

LAW ON ASSOCIATIONS

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CHAPTER ONE

*Purpose, Scope and Definitions**Purpose and scope*

Article 1- The Law herein shall lay down the principles with respect to activities prohibited and those subject to permission, obligations, supervision and applicable penalties and other issues regarding associations, association branches or their representation offices, federations, confederations and foreign associations as well as branches and representation offices in Turkey of non-profit organizations which are not of association and foundation nature and whose headquarters are at abroad.

Definitions

Article 2- For the purposes of this Law the following definitions shall apply:

- a) Association: groups of people with legal personality formed by at least seven real or legal persons by means of constantly pooling their knowledge and activities to meet a specific and common objective that is not forbidden by the law, without the intention of sharing profit;
- b) Association premises: the place where management activities are carried out;
- c) Association headquarters: province or district where association premises is located;
- d) Local administrative authority: governor or district governor of the place where association headquarters is located;
- e) Associations unit: provincial directorates of associations in provinces; chief offices of associations in districts;
- f) Platform: temporary partnerships which do not have a legal personality and which are formed in the name of an initiative, a movement or by similar names by associations among themselves or together with foundations, trade unions and similar civil society organizations with the aim of meeting a common object;
- g) Supreme organisation: federations with legal personality formed by associations and confederations formed by federations;
- h) Branch: a sub-unit which is affiliated to an association for conducting activities of associations, has no legal entity and organs of its own;

i) Representation office: a sub-unit which is affiliated to an association for conducting activities of associations, has no legal entity and organs of its own.

CHAPTER TWO

General Provisions

Right to found an association

Article 3- Natural persons or legal entities having legal capacity shall be entitled to found an association without prior authorization.

However, limitations which are introduced in special laws concerning Turkish Armed Forces and law enforcement personnel as well as officials with civil servant status are reserved.

Minors over fifteen years old, with the mental capacity, may found a child association or be a member of an already established child association subject to the written permission of their legal representatives, with the aim of maintaining and improving their social, spiritual, moral, physical and mental capabilities as well as their rights to sports, education and training, social and cultural existence and family structure and private life.

Minors over twelve years old may become a member of a child association with the permission of their legal representatives, however they cannot be assigned to administrative boards and boards of auditors.

Those over eighteen years old can not be a founder or a member of a child association.

Statute of association

Article 4- Each association has a statute. It shall be obligatory to specify the following points in this statute:

- a) Name and headquarters of the association;
- b) Aim of the association, and activity subjects and activity types to be pursued by the association in order to achieve this object, as well as activity field;
- c) Conditions and procedures for membership and termination of membership;
- d) Meeting procedures and dates of the general assembly;
- e) Duties, powers, procedures and principles on voting and decision-making of the general assembly;
- f) Duties and powers of administrative boards and boards of auditors, their election process and number of original and substitute members;
- g) Whether there shall be a branch of the association or not, if so, how the branches shall be established, their duties and powers along with how they shall be represented in the general assembly of the association;
- h) Methods of determining the membership entry and annual fees to be paid by the members;
- i) Borrowing procedure of association;
- j) Internal audit procedure of association;
- k) Procedure for amending the statute;
- l) Should the association be dissolved, method of asset liquidation.

International activity

Article 5- Associations may engage in international activities or cooperation in order to achieve the objectives set forth in their statutes; open representation offices or branches abroad;

establish associations or supreme organizations abroad; or participate in associations or organizations established abroad.

Subject to the permission of the Ministry of Interior following the opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, foreign associations may engage in activities or cooperation in Turkey; open representation offices or branches; establish associations or supreme organizations; or participate in associations or organizations established.

Voting by legal entities

Article 6- In case the legal entity becomes a member, the chairman of the administrative board of the legal entity or the person designated by the legal entity shall vote. When this person's presidency or representation duty is terminated, the person to vote on behalf of the legal entity shall be designated again.

General assemblies of branches

Article 7- General assemblies of branches are required to finalize their regular meetings at least two months before the general assembly meetings of the headquarters.

Federations and confederations

Article 8- Should the number of members of federations decline below five and the number of members of confederations below three, and this is not resolved within three months; dissolution *ipso facto* provisions shall apply.

Federations and confederations can not establish any other organization other than a representation office under any name.

