent acts aimed at eliminating the free democratic order established by the Constitution or fundamental rights and freedoms emerge or where public order is seriously disrupted due to acts of violence, after also consulting the National Security Council;

It may declare a state of emergency in one or more regions of the country or throughout the country for a period not exceeding six months.

The state of emergency decision shall be published in the Official Gazette and immediately submitted to the Turkish Grand National Assembly for approval. If the Turkish Grand National Assembly is in recess, it shall be convened immediately. The Assembly may modify the duration of the state of emergency. At the request of the President, it may extend the period for a maximum of four months at a time or lift the state of emergency.

After the declaration of the state of emergency in accordance with subparagraph (b) of the first paragraph of this article, the President shall consult the National Security Council before making any decision regarding extending the period, changing its scope, or lifting the state of emergency

The reasons for the state of emergency, its location, and duration are announced on Turkish radio and television, and through other means when deemed necessary by the President

**Decree law:**

**Article 4** - During the state of emergency, the President may issue decrees having the force of law on matters necessitated by the state of emergency, without being subject to the restrictions and procedures in Article 91 of the Constitution. These decrees shall be published in the Official Gazette and submitted to the Turkish Grand National Assembly for approval on the same day.

**PART TWO**

**Obligations and Measures to be Taken**

**CHAPTER ONE**

**Liabilities and Responsibilities in Case of Natural Disasters and Dangerous Epidemics  
Precautions to be taken**

**Obligations:**

**Article 5** – In case of declaration of a state of emergency due to natural disasters and dangerous epidemics, the money and all kinds of movable and immovable property and work that are needed to rescue those affected by the disaster and compensate for the damage and loss that have occurred and cannot be provided immediately are provided through money, property and work obligations.

**Money obligation:**

**Article 6** – In case of declaration of a state of emergency due to natural disasters and dangerous epidemics, necessary expenses shall be primarily covered by public resources and aid.

If sufficient money to spend on urgent and vital needs cannot be provided from public resources in a timely manner, the facilities of credit institutions in the region are utilized.

In the implementation of monetary obligations, it is taken into account that the services and activities of the organizations are not disrupted.

**Property liability:**

**Article 7** – Public institutions and organizations, as well as legal entities and real persons, within the region where a state of emergency has been declared due to natural disasters and dangerous epidemics, are obliged to provide land, plots,

buildings, facilities, vehicles, equipment, food, medicine, medical supplies, clothing and other items that may be requested from them or that may be subject to obligations.

For this purpose, first of all, applications are made to the general and annexed budget departments, state economic enterprises and organizations, their affiliated institutions, and local administrations in the region. If needs cannot be met in a timely and sufficient manner from these sources, obligations are imposed on private organizations and individuals in the region, taking into account their resources and capabilities.

If essential items such as food, clothing, vehicles, equipment, medicine and medical supplies cannot be provided within the borders of the region, they will be provided from the nearest regions through obligation, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

#### **Work obligation:**

**Article 8** – All citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, who are in regions where a state of emergency has been declared due to natural disasters and dangerous epidemics, are obliged to carry out the work assigned to them due to the state of emergency.

In assignments, the provisions of the labor legislation regarding the prohibition of employment, the age, gender, health, profession, occupation and social status of the persons to be employed, as well as their families and relatives in need of care, are taken into consideration.

The Employment Agency is used to meet worker needs and transfer workers between organizations.

If deemed necessary, daily working hours may be increased for both daytime and nighttime work at workplaces, depending on the nature of the work and the degree of need. The provisions of the Weekly Holiday Law, the Law on National Holidays and General Holidays, and the Midday Rest Law may not be implemented, partially or completely.

In the implementation of the work obligation, the duties and services of the organizations and the professional activities of the obliged persons are taken into consideration.

