

ANTI-TERROR LAW NR. 3713

(Amended with the Law Nr. 5532 Regarding Amendment in the Anti-Terror Law)

ARTICLE 1- DEFINITION OF TERROR

“Terrorism is any kind of act attempted by one or more persons belonging to an organization with the aim of changing the characteristics of the Republic as specified in the Constitution, its political, legal, social, secular and economic system, damaging the indivisible unity of the State with its territory and nation, endangering the existence of the Turkish State and Republic, weakening or destroying or seizing the authority of the State, eliminating fundamental rights and freedoms, or damaging the internal and external security of the State, public order or general health by using pressure, force and violence with one of the methods such as terror, intimidation, oppression or threat.”

ARTICLE 2- TERRORIST OFFENDER

Whoever becomes a member of the organizations consisted in direction towards objectives prescribed in the Article 1 and commits a crime together with the others or alone for these purposes or even not commit the intended crime but being a member of organizations shall be deemed as terror offender.

The ones who are not even a member of terrorist organization but committed a crime on behalf of the organization shall be deemed as terrorist offender and punished as the members of organizations.

ARTICLE 3- TERRORIST CRIMES

Felonies envisaged in the Articles 302, 307, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 320 and 310 of the Turkish Penal Law Nr. 5237 of 26.09.2004, are of terrorist crimes.

ARTICLE 4- FELONIES COMMITTED WITH THE PURPOSE OF TERROR

Whenever below given felonies are committed in the context of activities of a terrorist organization, founded in order to commit crime in direction towards purposes, indicated in the Article 1, shall be deemed terrorist crime:

- a) felonies indicated in the Articles 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 96, 106, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 142, 148, 149, 151, 152, 170, 172, 173, 174, 185, 188, 199, 200, 202, 204, 210, 213, 214, 215, 223, 224, 243, 244, 265, 294, 300, 316, 317, 318, 319, and 2nd paragraph of the Article 310;
- b) felonies defined in the Law on Fired Arms and Knives, and Other Instruments Nr. 6136 of 10.07.1953;

- c) felonies of intentionally burning forest, defined in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the Article 110 of the Law on Forests Nr. 6831 of 31.08.1956;
- ç) felonies defined in the Anti-Smuggling Law Nr. 4926 of 10.07.2003 and necessitating imprisonment;
- d) felonies in relation to acts causing proclamation of State of Emergency in those regions, where the State of Emergency was proclaimed as per the Article 120 of the Constitution;
- e) felonies defined in the Article 68 of the Law on Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage Nr. 2863 of 21.07.1983.”

ARTICLE 5- INCREASE OF SENTENCES

Confinements and judicial fines to be determined according to related laws against those persons committed felonies prescribed in the Articles 3 and 4 shall be adjudged by increasing them one half. In penalties to be determined in this way, the maximum limit of a penalty determined either for e specific criminal act or for every kind of penalty may be exceeded. However, instead of life imprisonment, heavy life imprisonment shall be adjudged.

If any increase is envisaged for the penalty in the related Article due to fact that the felony was committed in the context of the activity of an organization, then an increase shall be made in penalty according to only this Article. However, increase to be made shall not be less than 2/3 of the penalty.”

ARTICLE 6- DISCLOSURE AND PUBLICATION

Those who announce that the crimes of a terrorist organization are aimed at certain persons, whether or not such persons are named, or who disclose or publish the identity of officials on anti-terrorist duties, or who identify such persons as targets shall be punished by imprisonment for **1 to 3 years**.

Those who print or publish leaflets and declarations of terrorist organizations shall be punished by imprisonment for **1 to 3 years**.

Those who, in contravention of Article 14 of this law, disclose or publish the identity of informants shall be punished by imprisonment for **1 to 3 years**..

In case of criminal acts prescribed in above paragraphs, and committed through media, a judicial fine for one thousand to ten thousand days shall be adjudged for owners and persons in charge of publication, who have no any accessorship in committing the felony by the media. However, the maximum limit of this penalty for persons in charge of the publication shall be five thousand days.

Periodicals including publicly provocation for committing felony, glorification of felonies committed and their authors, and propaganda of a terrorist organization in the context of activities of a terrorist organization may be, as a measure, held up on the ground of Order

of a Judge, or of Warrant of a Public Prosecutor for fifteen days to one month, where any delay would cause adverse consequences. If Judge doesn't approve such a Warrant in course of 48 hours, then it shall be deemed null and void."