Internal audit

Article 9- Internal audit constitutes the basis for associations. Internal audit may be performed by the general assembly, the administrative board or board of auditors, as well as independent audit organizations may be assigned to realize the audits. The fact that an audit has been carried out by the general assembly, the administrative board or independent audit organizations does not remove the obligation of the board of auditors.

Pursuant to the procedures and principles set out in the statute of the association and at intervals not exceeding one year, board of auditors shall inspect whether the association operates in accordance with the aim, and subjects of activities to be pursued to achieve this aim, indicated in the statute of the association, and whether the books, accounts and records are kept in line with the legislation and statute of the association; and submit the results as a report to the administrative board and also to the general assembly, when convened.

Upon the request by the members of the board of auditors, officials of the association are obliged to present or submit all information, documents and records, and to fulfil the requests of accessing to the management places, facilities and attachments.

Aid and cooperation

Article 10- Associations may receive financial aid from associations serving for similar objectives, political parties, workers' trade unions and employers' associations and professional organizations, and may provide financial aid to the institutions mentioned hereinabove in order to achieve the objectives set out in their statutes.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Law No. 5072 on Associations and

Foundations' Relations with Public Institutions and Authorities, associations may carry out joint projects with public institutions and organizations in their respective fields. In these projects, public institutions and organizations may contribute in kind or in cash amounting up to fifty percent of the project costs. **(Additional sentence: 18/2/2009-art. 5838/7)** Within the framework of Article 30 of the Labor Law No. 4857, this ratio shall not be required for the projects regarding vocational education and vocational rehabilitation of the disabled and ex-convicts, establishment of their own businesses, support technologies for disabled people to facilitate their finding jobs and similar projects.

Procedure for income and expenses and association's books

Article 11- Incomes and expenses of the association shall be collected against a receipt and vouchers, respectively. In cases where association incomes are collected via banks, documents such as bank receipt or bank statements issued by the banks shall substitute for the receipt. Receipts and vouchers shall be kept for a period of five years.

Receipts to be used to collect the association income shall be printed by the decision of the administrative board. The form, printing, approval and use of the receipts and the issues related to the authorization certificate to be used while collecting the association incomes shall be regulated through a by-law.

The persons to collect the association incomes shall be designated by the decision of the administrative board and authorization certificate shall be drawn up in their names.

The procedures and principles regarding the books and records to be kept by the associations shall be regulated through a by-law. These books must be approved by the associations unit or notary public.

Setting-up a fund

Article 12- Associations may set up funds in order to meet their members' essential necessities such as food, clothing, and other goods and services and short-term credit needs, provided that it is written in their statutes and the profits made are not distributed to their members and transferred to them as income, interest or under other titles.

The principles regarding the setting-up and operations of these funds shall be regulated through a by-law.

Association officials and fees

Article 13- (...) ⁽¹⁾ association services shall be carried out through volunteers or paid workers who are recruited by the decision of the administrative board.

The chairman and members of the administrative boards and boards of auditors who are not public officials may be paid. The fees to be paid and all kinds of allowances, travel allowances and compensations shall be determined by the general assembly. No remuneration shall be paid to members other than the members of the administrative board and board of auditors under the name of salary, attendance fee or under any other name.

Per diem and travel allowances to be paid to the members to be assigned the services of the association shall be determined by the general assembly.

Youth and sports clubs

Article 14- Should there be an application by associations, those related to sports activities shall be named as sports clubs, those related to leisure time activities as youth clubs, and

those related to both as youth and sports clubs. These clubs shall be recorded and registered at the registry kept by the Directorate General of Youth and Sports.

The organs of the clubs, the duties and powers of these organs, the audit of the clubs by the Directorate General of Youth and Sports and the methods and conditions for the aid to be provided to them, the principles and procedures to be followed in establishing supreme organization, the qualifications of those who will carry out youth and sports activities and the disciplinary procedures to be applied, the principles regarding the recording and registration of the clubs, shall be regulated through a by-law to be put into effect by the Ministry to which the Directorate General of Youth and Sports is affiliated, following the approval of the Ministry of Interior.

Liquidation

Article 15- The liquidation of the money, assets and rights of the association which is dissolved by the decision of the general assembly or determined to have dissolved ipso facto shall be made according to the principles indicated in its statute. In cases where the method of liquidation is left to the decision of the general assembly pursuant to the statute of the association and if no decision has been taken by the general assembly or if general assembly has not been able to convene or if the association has been dissolved by a court decision; all the money, assets and rights of the association shall be transferred to the the association which have the closest aim to the associaton's in question and have the highest number of members at the date of dissolution.

