

Turkey

Citizenship by Investment (CBI)

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FR €0.00

GB €0.00

USA \$0.00



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Eurasia

Connecting East to West with a \$2
Trillion economy



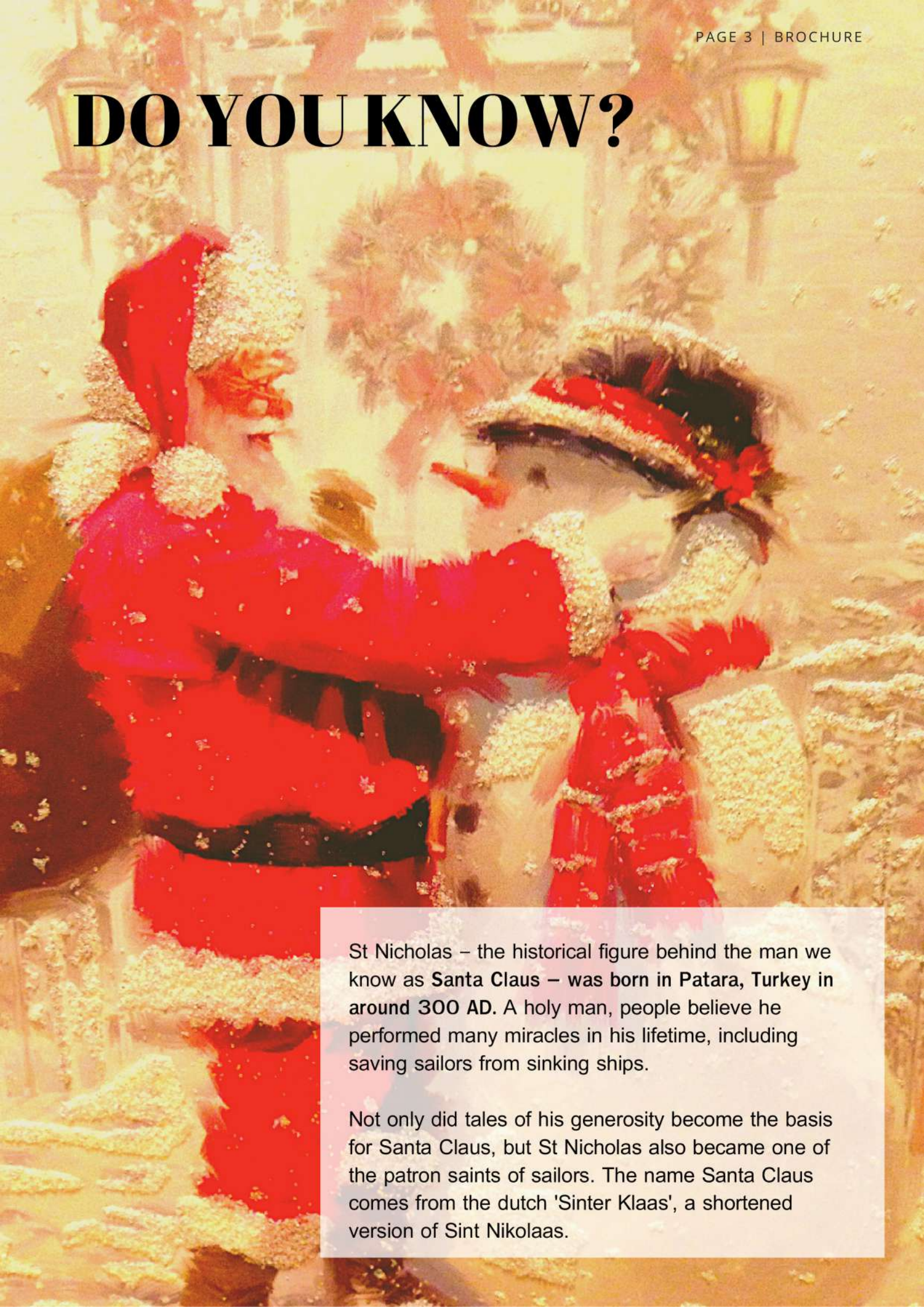
CCBI Launched by the
Government in 2017



A Transcontinental Country

Turkey officially the Republic of Türkiye, is a transcontinental country located mainly on Anatolia in Western Asia, with a portion on the Balkans in Southeast Europe. It shares borders with the Black Sea to the north; Georgia to the northeast; Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Iran to the east; Iraq to the southeast; Syria and the Mediterranean Sea to the south; the Aegean Sea to the west; and Greece and Bulgaria to the northwest. Cyprus is located off the south coast. Turks form the vast majority of the nation's population and Kurds are the largest minority. Ankara is Turkey's capital, while Istanbul is its largest city and financial centre.