ARTICLE 7- TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

Whoever founds, leads a terrorist organization, and becomes member of such an organization, with purpose to commit crime, in direction towards objectives prescribed in the Article 1, through methods of pressure, threatening, intimidation, suppression, and menace, by taking advantage of force and violence, shall be punished according to the provisions of the Article 314 of the Turkish Penal Law. Whoever arranges activities of the organization shall be punished as leader of the organization.

Whoever makes propaganda of the terrorist organization shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years. In case of committing this crime through media, penalty to be given shall be increased by one half. In addition, a judicial fine for one thousand to ten thousand days shall be adjudged for owners and persons in charge of publication, who have no any accessorship in committing the felony by the media. However, the maximum limit of this penalty for persons in charge of the publication shall be five thousand days. Below given acts and behaviors shall be punished according to provisions of this paragraph as well:

- a) fully or partially to veil face with the purpose to hide personal identity in course of convention and demonstration march, turned into a propaganda of terrorist organization;
- b) to carry emblem and signs, shout slogans or announce through audio means, which would show membership or supportership of the terrorist organization, or to wear uniforms with emblem and signs of the terrorist organization.

If offences prescribed in the second paragraph are committed inside any block, local, bureau or outlying buildings belonging to associations, foundations, political parties, labour and trade unions or their subsidiaries, or inside educational institutions or student hostels or their outlying buildings, then punishment envisaged in this paragraph shall be doubled."

ARTICLE 8- FINANCING OF TERROR

Whoever knowingly and willfully provides with or collects fund for committing partially or fully terrorist crimes, shall be punished as a member of an organization.

Fund cited in the first paragraph of this Article shall mean money or all types of property, right, credit, revenue and interest, value of which may be presented by money, and benefit and value that was collected as a result of conversion thereof.

ARTICLE 8/A-QUALIFIED ACT

If crimes included in this Law are committed through undue influence in the public service, punishment to be given shall be increased by one half.

ARTICLE 8/B- RESPONSIBILITY OF LEGAL PERSONS

If crimes included in this Law are committed in the context of a legal personality, security measures peculiar to those persons as per the Article 60 of the Turkish Penal Law shall be adjudged.

PART TWO

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 9- DETERMINATION OF FUNCTION AND JURISDICTION

Trials regarding crimes included in this Law shall be held by high criminal courts, prescribed in the first paragraph of the Article 250 of the Criminal Procedure Law Nr. 5271 of 04.12.2004. Lawsuit files initiated for these crimes against children older than fifteen years shall be handled by these courts as well.

ARTICLE 10- INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION PROCEDURE

Regarding the offences included in this Law, the other provisions shall be applied to the matters where there is no provision in the articles 250-252 of Criminal Procedure Law. However;

- a) If there existing a risk in view of the purpose of the investigation, on the ground of warrant of Public Prosecutor, a relative of the person apprehended or detained or whose detention period was prolonged shall be informed.
- b) Suspect may take advantage of judicial assistance only of one attorney in course of detention. The right of suspect under detention to meet the attorney may be restricted on the ground of the order of judge for 24 hours upon the request of public prosecutor, however, no statement shall be taken in course of this period.
- c) In course of taking statement of the suspect by law enforcement officers only one attorney may be present.
- d) Only employment record number shall be written down instead of personal identification of related officials in the minutes to be issued by law enforcement officers.
- e) If there exists risk for the purpose of investigation in course of examination and taking copies of the content of the file by attorney, such a competency may be restricted on the ground of order to be issued by judge, upon the request of public prosecutor.
- f) In course of investigation undertaken due to crimes prescribed in this Law, documents, files of the attorney regarding the defence and minutes of dialogues of attorney with suspect under arrest shall not subject to examination. However, if there have been some diagnosis or materials as to the fact that attorney appears to be a mediator for communication of members of terrorist organization in line with organization's objectives, upon the request of public prosecutor and on the ground of the order of

judge, either an official may be instructed to attend the meeting and materials to be submitted by suspect to attorney or by attorney to suspect may be examined by judge. Judge may decide fully or partially to give materials or not to give them. Related parties may challenge such a decision.

- g) Exceptions included in the Articles 135/6(a)-(8), 139/7(a)-(2), and 140/1(a)-(5) of the Criminal Procedure Law shall not be applied.
- h) Provision of the Article 92/2 of the Law Nr. 5275 on Enforcement of Penalties and Security Measures of 13.12.2004 shall apply also in view of crimes envisaged in scope of this Law.”