After the liquidation and transfer procedures of the associations that are determined to have beendissolved ipso facto or decided to be dissolved, they shall be deleted from the register of associations.

If an association against which an investigation has been initiated or a lawsuit has been filed regarding its dissolution takes a decision on the dissolution and the transfer of the association's property thereof; the transfer process shall not be carried out until the conclusion of the investigation and the lawsuit.

Procedures and duration for keeping the association books and documents following the dissolution, and the required documents about dissolution shall be regulated through a by-law.

Responsibilities of printing houses

Article 16- After printing the receipts to be used in collection of the incomes of the association, the printing houses are obliged to notify the serial and sequence numbers of these documents to the local administrative authority within a period of fifteen days.

Elimination of errors and deficiencies

Article 17- In cases where the acts and actions of the associations are found to be in contradiction with the provisions of this Law and the Turkish Civil Code No. 4721 and the by-laws issued on the basis of these laws, it is obligatory for the relevant association to remedy the non-criminal errors and deficiencies within thirty days, upon the written request of the local administrative authority.

Judicial Procedure

Article 18- Simple procedure shall be applied for the lawsuits to be heard by civil courts regarding the law herein.

(Repealed second paragraph: 23/1/2008-art. 5728/578)

CHAPTER THREE
Audit and Notifications

Obligation to submit a declaration and auditing

Article 19- Associations are obliged, by the end of April each year, to submit the local administrative authority with a declaration indicating their activities and the results of their income and expense transactions, as of the end of the year. The principles and procedures on drafting declaration shall be regulated through a by-law.

If deemed necessary, the Minister of the Interior or the local administration authority may have the associations audited in order to determine whether they operate in accordance with the purposes set forth in their association statute and whether they keep their books and records in accordance with the legislation. Law enforcement officers can not be assigned to carry out these audits. The audits to be carried out by the Ministry of Interior and the local administrative authorities shall be made during working hours. These audits shall be notified to the associations at least twenty four hours in advance.

All information, documents and records to be requested by the officers in charge during the audit, must be presented or submitted by the officials of the association, and their request to access to the management places, facilities and attachments must be fulfilled..

Should any criminal act is discovered, during the audit, the local administrative authority shall immediately inform the public prosecutor's office and the association.

The Authority of law enforcement officers

Article 20- Unless there is a judicial decision duly made on the grounds of protection of public order or prevention of committing a crime or unless there is a written order of the local administrative authority where a delay is found to be prejudicial on the same grounds; law enforcement officers cannot enter associations and their attachments, search them or seize the property therein. The decision of the local administrative authority shall be submitted for the approval of the competent judge within twenty four hours. The judge shall announce his decision within forty eight hours following the seizure; otherwise, the seizure shall be automatically lifted. Local administrative authority shall announce the decision of the judge to the executives of the association in writing.

Aid from abroad

Madde 21- Associations may receive aid in kind and in cash from persons, institutions and organizations abroad provided that they notify the local administrative authority in advance. The form and content of the notification shall be regulated through a by-law. Aid in cash must be received via banks.

Acquisition of immovable property

Article 22- Associations may purchase or sell immovable property upon decision of their administrative boards following the authorization of their general assemblies. Associations are obliged to notify the local administrative authority of their acquired immovable property within one month following as of the date of land registry.

General assembly meeting and notifying the administration of those elected to the organs

Article 23- Associations, are obliged to notify the local administrative authority of original and substitute members elected to the administrative boards and boards of auditors and other organs of the association, within thirty days following the date of general assembly. The changes made in association organs and association premises shall be subject to the same procedure. The form and content of the general assembly result notification and the required documents shall be regulated through a by-law.

Representation offices

Article 24- Associations may open representation offices in order to carry out association activities, where they deemed necessary. Representation offices shall not be represented in general assemblies of the branches or the associations. Branches cannot open representation offices. The person or persons assigned as representatives by the decision of the administrative board shall notify the address of the representation office to the local administrative authority of that place in writing.

Establishing platforms

Article 25- Associations may create platforms, upon decisions of competent organs, among themselves or with foundations, trade unions and similar civil society organizations in order to achieve a common purpose in areas related to their purposes and not prohibited by law.