#### **Precautions to be taken:**

**Article 9** – In case of a declaration of a state of emergency due to natural disasters and dangerous epidemics, the following measures may be taken, taking into account the issues that necessitate the declaration of a state of emergency:

a) Prohibiting settlement in certain parts of the region, restricting entry to and exit from certain settlements, evacuating certain settlements or relocating them to other places,

b) To suspend education in all public and private educational institutions and to close student dormitories temporarily or indefinitely,

c) To inspect casinos, restaurants, pubs, taverns, clubs, taverns, discos, bars, dance halls, cinemas, theatres and similar entertainment venues, clubs and other game halls, hotels, motels, camping sites, holiday villages and similar accommodation facilities, and to determine their opening and closing times, limit their use, close them when necessary and use these places in accordance with the requirements of the state of emergency,

d) Limiting or removing the annual leave of personnel responsible for carrying out state of emergency services in the region,

- e) To utilize all communication tools and equipment within the borders of the region and, when necessary, to temporarily seize them for this purpose,
- f) To demolish buildings that pose a threat to health; to destroy movable and immovable property that is determined to be a health hazard and foodstuffs and products that are harmful to health,
- g) To control, limit or, when necessary, prohibit the export or import of certain foodstuffs, animals, animal feed and animal products from the region,
- h) To organize the distribution of essential goods deemed necessary,
- i) To take the necessary measures regarding the production, sale, distribution, storage and trade of foodstuffs and goods necessary for the nutrition, heating, cleaning and illumination of the public, all kinds of fuels, medicines, chemicals, tools and other things used in health protection, treatment and medicine, goods and substances used in construction, industry, transportation and agriculture, other goods, goods, vehicles, equipment and all kinds of substances necessary for the public, to seize and control these places when necessary and to close the workplace if it is not vital for the location where the workplace is located, taking into account the manner or nature of the act committed against those who avoid selling these goods, hide them, smuggle them, sell them at excessive prices, stop or slow down their production.
- j) To take measures regarding land, sea and air traffic order, to record or prohibit the entry and exit of transportation vehicles into and out of the region.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **Obligations and Precautions to be Taken in Cases of Severe Economic Crisis**

#### **Obligations and measures to be taken in cases of severe economic**

#### **depression:**

**Article 10** – In the event of a declaration of a state of emergency due to a severe economic crisis, a Presidential decree may be issued for the purposes of regulating and improving the economy, directing the goods, capital and service markets, determining tax, money, credit, rent, wage and price policies, and determining, regulating and monitoring all kinds of measures and obligations related to work.

The President may delegate the execution of decisions to be taken in line with the powers granted to him to the Economic Affairs Emergency Coordination Board to be established in accordance with the following paragraph or to the relevant ministries.

**(Repealed third paragraph: 2/7/2018-KHK-700/84 art.)**

The Board may assign regional or provincial governors to carry out certain decisions, and may also assign duties to other public institutions and organizations when necessary.

The decisions taken by the President and the determinations regarding the implementation of the decisions of the Economic Affairs State of Emergency Coordination

Board are announced in the Official Gazette and notified to the relevant parties.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Precautions to be taken in case of violent acts**

#### **Precautions:**

**Article 11** – In the declaration of a state of emergency in accordance with subparagraph (b) of the first paragraph of Article 3 of this Law, the following measures may be taken in addition to the measures stipulated in Article 9 in order to protect general security, public order and public order and to prevent the spread of violent incidents:

- a) Limiting or prohibiting going out,
- b) To prohibit people from walking and gathering and vehicles from driving in certain places or at certain times,
- c) To search persons, their vehicles and belongings and to seize any criminal property or evidence that may be found,
- d) To impose an obligation to carry identification documents for residents of the region where a state of emergency has been declared and for people entering this region from outside,
- e) To prohibit or require permission to print, reproduce, publish and distribute newspapers, magazines, brochures, books, flyers and wall posters and the like, and to import and distribute those printed or reproduced outside the state of emergency region; to collect books, magazines, newspapers, brochures, posters and similar printed matter whose printing and publication are prohibited,

**(Additional subparagraph: 9/4/1990 - Decree Law - 413/1 art.; Repealed: 9/5/1990 - Decree Law - 424/12 art.)**

- f) To control speech, writing, pictures, films, records, audio and video tapes and all kinds of audio broadcasts, and to record or prohibit them when necessary,
- g) To require sensitive public or private institutions and banks to take special protection measures or to increase these measures to ensure their internal security,
- h) To inspect all kinds of stage plays and films shown, and to stop or ban them when necessary,
- i) To prohibit the carrying or transportation of all kinds of weapons and ammunition, even if they are licensed,
- j) To require permission or prohibit the possession, preparation, production or transportation of all kinds of ammunition, bombs, destructive substances, explosives, radioactive substances or caustic, corrosive, wounding drugs or all other poisons and suffocating gases or similar substances and to demand the delivery or collection of these and the goods, tools or vehicles used in their preparation or production,
- k) To prohibit the entry of persons and groups that may cause disruption of public order or public security, to expel them from the region or to prohibit them from entering or settling in certain places within the region,