ARTICLE 11- LENGTH OF DETENTION

(Abolished: 18/11/1992-art. 3842/31)

ARTICLE 12- TESTIMONIES OF INTERROGATORS/INVESTIGATORS

(Abolished: 18/07/2006-art. 5532/17)

ARTICLE 13- SUSPENSION AND COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES TO FINES

Imprisonment adjudged due to crimes included in this Law shall not be converted into alternative sanctions and deferred. However, this provision shall not be applied in relation to children not completed 15 years old.”

ARTICLE 14- NON-DISCLOSURE OF THE IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

The identity of those providing information about crimes or criminals within the scope of this law shall not to be disclosed, unless the informant has given permission or the nature of the information constitutes a crime by the informant.

ARTICLE 15- APPOINTMENT OF A DEFENDER

Fees of not more than three attorneys, determined as attorney in course of investigation and criminal proceedings, undertaken due to crimes claimed that they had resulted from fulfillment of functions of officials from intelligence and law enforcement services and other personnel in charge of anti-terror struggle shall be paid, and payments to be made regardless of attorney’s fees tariff to such personnel shall be met from allowance to be included in the budget of related organizations.

Conditions and procedures regarding payment of attorney’s fees shall be arranged through a regulation to be issued jointly by the Ministries of National Defence and Interior.

PART THREE
EXECUTION OF SENTENCES

ARTICLE 16- EXECUTION OF SENTENCES AND HOLDING OF PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES

(Abolished: 18/07/2006-art. 5532/17)

ARTICLE 17- CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Provisions of the Article 107/4 and 108 of the Law Nr. 5275 on Enforcement of Penalties and Security Measures of 13.12.2004 shall not apply to convicts of penalties included in this Law, in view of conditional release and implementation of measure of probation.

Whoever is convict of the penalty for escape or riot in course of being under arrest or conviction, and has already been sentenced to solitary confinement for three times as disciplinary penalty shall not take advantage of conditionally release even though these disciplinary penalties had been removed.

Whoever is convict due to crimes included in this Law shall not take advantage of conditional release, if any crimes in the scope of this Law would be committed following the date of coming into force of the conviction.

Terror offenders, whose death penalty have been converted into lifelong heavy imprisonment on the basis of the Law Nr. 4771 on Amendment in Various Laws of 03.08.2002 amended by the Article 1 of the Law Nr. 5218 of 14.07.2004, and terror offenders, whose death penalties have been converted into heavy life imprisonment and or who were sentenced to heavy life imprisonment shall not take advantage of conditional release. Heavy life imprisonment shall continue till their death.”

ARTICLE 18- CONSTRUCTION OF PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS

(Abolished: 18/07/2006-art. 5532/17)

PART FOUR
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 19- REWARDS

Provided that there was no accompliceship, whoever assists to detain perpetrators of crimes included in this Law or denounces their whereabouts or personal identification shall be awarded by cash prize. Amount, procedures and conditions of the prize shall be determined by regulation to be issued by the Ministry of Interior.”

ARTICLE 20- MEASURES OF PROTECTION

The State shall take necessary protective measures regarding judicial, of intelligence service, administrative and military officials, who assigned task or

accomplished such a task, law enforcement officers, Director General and Deputy Directors General of Prisons and Detention Houses, public prosecutors and prison wardens of prisons and detention houses, where terror offenders were protected, judges and public prosecutors, served at the State Security Courts, judges and public prosecutors undertaking service at high criminal courts, authorized by the Article 250 of the Criminal Procedure Law, and those, who have already left their service, and persons having become or having been made as public target of terror organizations, and persons, who assisted to disclose crimes.

Request for protection and security of chairing judges and members of high criminal courts to be nominated by High Commission for Judges and Public Prosecutors as per the Article 250 of the Criminal Procedure Law, and of public prosecutors in charge of investigation and criminal proceedings for crimes included in the jurisdiction of these courts, shall be primarily and urgently satisfied by related authorities and instances. Means and materials needed for protection shall be provided with by the Ministries of Justice and Interior.