Platforms cannot be established or operate in line with the purposes and activities that are prohibited for associations through the laws. Criminal provisions of this Law and related laws shall be applied for those who act in breach of this prohibition.

CHAPTER FOUR

Activities Subject to Permission

Facilities that associations may establish upon permission

Article 26- Associations are required to receive permission from local administrative authorities in order to open dormitories and accommodation facilities for education and training activities with the aim of realizing the objectives indicated in their statute; to open clubs for their members and make alcoholic beverages available in these places as well as to operate these facilities. The principles and procedures regarding the opening, operating and closing of these facilities shall be regulated through a by-law.

Public benefit associations

Article 27- Public benefit associations shall be determined upon the decision of the President of the Republic. In order for an association to be considered as a public benefit association, it must be active for at least one year and the aim of the association and the activities undertaken to achieve these aims must be of the nature and extent that they will have beneficial outcomes for the society.

The acquisition and loss of the status of public benefit association along with the required documents and other principles and procedures shall be regulated through a by-law.

Public benefit associations shall be audited at least once in every two years. If it is determined upon reports issued following the audits that crimes punishable by imprisonment have been committed, members of the bodies of the public interest associations or the personnel

concerned may be removed from the office by the Minister of the Interior as an interim measure. **(Repealed last sentence: 8/6/2006-art. 5519/1)**

(Additional paragraph: 8/6/2006-art. 5519/1) The governor of the province where the headquarters of the association is located, concurrently with the notification of the removal decision to the association, shall request from the civil court of peace, where the headquarters of the association is located, replacing those removed from the office with trustees. The court, within a week, decides to appoint trustees the number of whom are equal to those removed from the office, primarily to those who are the members of the association, and this decision also includes the duties and powers of the trustee and the fee to be paid to the trustee by the association. The duty of the trustee shall continue until the final judgment is rendered. New trustees shall be appointed, by the same procedure, to the offices of the trustees who are removed for various reasons.

If the associations operating for the public benefit are determined to have lost these qualifications following the audits, the decision to be considered among the associations functioning for the benefit of the public shall be abolished by the procedure set forth in the first paragraph.

President of the Republic is entitled to adopt the statute of the Turkish Red Crescent and Turkish Aeronautical Association.

Those who commit crimes against the property of public benefit associations shall be punished as if having committed crimes against the property of the State.

Article 27/A- (Annex: 15/1/2009 – art. 5832/1)

According to the nature and position attributed pursuant to international agreements, Turkish Red Crescent is organized and administered in a manner that is inscribed in its statute, provided that a general assembly, administrative board and board of auditors shall be established in the headquarters and a general assembly and administrative board in the branches. Acts and actions of Turkish Red Crescent shall be carried out ,in accordance with the duties and powers stipulated by laws, its statute and by-laws drafted by the administrative board.

Names of associations

Article 28-Words, Türk (Turkish), Türkiye (Turkey), Milli (National), Cumhuriyet (Republic), Atatürk, Mustafa Kemal and others formed by adding prefixes and suffixes to these may only be used in the names of associations upon permission of the Ministry of Interior.

CHAPTER FIVE

Prohibitions

Prohibition of using certain names and signs

Article 29- Associations are prohibited to use the names, emblems, symbols, badges and similar signs peculiar to political parties, trade unions or supreme organizations of trade unions, associations or their supreme organizations which are functioning or have been closed or dissolved by a court decision, or to use the flags, emblems and pennants peculiar to another country or previously established Turkish states.

Associations prohibited to be established and prohibited activities

Article 30- Associations cannot;

a) carry out activities which are not in line with the aims stipulated in the statute and whose subjects are not among those indicated to be pursued to achieve these aims.

b) be established in order to realize the aims that are explicitly prohibited by the Constitution and laws or to commit criminal acts.

c) carry out preparatory education and training activities for the military service, national defense and law enforcement services in general, and cannot open camping or training facilities to that end. They cannot use special clothing or uniforms for their members.

Language of registration and correspondence

Article 31- Associations shall use Turkish in their books and records and correspondence with official institutions of the Turkish Republic.