DO YOU KNOW?

A painting of Santa Claus and St. Nicholas in a snowy street. Santa Claus is on the left, wearing a red suit with white fur trim and a red hat with a white pom-pom. He is looking towards St. Nicholas. St. Nicholas is on the right, wearing a white robe with a red sash and a white hat with a red band. He is looking back at Santa Claus. The background is a snowy street with a building and a street lamp.

St Nicholas – the historical figure behind the man we know as **Santa Claus** – was born in **Patara, Turkey** in around **300 AD**. A holy man, people believe he performed many miracles in his lifetime, including saving sailors from sinking ships.

Not only did tales of his generosity become the basis for Santa Claus, but St Nicholas also became one of the patron saints of sailors. The name Santa Claus comes from the dutch 'Sinter Klaas', a shortened version of Sint Nikolaas.

TURKEY

HISTORY

- Human habitation in Anatolia dates back to the Paleolithic. The earliest representations of culture in Anatolia were **Stone Age** artifacts.
- **Bronze Age** civilization started to appear in Anatolia in the middle of the 1st millennium BC.
- Starting around 1200 BC, the coast of Anatolia was heavily settled by Aeolian and Ionian **Greeks**.
- **Trojan War** (12th or 11th century BC) took place in the ancient city of Troy by the Achaeans (Greeks) after Paris of Troy took Helen from her husband Menelaus, king of Sparta.
- All of modern-day Turkey was conquered by the **Persian Achaemenid Empire** during the 6th century BC.
- The territory of Turkey later fell to **Alexander the Great** in 334 BC.
- In 324, Constantine I chose Byzantium to be the new capital of the **Roman Empire**, renaming it New Rome.
- In 1071, the Seljuks defeated the Byzantines at the Battle of Manzikert, starting the Turkification process in the area.
- Osman I, a leader of the Turkish tribes in Anatolia, founded the **Ottoman Empire** around 1299.
- The Ottoman Empire sided with Germany in World War I (1914–18); postwar treaties dissolved the empire, and in 1922 the sultanate was abolished by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, who proclaimed the Republic of Turkey the following year.
- The Grand National Assembly of Turkey (which remains Turkey's primary legislative body today) declared the **Republic of Turkey** on **29 October 1923**.

LAND OF THE TURKS

The English name of Turkey (from Medieval Latin Turchia/Turquia) means "land of the Turks". Middle English usage of Turkye is evidenced in an early work by Chaucer called *The Book of the Duchess* (c. 1369). The phrase land of Torke is used in the 15th-century *Digby Mysteries*. The modern spelling Turkey dates back to at least 1719.





TURKISH LIRA

The Turkish lira (Turkish: Türk lirası; sign: ₺; code: TRY; numeric code: 949; usually abbreviated as TL)[5] is the official currency of Turkey and Northern Cyprus. One Turkish lira is subdivided into one hundred kuruş.

UNESCO World Heritage Sites

Aphrodisias

The site consists of Aphrodisias itself (featuring the 3rd-century BCE Temple of Aphrodite) and the ancient marble quarries nearby, which had brought wealth to the ancient Greek city. The site was inscribed in 2017.



Credit :By "Carlos Delgado; CC-BY-SA"

Archaeological Site of Ani

Located close to the Turkey-Armenia border, the medieval city of Ani reached its golden age in the 10th and 11th centuries as the capital of Bagratid Armenia, before going into decline from the 14th century on following a Mongol invasion and a major earthquake. The site was inscribed in 2016.



Credit :By Hansm

Archaeological Site of Troy

Dating back to more than four millennia ago and serving as a key influence on Homer's Iliad and Virgil's Aeneid, Troy was rediscovered by Heinrich Schliemann in the late 19th century, and has since become one of the most well-known archaeological sites in the world. The site was inscribed in 1998.