**(Additional subparagraph: 9/4/1990 - Decree Law - 413/2 art.; Repealed: 9/5/1990 - Decree Law - 424/12 art.)**

- l) To regulate, record or prohibit entry and exit to areas where facilities or organizations that require security within the region are located,
- m) To ban, postpone, or permit meetings and demonstrations to be held in closed or open spaces, or to determine, determine and allocate the place and time of meetings and demonstrations, to monitor, supervise or, if necessary, disperse all kinds of meetings that are subject to permission,
- n) **(Added: 14/11/1984 - 3076/1 art.)** To postpone or grant leave to dismiss workers for a period not exceeding three months, taking into account the employer's situation, in cases other

than the worker's request, situations that do not comply with the rules of ethics and good faith, health reasons, normal retirement and the termination or termination of the service contract due to the expiration of a certain period.

o) **(Added: 14/11/1984 - 3076/1 art.)** To take separate decisions for each association and to suspend the activities of the association for a period not exceeding three months,

ö) **(Added: 14/11/1984 - 3076/1 art.; Amended: 9/4/1990 - Decree Law - 413/3 art.; Repealed: 9/5/1990 - 424/12 art.; Re-arrangement: 9/5/1990 - Decree Law - 425/1 art.; Cancellation: By the decision of the Constitutional Court dated 10/1/1991 and numbered E.1990/25, K.1991/1.)**

p) **(Added: 25/7/1986 - Decree Law - 259/2 Art.; accepted with amendment: 3/9/1986 - 3310/2 Art.)** According to Article 121 of the Constitution, in the event that the circumstances that lead to the declaration or continuation of the state of emergency occur on the borders of the Republic of Turkey and our adjacent territorial areas and it is determined that the protesters have taken refuge in the territory of a neighboring country following their actions, within the framework of an agreement to be reached between the relevant neighboring country and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, upon the request of the governor, the relevant commander shall plan and execute, as needed, a limited-target cross-border operation with elements of the Land, Air or Naval Forces, with the permission of the Government, through the General Staff each time, with the aim of capturing or neutralizing the protesters.

## **PART THREE**

### **Organs and Application**

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **Organs**

#### **Coordination:**

#### **Article 12 – (Amended: 21/4/1988 - 3432/1.art.)**

In the declaration of a state of emergency, coordination is provided by the Presidency or the Vice President or ministry assigned by the President.

To this end, an Emergency Coordination Board is established, comprised of representatives from the ministries involved in the issue that triggered the declaration of the state of emergency. Furthermore, participating ministries may assign a unit within their central organizations to this Board, or a dedicated unit may be established.

The establishment and working principles of the State of Emergency Coordination Board are specified in the regulations to be issued.

The provisions of Article 10 are reserved for the declaration of a state of emergency due to a severe economic crisis.

#### **State of emergency board and its offices:**

**Article 13** – Without prejudice to the duties of the regional governor's office organizations and units, a regional state of emergency council shall be established in regions where a state of emergency has been declared, with the regional governor as chairman and the provincial governors he designates, managers of other public institutions, the garrison

commander or a representative he designates as members, to monitor, evaluate, and make recommendations regarding the events necessitating the declaration of a state of emergency and the implementation of measures.

If the regional governor deems it necessary or if a state of emergency is declared in a province, a state of emergency office will be established in each provincial capital and district. Provincial offices will be headed by the provincial governor or a deputy governor designated by the provincial governor, while district governors will head the district offices.

Except for personnel working in the judicial and administrative judiciary and the military organization, public officials deemed appropriate by their presidents may be employed in these boards and offices with their own staff during the state of emergency.

The establishment, meeting, decision-making, and working procedures and principles of the state of emergency boards and offices are determined in the regulations.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **Implementation of the State of Emergency**

#### **Implementation of the state of emergency:**

**Article 14** – Duties and powers in the implementation of the state of emergency:

a) If the state of emergency covers a province, to the provincial governor,  
b) To the regional governor, if it is declared in more than one province under the authority of a regional governor,

c) In case of declaration of duty in the provinces under the jurisdiction of more than one regional governor or in the whole country, coordination and cooperation will be provided by the Presidency to the regional governors,

It belongs to them. Necessary procedures are carried out by them.