Arrangements shall be undertaken in such subject matters, namely as protective measures, as modification of physiological appearance through aesthetic operation, if any request is made, modification of birth registration, driving licences, marriage certificate, diploma, and such documents, arrangement of military procedures, protection of rights regarding properties in kind of securities and real estate, social security and other rights. Of retired personnel being under protection, those with compulsory in-house protection shall be given advantage of lodgment by Ministry served, or public institution and organization, through hire value to be determined by taking into consideration by the Ministry of Finance of current rental values. In course of implementation of those measures the Ministry of Interior and related other institutions and organizations shall be obliged to comply with the rule of strict secrecy.

Conditions and procedures regarding protective measures shall be determined by a regulation to be issued by the Prime Ministry.

Of above-cited personnel, public officials, even though they have already left their service, shall be authorized to use arms in order to ward off any attacks to be directed by terror offenders towards themselves or their spouses and children.”

ARTICLE 21- PENSION FOR INVALIDS AND SUPPORT FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

Where an official is injured, left disabled, dies or is killed as a result of being exposed to terrorist activities in the course of his duty at home or abroad, even if he has subsequently left service, the provisions of Law 2330 on Monetary Compensation and Pension shall be applied. In addition:

(a) The total of the pension for invalids, or the spouse and orphans of those killed and entitled to a pension, may not be less than the pension of their colleagues on duty; if pensioners are killed by reason of terror, the monthly payment for their spouse and orphans may not be less than their monthly pension according to the relevant law. Insolvents that cannot perpetuate their life and depending support of

anybody and spouses, orphans of those killed shall be paid post-retirement gratuity at an amount of the highest government salary. The others shall be paid at existing salaries as they worked for 30 years. In case of deficiency the difference shall be paid by the social security institutions and reimbursed by the Treasury.

(b) Those left invalid while benefiting from public accommodation at home or abroad, and the spouse and orphans of those killed and entitled to a pension (except those living in houses specially provided under the Law of Public Housing, shall continue to benefit from public accommodation for one year. Those who after that year leave such public housing and those not benefiting from public accommodation and those living in specially provided houses shall on application be paid rent by the State for accommodation within the country for a period of 10 years. Those living in specially provided accommodation abroad shall on application be paid the rent payable abroad for one year by the State.

(c) As regards benefiting from accommodation loans, the provisions of additional Article 9 of Law 2559 on the Duties and Competence of the Police shall be applied; those provisions shall also be applicable to invalids or their spouses and, where their partners are not alive or have re-married, to their children.

(d) Invalids, spouses, the daughters who do not work under social security organizations except Pension Fund of the Republic of Turkey and not get paid and the invalid sons who cannot perpetuate their life by working, minor children and mothers, fathers of those killed shall be entitled to travel free of charge on State Railroads, City Maritime Lines and on public transport. If the spouses or orphans cease to be entitled to a pension under the provisions of the laws on social security, they shall not be entitled to any of the rights provided in this Article.

e) Victims, and widows and orphans of those died shall be examined and cured at all hospitals belonging to public institutions and organizations, where they would submit their recognition cards, issued by the Pension Fund of the Republic of Turkey. All treatment expenditures thereof shall be met by the related social security institution, if related persons have been working at any public institution or organization or have been taking pension of victims, old-age assistance, or salary for widow and orphan – by the related social security institution, and if there is no any salary for victims or widows or orphans, then by the Ministry of National Defense or the Ministry of Interior. Absent organs of disabled persons shall be accomplished by available artificial ones, fabricated either at home or abroad through most modern techniques, and if any need, such artificial organs shall be repaired or renewed.

f) The ones who cannot be cured in inland shall be cured in abroad based on the reports of the authorized medical institutions.

g) Insolvents who cannot perpetuate their life and orphans shall be sheltered and took care without any payment or State paid in the hostels or asylums belonging to

public bodies and establishments, in case of not existing of these bodies, in the private rehabilitation centers and welfare centers.

h) The soldiers, subject to the provisions of Law Nr. 2330 on Monetary Compensation and Pension dated 03.11.1980, injured or left disabled as a result of being exposed to terrorist activities in the course of his duty shall benefit from the rights prescribed in the above sub-paragraphs (d), (e), (f) and (g); the spouses and the daughters who do not work under social security organizations except Pension Fund of the Republic of Turkey and not get paid and the invalid sons who cannot perpetuate their life by working, minor children and mothers, fathers of killed soldiers shall benefit for the rights prescribed in above sub-paragraph (d).