Credit : By CherryX per Wikimedia Commons

Göbekli Tepe

Dating back to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic age between 10th and 9th millennium BCE, the site was likely used by hunter-gatherers for ritualistic purposes. The site was inscribed in 2018.



Credit : By Teomancimit

CONTINUED...

Ephesus

The ancient Greek city of Ephesus was famed for one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the Temple of Artemis, which now lies in ruins. After coming under Roman control in the 2nd century BCE, the city flourished, leaving behind monumental structures such as the Library of Celsus. The House of the Virgin Mary and the Basilica of St. John became major Christian pilgrimage sites from the 5th century on. The site was inscribed in 2015.



Credit : By Benh LIEU SONG

Historic Areas of Istanbul

The imperial capital of the Byzantine and Ottoman empires, Istanbul has been a major political, religious and cultural centre for more than two millennia. Its skyline, which includes masterpieces such as the Hippodrome of Constantinople, Hagia Sophia, the Süleymaniye Mosque and the Topkapı Palace, testifies to the great geniuses of architects through the ages. The site was inscribed in 1985.



Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük

Occupied between approximately 7400 BC and 5200 BC, the expansive site of Çatalhöyük is among the few examples of a well-preserved Neolithic settlement, with its egalitarian urban layout, roof-access dwellings, wall paintings and reliefs testifying to a proto-urban way of life. The site was inscribed in 2012.



Credit : By Murat Özsoy 1958

Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia

The Göreme Valley area is famous for its striking hoodoo rock formations. The region of Cappadocia also features a gallery of rock-hewn dwellings, villages, churches, underground cities and great examples of post-Iconoclastic Byzantine art. The site was inscribed in 1985.



Credit : By Brocken Inaglory Edit by CillianXC

WORLD'S OLDEST & BIGGEST BAZAAR MARKET

Istanbul's Grand Bazaar, or Kapalı Çarşı, dates to 1455 and was established shortly after the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople. Over the centuries it has grown into a warren of 61 streets lined by more than 3,000 shops and currently occupies a nearly incomprehensible 333,000 square feet. You'll never possibly be able to explore it all, but that doesn't keep people from trying — according to Travel + Leisure, the Grand Bazaar was the world's #1 attraction in 2014, drawing over 91 million people.



Turkey gifted tulips to the world

The Ottomans popularized the flower and facilitated their introduction to Europe. The seeds of the world's first speculative bubble were sown when a Flemish ambassador to the 16th-century court of Süleyman the Magnificent brought back the bulbous flowers to Holland. Other commodities for which Europe owes a debt of gratitude to Turkey are coffee and cherries.



AN EXTRAORDINARY ECOSYSTEM

The number of animal species in the whole of Europe is around 60,000, while in Turkey there are over 80,000 (over 100,000 counting the subspecies).

There are 40 national parks, 189 nature parks, 31 nature preserve areas, 80 wildlife protection areas and 109 nature monuments in Turkey such as Gallipoli Peninsula Historical National Park, Mount Nemrut National Park, Ancient Troy National Park, Ölüdeniz Nature Park and Polonezköy Nature Park.



*Europe's
longest
natural
ski run*



Don't let the balmy coastal climate fool you. There are more than 130 peaks reach over 9,800 feet (3,000 meters).

Turkey is home to spectacular mountain ranges, and wintertime visitors can hit the slopes at nearly a dozen resorts. Palandöken, in the eastern province of Erzurum, is Turkey's highest at 10,200 feet (3,125 meters) and claims Europe's longest natural ski run.



TURKEY

NATO MEMBER

Turkey is a member of NATO since 18 February 1952, has its second largest army and is the host of the Allied Land Command headquarters. The Incirlik and Konya Airbases have both been involved in several NATO military operations since their establishment. The current Ambassador to NATO is Basat Öztürk.

POPULAR SPORTS



Football

Football is the most popular sport in Turkey, followed by basketball, tracing its roots to the Ottoman Empire. The first matches were played in Ottoman Salonica in 1875. The sport was introduced by English residents. The Turkish football league system comprises five professional leagues, one of which is dedicated to female athletes.