Regional governors may transfer some or all of their duties and powers to provincial governors in whose provinces a state of emergency has been declared.

#### **Announcement and fulfillment of the obligation:**

**Article 15** – For general obligations, announcements are made through all kinds of media, and for specific obligations, in writing to the relevant parties when necessary, and in urgent cases, verbally to be confirmed in writing later.

Upon this announcement, the liable parties are obliged to deliver the money, movable and immovable properties subject to the obligation to the officers within the given time and in the requested manner, and if they are subject to a work obligation, they are obliged to be present at work on the specified day and time.

#### **Determination and payment of the obligation:**

**Article 16** – A document is given to the relevant parties in return for the work done with the goods received or used.

Upon the application of those responsible for the goods and work to the relevant authorities with these documents, the price, rent, fee or compensation for the goods purchased or the work carried out shall be determined and assessed by the state of emergency board or offices according to the local market value or sales price and paid in accordance with the procedure.

In case of delayed payments or installment payments, these receivables are paid with legal interest.

Interested parties may apply to the judicial courts in accordance with general provisions against the amount, rent, fee or compensation to be assessed.

**Goods to be purchased temporarily:**

**Article 17** – Vehicles and other goods purchased for a temporary period shall be returned to the relevant parties when the obligation is terminated.

Matters related to Article 16 and the implementation of this article are shown in the regulation.

**Return of goods belonging to public institutions:**

**Article 18** - Temporarily used movable and immovable property and unconsumed items belonging to general and annexed budget departments, public economic state enterprises and organizations, their affiliated institutions, and local administrations shall be returned. No fee, rent, or compensation shall be paid for these.

**Exceptions:**

**Article 19** – Clauses (b), (d) and (e) of Article 9 and clause (c) of Article 11 of this Law do not apply to judicial and military institutions and judges, prosecutors and military personnel.

The provisions regarding the privileges and legislative immunity granted by international law to diplomatic missions and their members in imposing obligations and taking measures are reserved.

**PART FOUR**

**Request for Help**

**Requesting assistance in case of natural disasters and epidemics:**

**Article 20** – Regional governors in whose regions a state of emergency has been declared in accordance with subparagraph (a) of the first paragraph of Article 3 of this Law, shall apply to the governorships of the surrounding regions upon understanding that the "Emergency Rescue and Aid Organizations" in their own civil administration departments will not be able to meet the needs.

Regional governors may request assistance from the highest military command in the region in case they encounter sudden and extraordinary events or until assistance from nearby regional governorships arrives.

The above-mentioned requests of the regional governor shall be fulfilled immediately by the relevant parties.

**Will to force:**

**Article 21** – Regional governors in whose regions a state of emergency has been declared in accordance with subparagraph (b) of the first paragraph of Article 3 of this Law shall try to prevent and suppress any social unrest that may occur in their regions with the forces under their command and the law enforcement forces allocated for this purpose.



However, if they are unable to prevent incidents in this way, or if they deem it impossible to prevent them, or if they are unable or unwilling to implement the measures they have taken with these forces, they may contact the governor's offices of the surrounding region and request assistance from the law enforcement agencies and forces allocated for this purpose. In such cases, the situation must also be reported to the Ministry of the Interior.

If all these measures are deemed insufficient or if sudden and extraordinary events occur, the regional governor may request assistance from the highest military command in the region.

The above-mentioned requests of the regional governor shall be fulfilled by the relevant parties without delay.

If the regional governor requests assistance from military units, the following provisions shall be followed.

a) In urgent cases, this request may be made verbally, provided that it is later converted into written form.

b) The military force, the size of which is determined by the military command and requested for possible incidents, is kept ready in a suitable place to quickly take control of the incidents, after consulting the relevant provincial governor.

The military force requested for sudden and extraordinary events shall immediately carry out the duties assigned by the regional governor under the responsibility of its commander and in accordance with his orders and instructions, using the powers specified in the Turkish Armed Forces Internal Service Law and the powers of law enforcement forces in ensuring general security.

c) The principles of cooperation, coordination, and command between the security forces and the assisting military force are determined by the regional governor and the highest military commander in the region. However, if the security forces and the assisting military unit jointly perform certain tasks, command, direction, and administration are undertaken by the commander of the assigned military unit or the most senior commander of the military unit.

d) Expenditures required in situations where military force is used are made from the funds allocated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs budget without waiting for a payment order.