1) University students and children of died persons, whose villages were evacuated due to anti-terror struggle, shall be granted complimentary scholarship for their higher education by the State

ARTICLE 22- SUPPORT FOR OTHER PEOPLE SUFFERING LOSSES FROM TERRORISM

Citizens who are not civil servants, but suffer from terrorist activities with loss of life or property shall get special support from the Social Welfare and Solidarity Fund. The scope and amount of the support will be determined by the local authorities administering the Fund.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE 1-

A) General, annexed and special budget institutions and establishments, local administrations, all sorts of enterprises or subsidiaries whose half of the capital publicly owned are obliged to allocate 0.5 % of their staff cadres subject to Law Nr. 657 Regarding State Personnel and contractual personnel and permanent workers to the persons stated below owing to the terrorist acts written in the article 1 of this law and employ or assign the persons determined in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph;

a) Public officials martyred or disabled to work and soldiers' spouses if any, or one of the children, or one of the sister/brother

Or,

b) Disabled but able to work

The Ministry of Interior is charged to determine the persons in the scope of the above paragraph and inform the public institutions and establishments having convenient cadres for the assignment of the ones who want to work considering their qualifications and the requirements of the job. It is not necessary to get permission for assignment of these people. However, the concerning persons should have the qualifications and properties which the job and cadre requires excluding the examination.

The procedure and principles followed up for the employment of the martyred relatives and the disabled ones who are able to work shall be determined with a regulation which will be issued by Ministry of Interior in three months by taking the advices of Ministries of Finance, National Defence, Labour and Social Security, State Personnel Presidency and Employment Agency.

- B) Owing to the terrorist acts written in the article 1 of this law; the employers, in case of any request, are obliged to employ;
- a) Public officials martyred or disabled to work and soldiers' spouses if any, or one of the children, or one of the sister/brother or,
 - b) soldiers disabled but able to work,

in the permanent workers status in the businesses where they are employing 50 or more workers as a ratio of 2 % (total number of workers shall be taken into consideration for the ones who have more than one business in the same province).

In determination of the number of these persons which will be worked, the number of permanent workers is taken into account. In calculating the 2%, fractions up to half are not considered. They are increased to whole.

The employers or their proxies who act contrary to the provisions of this paragraph shall be punished to fine ten times of the minimum wage determined for that year for each of the person they are not worked and each month.

The procedure and principles followed up for the employment of the martyred relatives and the disabled ones who are able to work shall be determined with a regulation which will be issued by Ministry of Labour and Social Security in three months by taking the advices of Ministries of National Defence and Interior. The employer finds the concerning persons through Employment Agency.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE 2-

In case of non-obedience to the order of "give up!" in course of operations to be undertaken against terror organizations, or of any initiatives to use arms, law enforcement officers shall be authorized directly and immediately to use arms on the objective, to the extent and proportion so that they could neutralize the risk

PART FIVE

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 1-

In connection with crimes committed until 8 April 1991:

- a) Death sentences shall not be executed. Convicts covered by this provision shall be required to serve 10 years of the sentences provided for in Article 19 of Law 647 on the Execution of Sentences.
- b) Convicts sentenced to life imprisonment shall have to serve 8 years of their sentences.
- c) All others sentenced to punishments restricting personal liberty will have to serve one fifth of their sentences.

After serving the abovementioned terms they shall be conditionally released regardless of good conduct and without having to apply for such release.

The time spent in pre-trial detention shall be included in calculating the abovementioned periods.

The provisions relating to reduction of sentences in additional Article 2 of Law 647 on the Execution of Sentences shall not be applied to such convicts.

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 2-

In connection with suspects held in pre-trial detention for alleged crimes committed until 8 April 1991, the minimum limits of the expected sentence provided in the relevant law shall be considered:

- (a) at the stage of preparatory investigations, according to the nature of the crime taken as the basis of the indictment;
- (b) at the stage of final investigations, according to the crime mentioned in the indictment or according to the changed nature of the crime;

and if the pre-trial detainee has been imprisoned for a period specified in temporary Article 1, the detainee shall be released within 30 days of this law entering into force,

- 1) before a public case was started by the prosecution;
- 2) if a public case is continuing by the competent court;
- 3) if a case is pending at the appeal or military appeal court [after being referred there] by the competent court or the chief prosecutor. Defendants awaiting a public case or against whom a public case was started earlier shall be tried.

In case the defendant does not appear in court, the testimonies made to the prosecutor or before a judge shall be taken as sufficient. Following a final verdict at the end of the trial, the provisions of conditional release according to temporary Article 1 of this Law shall be applied.