Galatasaray won the UEFA Cup and UEFA Super Cup in 2000.[495] The Turkish national football team won the bronze medal at the 2002 FIFA World Cup, the 2003 FIFA Confederations Cup and UEFA Euro 2008.



Basketball

Turkey came in second at the European Basketball Championship 2001 in Istanbul. Turkey also came in ninth at the 2002 FIBA World Cup. Several Turkish nationals, including Ersan İlyasova, Hedo Türkoğlu, Mehmet Okur, Semih Erden, Ömer Aşık, and Enes Kanter, have played in the prestigious National Basketball Association, generally considered the world's top basketball league.

Turkey's greatest success in international basketball came when it hosted the 2010 FIBA World Cup, finishing second behind the USA.

WHY INVEST IN TURKEY

- **Robust economy:** 11th largest economy in the world with track record growth and tripling size of the economy over the past 19 years.
- **Domestic market:** impressive economic growth leading to a sizeable middle class with increasing purchasing power
- **Domestic+ Accessible markets**
- **Strategic location:** Hub for multinationals to manufacture, export and manage
- **Favourable demographics:** Half of population under age of 32.7 creating dynamic labour force and fiscal discipline.
- **Skilled and competitive labour force**
- **Reforms:** continuously implementing sweeping reforms in many areas.
- **Business-friendliness** :offering protection and ease of doing business
- **Lucrative incentives**
- **Benign R&D ecosystem:** R&D incentives are further supported by a favourable ecosystem
- **Resilient Health care system:** strong health care system in the fight against Covid-19 Pandemic
- **Sectoral opportunities** in the field of automotive, machinery & electrical equipment, aerospace & defence, agrofood, finance etc
- **Exceptional increase in Foreign Direct Investment(FDI)** boosted by the value Turkey offers



GOVERNMENT

Government type: governed as a unitary state under a presidential representative democracy and a constitutional republic within a pluriform multi-party system.

KEY INDUSTRIES

- machinery
- tourism
- textile
- electronics
- construction
- shipbuilding
- autos
- mining
- steel
- iron
- copper
- boron
- defence
- petroleum
- food processing
- cotton

ECONOMY

- **Real GDP growth rate 2021** : 11%
- **GDP - (PPP, 2022 est)** : \$3.2 trillion
- **GDP per capita (PPP, 2022)** : \$37,488
- **Income tax** : 15%-40%
- **VAT** : 18%
- **Currency** : Turkish lira (₺) (TRY)

CITIZENSHIP IN A LOW TAX COUNTRY

Turkey

CITIZENSHIP BY INVESTMENT



Trusted

Trusted CIP in Turkey since its inception backed by CBI legislation and Acts

Powerful

Turkey is ranked 52nd powerful passport in 2022 with visa free access to 110 destinations

Globally Respected

A very well run, competitive and transparent CIP in Turkey with excellent reputation



TURKEY

CITIZENSHIP INVESTMENT PROGRAM (CIP)

Exceptional Acquisition of Citizenship

With (b) prepended to the first paragraph of Article 12 of the Law No. 5901 promulgated on July 28, 2016;

- Those who obtain a residence permit further to (j) of the first paragraph of Article 31 of the Law No. 6458, by investing within the scope and amount determined by the President

- Foreigners holding the Turquoise Card may acquire Turkish citizenship based on the resolution of the President of the Republic of Türkiye.

TURKISH CITIZENSHIP

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS FOR RESIDENCE PERMIT

- **Capital Investment** - Making a minimum fixed capital investment of USD 500,000 or equivalent foreign currency, as attested by the Ministry of Industry and Technology
- **Real Estate** - Acquiring a property worth a minimum of USD 400,000 or equivalent foreign currency with a title deed restriction on its resale for at least three years, as attested by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
- **Job Creation** - Creating jobs for at least 50 people, as attested by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security
- **Cash deposit** - Depositing a minimum of USD 500,000 or equivalent foreign currency in banks operating in Türkiye with the condition that it is not withdrawn for at least three years, as attested by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency
- **Bonds / Securities** - Buying government bonds worth a minimum of USD 500,000 or equivalent foreign currency with the condition that they are not sold for at least three years, as attested by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance
- **Venture Capital** - Buying real estate investment fund shares or venture capital investment fund shares worth a minimum of USD 500,000 or equivalent foreign currency with the condition that they are not sold for at least three years, as attested by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye
- **Insurance / Pension** - Depositing a minimum contribution of USD 500,000 or equivalent foreign currency in funds determined by the Insurance and Private Pension Regulation and Supervision Agency with the condition that it remains in the private pension system for at least three years, as attested by the Insurance and Private Pension Regulation and Supervision Agency