#### **Request for assistance and force from provincial governors:**

**Article 22** – a) Governors of provinces in which a state of emergency has been declared in accordance with subparagraph (a) of the first paragraph of Article 3 of this Law may request assistance on these matters by using the powers granted to them by the existing laws.

b) Provincial governors in whose provinces a state of emergency has been declared pursuant to Article 3, subparagraph (b) of this Law shall attempt to prevent and suppress any social unrest or incidents that may occur using the law enforcement forces under their command. If they are unable to prevent the incidents, or if they deem it impossible to prevent them, or if they are unable or unwilling to implement the measures they have taken with these forces, they shall contact the regional governor to whom they are affiliated. Law

enforcement forces dispatched for assistance shall be subordinate to the provincial governor.

In the event of a sudden or extraordinary event, or if the regional governor deems it necessary to deploy forces, the provincial governor may request assistance from the nearest military command to serve until the forces dispatched by the regional governor arrive. The provincial governor shall also notify the regional governor and the Ministry of the Interior of this situation.

The above-mentioned requests of the provincial governor shall be fulfilled by the relevant parties without delay.

If a provincial governor requests assistance from military units, the provisions of Article 21 shall apply. In such a case, the duties and powers of the regional governor shall be carried out by the provincial governors.

#### **Authorization to use weapons:**

**Article 23** – After the declaration of the state of emergency, law enforcement officers and special law enforcement officers and members of the armed forces assigned to them have the authority to use weapons in the event that any of the circumstances and conditions requiring the use of weapons by law occur while performing their duties.

If the state of emergency is declared in accordance with Article 3, paragraph (b) of this Law, if the security forces who have the authority to use weapons do not obey the order to surrender or attempt to respond with weapons or if the security forces fall into a situation of self-defense, the members of the security forces on duty may fire directly and without hesitation at the target.

The provisions of Article 87, paragraphs V and VI of the Turkish Armed Forces Internal Service Law No. 211 and Article 3 of Law No. 1481 on the Prevention of Certain Acts Affecting Public Order shall apply to all personnel who use weapons. Furthermore, the investigation against them shall be conducted without detention.

The orders given by the regional governor and the provincial governor in accordance with this article regarding the use of weapons by the above-mentioned officials to protect the State authority and the security of life and property are announced through appropriate means.

### **FIFTH**

#### **Judicial Duty, Procedure and Penal Provisions**

##### **Judicial duties and procedures in the state of emergency:**

**Article 24** – In places where a state of emergency is declared, cases other than crimes falling within the jurisdiction of state security courts and military courts are heard by the judicial courts.

Investigation and prosecution of those who commit the crimes specified in this Law shall be carried out in accordance with the Law on the Procedure of Prosecuting Famous Crimes No. 3005, regardless of place and time.

##### **Penal provisions:**

**Article 25** – a) In places where a state of emergency is declared due to natural disasters, dangerous epidemics or severe economic depression;

1. Those who act contrary to the measures taken by the regional governor or the provincial governor based on the authority granted by this Law or other laws, who do not listen to orders or do not fulfill requests, or who deliberately give false information about their identity or who refrain from giving information, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three months, even if their actions constitute another crime.

2. Those who disseminate or transmit false or exaggerated rumors and reports for private purposes, in a manner that would cause public alarm and excitement, shall be punished with imprisonment of three months to one year and a heavy fine of not less than five thousand Turkish Lira, even if their acts constitute another crime. If the act is committed by the perpetrator through an agreement with a foreigner, the sentence shall not be less than one year in prison and the heavy fine shall not be less than thirty thousand Turkish Lira. If these crimes are committed through the press and publications, the penalties for the perpetrator and their responsible parties shall be doubled.

b) In cases where a state of emergency is declared in accordance with subparagraph (b) of the first paragraph of Article 3 of this Law, in these places;

1. Those who act contrary to the measures taken by the regional governor or the provincial governor based on the authority granted by this Law or other laws, who do not listen to orders or comply with requests, or who knowingly or untrue information regarding their identity or who refrain from providing information, shall be additionally punished with imprisonment from one to six months, even if their actions constitute another crime.

2. The penalties to be imposed on those who act contrary to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this article shall be increased by one-fold.

**Extension of the period of detention:**

**Article 26 – (Repealed: 18/11/1992 - 3842/31 art.)**

**PART SIX**

**Miscellaneous Provisions**

**Powers of local administrations:**

**Article 27** – The regional governor may decide that all or only certain matters related to decisions to be taken by local administration bodies in cases necessitated by the state of emergency shall come into force with the approval of the regional governor in the provincial center, the provincial governor if assigned, and the district governors in the districts.