CHAPTER SIX

Penal Provisions

Penal provisions

Article 32- (Amended: 23/1/2008-art. 5728/558)

The penalties applicable to those who violate the provisions of this Law are as follows:

a) Those establishing associations though not entitled to do so; or those having become a member of an association although their membership to an association is prohibited by the law as well as association executives who deliberately approve or do not cancel the membership of those whose membership to an association is prohibited by the law or executives who do not cancel the membership of those who lost the right to be a member of an association at the time of their membership to an association shall be punished by an administrative fine of five hundred Turkish Liras.

b) The executives of the associations who do not call the general assembly for a meeting in due time; who hold the meetings of general assembly in contradiction with the law and the statute or who hold the meetings in venues other than the association headquarters and in places determined by the statute shall be punished with an administrative fine of five hundred Turkish Liras. The court may also decide to cancel the general assembly meetings held in contradiction with the provisions of the laws and the statute.

c) Executives of associations who do not receive foreign aid through banks are subject to an administrative fine of twenty five percent of the money received in this way.

d) The executives of the association who do not keep the books or records required for the association or who keep unapproved books shall be sentenced to imprisonment for at least three months and at most one year or be subject to judicial fine. In cases where these books and records are not duly kept, the executives of the association and those responsible for keeping the books shall be punished by an administrative fine of five hundred Turkish Liras. Those who collect income although an authorization certificate has not been drawn up in their names and the members of the administrative board who deliberately allow such an income collection shall be subject to an administrative fine of a thousand Turkish Liras.

e) Those who rig the elections and voting held in the general assembly and in other association organs as well as the counting and casting of votes; and those who falsify or destroy or conceal books or records shall be sentenced to imprisonment for at least six months and at most two years and be subject to judicial fine unless their actions are punishable with a more serious penalty.

f) The chairman and members of the administrative board or auditors and other staff in the association who, under any circumstances, expend or consume or pledge or sell, conceal, destroy, deny, falsify or alter document, bill or other properties with monetary value for his/her or another's own benefit is punished in accordance with the relevant provisions Turkish Penal Code regarding the abuse of trust. In addition, during their trial, the court may decide to temporarily suspend the defendants from their duties in association's organs.

g) Those who open, in Turkey, representation offices or branches of foreign associations and non-profit organizations whose headquarters are at abroad; carry out their activities; cooperate with them; or approve their membership without the permission of the competent authorities shall be punished with an administrative fine of a thousand Turkish Liras; and the closure of the branch or representation office opened without permission shall be decided.

h) The managers of printing houses who fail to fulfill their obligation to notify under Article 16 hereinabove shall be punished with an administrative fine of five hundred Turkish Liras.

i) Those who fail to comply with the obligation stipulated in Article 17 shall be punished with an administrative fine of a hundred Turkish Liras.

j) Those who deliberately submit the declaration inscribed in Article 19 contrary to the facts shall be punished with a judicial fine of not less than one hundred days.

k) Those who do not comply with the obligation stipulated in third paragraph of Articles 9 and 19 hereof; and do not apply for a certificate of loss to the competent court located where the headquarters of the association is, within fifteen days following being informed of the situation, in the event that the books and documents that are obliged to be kept cannot be read or lost due to unavoidable reasons despite due care and attention or those who fail to submit this document during the audits shall be punished with imprisonment up to three months or judicial fine. Should there be a breach of the obligations stipulated in Article 21 hereof, the same penalty shall be imposed on the perpetrators.

l) Representatives inscribed in Article 24 and executives of the associations who fail to fulfill the obligation to notify stated in Articles 22, 23 and 24 hereof, and the obligation to submit declaration stated in Article 19 shall be imposed an administrative fine of five hundred Turkish Liras.

m) The executives of the associations who open the facilities mentioned in Article 26 without permission shall be imposed an administrative fine of five hundred Turkish Liras and also it may be decided to close the facility.

n) The executives of associations who use the words specified in Article 28 and who act in breach of the prohibitions specified in Article 29, even being warned in writing, shall be punished with a judicial fine of not less than one hundred days unless their acts are punishable with a more serious penalty and also dissolution of the association shall be decided.

o) The executives of the associations who act in breach of the prohibitions specified in subparagraph (a) of Article 30 shall be punished with a judicial fine of not less than fifty days. The executives of associations who act in breach of paragraph (c) of the same article shall be

sentenced to imprisonment for at least one year and at most three years unless their acts are punishable with a more serious penalty and the facility shall be decided to be closed down.

p) Those who establish the associations prohibited by subparagraph (b) of Article 30 and executives of associations who act in contrary to this subparagraph, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for at least one year and at most three years and imposed a judicial fine unless their acts are punishable with a more serious penalty, and dissolution of the association shall be decided.

r) Those who do not comply with the obligation stipulated in Article 31 shall be imposed an administrative fine of a thousand Turkish Liras.