PRESIDENCY OF
THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
**INVESTMENT
OFFICE**



PRESIDENCY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE

STEPS OF THE APPLICATION/ CITIZENSHIP PROCEDURE FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS



For foreign investors who have made a minimum fixed capital investment of USD 500,000 or equivalent foreign currency or Turkish Lira

1

OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY



Apply to the General Directorate of **Incentive Application and Foreign Capital** of the **Ministry of Industry and Technology** for the certificate of eligibility.



Obtain the documents required for the residence permit within the scope of item (j) of Article 31 of the Law 6458.

2

OBTAIN A RESIDENCE PERMIT



Apply to the **Provincial Directorate of Immigration Administration** of the settlement.



Obtain the documents required for the citizenship application.

3

APPLICATION FOR CITIZENSHIP



Apply to the **Provincial Directorate of Census and Citizenship** of the settlement.



Prepare the citizenship file and send it to **NVIGM**.

For Foreign investors who have acquired a property worth a minimum of USD 400,000 or equivalent foreign currency or Turkish Lira (with a title deed restriction on its resale for at least three years)

1

OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY



Apply to the General Directorate of **Land Registry and Cadastre of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization** for the certificate of eligibility.



Obtain the documents required for the residence permit as set out in §(j) of Article 31 of the Law 6458.

2

OBTAIN A RESIDENCE PERMIT



Apply to the **Provincial Directorate of Immigration Administration** of the settlement.



Obtain the documents required for the citizenship application.

3

APPLICATION FOR CITIZENSHIP




Apply to the **Provincial Directorate of Census and Citizenship** of the settlement.



Prepare the citizenship file and send it to **NVIGM**.

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Timeline



| | |
|------------|--|
| March 2019 | 54th EU-Turkey Association Council held. |
| 28-09-2016 | Third Implementation Report. |
| 30-06-2016 | Accession conference with Turkey: Talks opened on Chapter 33 - Financial and budgetary provisions. |
| 15-06-2016 | Second Implementation Report. |
| 04-05-2016 | Third Report on visa roadmap. |
| 20-04-2016 | First Implementation Report of Statement. |
| 18-03-2016 | EU-Turkey Statement. |
| 14-12-2015 | Negotiations are opened on chapter 17 - Economic and monetary policy. |
| 29-11-2015 | First EU-Turkey Summit held and Joint EU-Turkey Action Plan activated. |
| 20-10-2014 | First implementation report on the visa roadmap. |
| 16-12-2013 | Visa liberalisation dialogue launched and EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement signed. |
| 05-11-2013 | Negotiations are opened on chapter 22 – Reg. Policy and Coordination of Structural Instruments. |
| 17-05-2012 | Positive Agenda intended to bring fresh dynamics into the EU-Turkey relations was launched. |
| 30-06-2010 | Negotiations are opened on Chapter 12 (food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy). |
| 19-02-2008 | Council adopts revised Accession Partnership for Turkey. |
| 11-12-2006 | Because Turkey refused to apply to Cyprus the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement, Council decides that eight chapters will not be opened. |
| 01-06-2006 | Negotiations are opened and closed on Chapter 25 (science and research). |
| 03-10-2005 | Council adopts negotiating framework, and negotiations are formally opened. |
| 03-10-2005 | "Screening process" begins to determine to what degree Turkey meets the membership criteria and what remains to be done. |
| 16-12-2004 | European Council declares that Turkey sufficiently fulfils the criteria for opening accession negotiations in October 2005. |
| 19-05-2003 | Council adopts revised Accession Partnership for Turkey. |
| 24-03-2001 | Council adopts Accession Partnership for Turkey. |
| 11-12-1999 | Helsinki European Council declares Turkey a Candidate Country. |
| 13-12-1997 | Luxembourg Council summit declares Turkey eligible to become EU member. |
| 31-12-1995 | Turkey-EU Association Council finalises agreement creating a customs union. |