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 3-

Those who, following the publication of this law, are entitled to benefit from the provisions of temporary Article 1, but have received disciplinary punishment on account of acts prejudicial to prison discipline, shall not benefit from the provisions of temporary Article 1 until their disciplinary punishment is lifted according to the Statute on Administration of Penal Institutions and the Execution of Sentences.

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 4-

Those who until 8 April 1991:

(a) killed or attempted to kill civil servants or officials on duty by acts defined in this law as terrorist acts, even if they have subsequently abandoned their status [sic], and those who participated in such offences;

(b) committed offences under Articles 125, 146 (except the last paragraph), 403, 404(1), 405, 406, 407, 414, 416 (1) and 418 of the Turkish Penal Code,

(c) violated provisions of the third chapter in Part Two of the Turkish Penal Code, entitled "Crimes against the Administration of the State", or, in contravention of the Banking Law, unjustly and irregularly received moneys from banks, or, in violation of Law 1918 on the Prevention and Prosecution of Smuggling, obtained an advantage, or conducted irregular, fraudulent or fictitious transactions of export, import or investment incentives and by doing so obtained unjust deduction of taxes, premiums, loans, difference of interest or similar advantages from public sources and those participating in such offences, regardless of whether or not the time limit for prosecution against such offence has passed, unless they have repaid the unjust and irregular advantage obtained by them,

(d) committed offences under Articles 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59 of the Military Criminal Code, shall not benefit from the provisions of Temporary Article 1. However, death penalties imposed for offences mentioned in this Article shall not be executed.

Such convicts shall be released conditionally regardless of good conduct and without the need for a special application, as follows: after 20 years if they were sentenced to death; after 15 years if they were sentenced to life imprisonment; and after they have served one third of their sentences in all other cases.

The time spent in pre-trial detention shall be included in calculating the abovementioned periods.

The reducing provisions of Additional Article 2 of Law 647 on the Execution of Sentences shall not be applied to such convicts.

The provisions of Temporary Article 2 (except for the reference in the last paragraph to Temporary Article (1) and Article 3 of this Law shall also be applied to such convicts.

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 5-

In order that those who, according to chapter (g) of Article 25 of Law 403 on Turkish Citizenship, have lost their Turkish citizenship can benefit from the temporary provisions of this Law, there shall be no condition imposed on their re-entry into the country within

two years from the coming into force of this law and such persons shall not be stopped at the border when re-entering.

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 6-

Until special facilities for penal institutions have been built, pre-trial detainees and those convicted of terrorist crimes shall be kept in other penal institutions.

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 7-

The provisions of Article 17 of this law shall be applied to those who commit crimes under this law after it has entered into force.

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 8-

The provisions of Article 21 of this law shall be applied from the beginning of the first day of the month following the entering into force of the law for all persons included in this law since 1 January 1968.

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 9-

(Revoked: 31/03/1992-E.1991/18, 1992/20)

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 10-

Before this Law came into force, for the offences in the scope of article 8 of Law Nr. 3717 abolished with this Law;

- 1- Nolle prosequi is given by Public Prosecutors' Office in the pre-trial proceedings carried out.
- 2- -
 - a) The arrested defendants shall be released by Public Prosecutors' Office if there is no public prosecution brought on them,
 - b) The arrested defendants shall be released by the concerning courts if there is a public prosecution brought on them,
- 3- The files shall be adjudicated considering them as rush work and taking into account the article 2 of Turkish Criminal Code by;
 - a) the court if they are not sent to The High Court of Appeals or exist in Chief Public Prosecutors' Office,
 - b) the criminal agency if they are in The High Court of Appeals,
 - c) the court which the punishments of the convicts are executed.

ARTICLE 23- PROVISIONS REPEALED

- (a) Law 2 on High Treason,
 - (b) Law 6187 on the Protection of Freedom of Conscience and Meetings,
 - (c) Articles 140, 141, 142 and 163 of the Turkish Penal Code No. 765,
 - (d) Sub-paragraph 7 and 8 of Article 5 and sub-paragraph 2 of Article 6 of Law 2908 on Associations,
 - (e) Law 2932 on Publications in Languages Other than Turkish,
- are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE 24- ENTRY INTO FORCE

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

ARTICLE 25- IMPLEMENTATION

This Law shall be implemented by the Council of Ministers