If a state of emergency is declared in a province, the authority to make decisions in this regard belongs to the provincial governor.

**Injuries, disability and death:**

**Article 28** – In case of death or disability of those assigned or subject to work obligations in accordance with this Law, or due to the service they performed even if their duty has ended, or as a result of an injury or illness they suffered, the principles and methods of the cash compensation to be paid together with the pension and the cash compensation to be paid in case of injury due to this reason, shall be calculated and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Cash Compensation and Pension No. 2330 dated 3/11/1980.

**Overtime pay:**

**Article 29** - After the declaration of a state of emergency, public servants assigned to these jobs may be paid overtime pay, by decree of the President, for each hour exceeding normal working hours, regardless of their rank and regardless of hourly limits, in an amount determined by the President, taking into account the nature of the incident and the nature of the task. These payments are not subject to any taxes, except stamp duty.

The provisions of the Daily Allowance Law No. 6245 are reserved.

**Allowance:**

**Article 30** – The President is authorized to increase the general budget appropriations by up to 5% to cover the expenses required by the declared state of emergency, and the Minister of Finance is authorized to record these appropriations in the existing or to be reopened budgets of the relevant administrations included in the general budget and annexed budget departments, and to take measures to ensure the urgent use of appropriations.

**Announcement of decisions:**

**Article 31** - Of the decisions taken pursuant to this Law, those that are required to be published or requested to be published by the competent authorities, announcements and public announcements shall be made free of charge on Turkish radio and television, in the Official Gazette, and in the press and publication media of local administrations. Publication requests from the competent authorities shall be fulfilled with priority and without delay.

**Implementation of disciplinary punishment:**

**Article 32** – The regional governor and the provincial governor, if assigned or on duty, are authorized to directly impose and apply disciplinary penalties such as warning, reprimand and salary deduction, taking into account the gravity of the situation, in the event that all personnel working in their regions and falling within the scope of the Civil Servants Law, excluding judicial and military personnel, fail to perform or neglect their duties assigned pursuant to this Law or fail to comply with the measures taken, regardless of whether these acts require disciplinary punishment in the disciplinary legislation to which they are subject.

Regional and provincial governors may impose a wage deduction penalty of 1/30 - 1/8 of their gross monthly wages on public officials and other officials who are not covered by the first paragraph, excluding judicial and military personnel, due to their actions mentioned above.

**A stay of execution cannot be decided:**

**Article 33** – (Amended: 9/4/1990 - Decree Law - 413/4 art.; Repealed: 9/5/1990 - Decree Law - 424/12 art.; Re-arrangement: 9/5/1990 - Decree Law - 425/2 art.; Cancellation: By the decision of the Constitutional Court dated 10/1/1991 and numbered E.1990/25, K.1991/1.)

**Regulation:**

**Article 34** – The regulations to be issued in accordance with this Law shall be put into effect by the President.

**Additional Article 1** - (This is an unnumbered additional article introduced by 14/11/1984 - 3076/2 article and is numbered for consecutive purposes. Amended: 9/4/1990 - KHK - 413/5 article; Repealed: 9/5/1990 KHK - 424/12 article; Re-arrangement: 9/5/1990 - KHK - 425/3 article; Cancellation: By the decision of the Constitutional Court dated 10/1/1991 and numbered E.1990/25,K.1991/1.)

**Additional Article 2** – (Added: 9/4/1990 - Decree Law - 413/5 art.; Repealed: 9/5/1990 - Decree Law - 424/12 art.)

**Additional Article 3** – (Added: 9/4/1990 - Decree Law - 413/5 art.; Repealed: 9/5/1990 - Decree Law - 424/12 art.)

**Additional Article 4** – (Added: 9/4/1990 - Decree Law - 413/5 art.; Repealed: 9/5/1990 - Decree Law - 424/12 art.)

**Additional Article 5** – (Added: 9/4/1990 - Decree Law - 413/5 art.; Repealed: 9/5/1990 - Decree Law - 424/12 art.)

**Additional Article 6** – (Added: 13/4/1990 - Decree Law - 421/3 art.; Repealed: 9/5/1990 - Decree Law - 424/12 art.)

**Additional Article 2** – (Added: 18/5/1990 - Decree Law - 427/1 art.; Repealed: 24/5/2007-5668/12 art.)

**Additional Article 3** – (Added: 18/5/1990 - Decree Law - 427/1 art.; Repealed: 24/5/2007-5668/12 art.)

**Temporary Article 1** – (This is the unnumbered Temporary Article of Law No. 2935 and is numbered for sequential purposes.)