Execution of penalties

Article 33- The penalties specified in this Law shall be applied to child associations should the acts be repeated despite being warned in written.

The phrase, “executives of associations” indicated in Article 32 of this Law shall mean the chairman of the administrative board.

(Amended third paragraph: 23/1/2008-art. 5728/559) The local authority shall be authorized to decide the administrative sanctions written in this Law.

(Repealed fourth paragraph: 23/1/2008-art. 5728/578)

(Repealed fifth paragraph: 23/1/2008-art. 5728/578)

CHAPTER SEVEN

Other Provisions

References to the Community and Associations Law

Article 34- References in other legislation to Community Law No. 3512, Associations Law No. 1630 or Associations Law No. 2908 and to the annexes and amendments or certain articles thereof shall be construed as references to this Law or to the article or articles of this Law regulating the same issues. In the absence of relevant provisions in this Law, the references shall be construed as the references to the relevant provisions of the Turkish Civil Code No 4721.

Provisions applicable to professional organizations.

Article 35- Articles 19, 20, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of this Law shall be applicable together with the penal provisions to the professional organizations with public institution status and to, workers’ trade unions and employers’ associations and their supreme organizations, provided that there is no provision regarding the articles in question in their special laws.

Applicable provisions

Article 36-

The provisions of this Law shall be applicable together with the penal provisions to foreign associations as well as branches and representations in Turkey of non-profit organizations which are not of association and foundation nature and whose headquarters are at abroad. In the absence of relevant provisions in this Law, the provisions of the Turkish Civil Code No. 4721 shall apply.

By-law

Article 37- The by-laws stipulated in the relevant articles of this Law and the by-law related to associations named after the clubs shall be drafted by the Ministry of Interior and by the Ministry to which the Directorate General of Youth and Sports is affiliated, respectively; and they enter into force following their publication in the Official Gazette within six months at the latest. The provisions of the existing by-laws that are not in contradiction with this Law shall be applicable until the by-laws hereinabove are enacted.

Amended and repealed provisions

Article 38- A) (It is related with Turkish Civil Code No. 4721 dated 22.11.2001 and inserted therein.)

B) "premises, founders," indicated in the second paragraph of Article 58 of the Law No. 4721; "if there is no other regulation in the legislation" in the second paragraph of Article 64; "shall be announced in a local newspaper and with a letter and at the same time" in the first paragraph of Article 77; "in cases where it is deemed beneficial to cooperate in the international fora and on the condition of reciprocity" in Article 92; and "on the condition of reciprocity" in Article 93 are deleted from the texts.

C) Article 61 and the third paragraph of Article 79 of the Law No. 4721 is repealed.

D) (It is related with the Law No. 3152 on the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Interior dated 14.2.1985 and inserted therein.)

E) (It is related with the Decree Law No. 2860 on the Organization and Duties of the General Directorate of Foundations dated 23.6.1984 and inserted therein.)

F-G) (It is related with the Fundraising Law No. 2860 dated 23.6.1983 and inserted therein.)

H) Law on Associations No. 2908 dated 6.10.1983 is repealed.

Additional Article 1- (Added: 2/7/2018-Decree Law-art. 703/19)

Associations unit shall not be established in the offices of district governors located within the boundaries of metropolitan municipality.

Entry into force

Article 39- This Law shall enter into force on the date of its publication.

Enforcement

Article 40- The provisions of this Law shall be enforced by the Council of Ministers.

**TABLE INDICATING DATES OF ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE
LEGISLATION OR RULINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT INTRODUCING
ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO LAW NO. 5253**

No of the Amending Law/Decree Law or Constitutional Court's Ruling	Amended or Cancelled Articles of Law No. 5253	Date of Entry into Force
5519	27	15/6/2006
Constitutional Court's Decision Numbered M:2004/107, D:2007/44	10, 13	22/11/2007
5728	18, 27, 32, 33	8/2/2008
5832	27/A	23/1/2009
5838	10	28/2/2009
6462	10	3/5/2013
Decree Law/703	27, Additional Article 1	on the date when the President of the Republic has taken the oath of office (9/7/2018) following the Parliamentary and Presidential elections held on 24/6/2018