Until the regional governorship organization is established and begins its duties, the duties and powers given to regional governors by this Law shall be carried out by the provincial governors.

**Force:**

**Article 35** – This Law shall enter into force on the date of its publication.

**Executive:**

**Article 36** – The Council of Ministers shall execute the provisions of this Law.

**LEGISLATION ADDING AND AMENDING LAW NO. 2935  
LIST SHOWING THE ENFORCEMENT DATE**

Number of the Amending Law/Decree Law	Amended or Repealed Articles of Law No. 2935	Entry into Force Date
Decree Law/201	11	August 9, 1984
3076	11, Additional Article 1	November 21, 1984
Decree Law/259	11	August 14, 1986
3310	11	September 10, 1986
3432	12	April 27, 1988
Decree Law/413	11, 33, Additional Article 1, Additional Article 2, Additional Article 3, Additional Article 4, Additional Article 5	10/4/1990
Decree Law No. 421	11, Additional Article 3, Additional Article 6	April 13, 1990
Decree Law No. 424	11, 34, Additional Article 1, Additional Article 2, Additional Article 3, Additional Article 4, Additional Article 5, Additional Article 6	10/5/1990
Decree Law/425	11, 33, Additional Article 1	10/5/1990
Decree Law No. 427	Additional Article 2, Additional Article 3	June 15, 1990
3842	11	December 1, 1992
5668	Additional Article 2, Additional Article 3	January 1, 2008
6462	28	3/5/2013
Decree Law/700	3, 4, 10, 12, 14, 29, 30, 34	The date on which the President took the oath of office as a result of the joint Turkish Grand National Assembly and Presidential elections held on 24/6/2018 (9/7/2018)

*With the 84th article of the Decree Law No. 700 dated 2/7/2018, the phrase "the Council of Ministers convened under the chairmanship of the President" in this paragraph was replaced with "President".*

*With Article 84 of the Decree Law No. 700 dated 2/7/2018, the phrase "of the Council of Ministers" in the second paragraph of Article 3 was changed to "of the President", the phrase "of the Council of Ministers" in the third paragraph was changed to "of the President" and the phrase "by the Council of Ministers" in the fourth paragraph was changed to "by the President".*

*With the 84th article of the Decree Law No. 700 dated 2/7/2018, the phrase "The Council of Ministers convened under the chairmanship of the President" in this article was changed to "President".*

*With Article 84 of the Statutory Decree No. 700 dated 2/7/2018, the phrase "Decree having force of law by the Council of Ministers" in the first paragraph of this article was changed to "Presidential decree", and the phrase "Council of Ministers, by decree having force of law" in the second paragraph was changed to "President".*

*With the 84th article of the Decree Law No. 700 dated 2/7/2018, the phrase "of the Council of Ministers" in this paragraph was changed to "of the President".*

*With the 84th article of the Statutory Decree No. 700 dated 2/7/2018, the phrase "to be appointed by the Prime Ministry or the Prime Minister" in this paragraph was changed to "the Vice President or the President to be appointed by the Presidency or the President".*

*With the 84th article of the Decree Law No. 700 dated 2/7/2018, the phrase "by the Prime Ministry" in this clause was changed to "by the Presidency".*

*With Article 1 of Law No. 6462 dated 25/4/2013, the phrase "injury" in the title of this article was changed to "becoming disabled", and the phrase "they become disabled" in the first paragraph was changed to "becoming disabled".*

*With the 84th article of the Decree Law No. 700 dated 2/7/2018, the phrase "by the Council of Ministers" in the first paragraph of this article was changed to "by the President" and the phrase "Council of Ministers" was changed to "President".*

*With the 84th article of the Decree Law No. 700 dated 2/7/2018, the phrase "Council of Ministers" in this article was changed to "President".*

*With the article 84 of the Decree Law No. 700 dated 2/7/2018, the phrase "prepared under the coordination of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with the participation of the relevant ministries, and by the Council of Ministers by publication in the Official Gazette within three months following the publication of the Law" was changed to "by the President".*