CBI INVESTMENT GUIDE



ACQUIRING PROPERTY & CITIZENSHIP

What Foreigners looking to acquire Real Estate in Turkey need to know

- In Türkiye, acquisition of property ownership titles may only be approved upon registration at the land registry directorates.
- Preliminary real estate contracts, issued by notaries or entered into by natural persons in writing, do not confer transfer of property per se. They only serve as a commitment for the transfer of ownership; the property in question does not change hands by means of such instruments.
- Burdens such as mortgages, liens, and similar types of restrictions that may exist with regard to the said property that would prevent the sale thereof should be checked prior to the initiation of procedures at the respective land registry directorate.
- Inquiries about properties may be made online at parselsorgu.tkgm.gov.tr, where specific details of the city, district, quarter/village, map section, and plot may be used to look up the property. Basic information on the real estate property, including its current status, is thus accessible online from anywhere in the world. Personal information of the owner remains inaccessible, however.
- Foreign nationals do not need to have a residence permit as a pre-condition to acquire real estate in Türkiye. In addition, foreigners who acquire property in Türkiye are granted renewable short-term residence permits under Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection.
- A natural or legal person intending to acquire real estate in Türkiye is required to apply to the General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre together with the owner of the property. In addition, they may call the Alo 181 Call Center, offering service around the clock, or visit randevu.tkgm.gov.tr to make an appointment without having to visit the directorates' offices in person.
- Turkish companies with foreign capital, on the other hand, should first file an application at the Provincial Directorate of Planning and Coordination (PDPC) at the local governor's office where the real estate is located. Once granted a positive response from PDPC, they should then apply to the Land Registry Directorate. These companies may apply in person, via post, or e-mail.

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General Information

In Türkiye, the term “foreigner” is defined under three categories with respect to the acquisition of real estate:

- Foreign natural persons
- Foreign legal persons
- Turkish companies with foreign capital

Article 35 of Law No. 2644 on Land Registry sets out provisions on the acquisition of real estate by foreign natural and legal persons. Article 36 sets out provisions on companies with foreign capital.

Countries whose nationals are eligible to acquire real estate in Türkiye are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers, who may also stipulate special conditions for acquisitions if deemed necessary.

Legal Restrictions on Acquisition of Real Estate by Foreign Natural Persons

- If granted permission, natural persons of foreign origin may acquire any real estate in areas where private property is allowed (residential, commercial, land lot, agricultural etc.).
- If the real estate acquired does not include any previously built construction, the owner of the foreign origin is to apply to the relevant public administration within two years in order to develop a project.
- A natural person of foreign origin may acquire real estate and limited rights in rem anywhere in Turkey of up to 30 hectares. The Cabinet of Ministers may grant larger areas if deemed appropriate.
- Natural persons of foreign origin may not acquire and lease real estate within prohibited military zones or military security zones. However, they may acquire and lease real estate within special security zones upon permission of the governor's office.
- Total acquisition by natural persons of foreign origin may not exceed ten percent of the total district area where private property is allowed. Foreigners' request for acquisition shall not be permitted in case the ten percent limit is exceeded.

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Acquisition of Real Estate and Limited Rights in Rem by Legal Persons

In Turkey, only trading companies established according to the laws of their respective countries and having legal personality may acquire real estate and limited rights in rem as foreign legal persons. Legal persons other than such trading companies (foundations, associations etc.), on the other hand, may not acquire real estate and may not have rights in rem.

Acquisition of real estate by trading companies established in foreign countries according to the laws of their respective countries and having legal personality, on the other hand, may be granted in exceptional cases and is deemed possible only when stipulated under the provisions of international conventions or special laws. Among the specific codes inclusive of provisions on this matter are Law No. 6491 on Turkish Oil, Law No. 2634 on Tourism Incentive, and Law No. 4737 on Industrial Zones.

NOTE: With respect to mortgages, an exception is stipulated whereby there is no limitation as to the mortgages to be created over the property in favor of foreign natural and legal persons.

Inheritance

In Turkey, foreigners' right of inheritance is protected. In the event of a foreigner's death, the real estate owned by them shall pass to their inheritors. If the inheritor is eligible to acquire the real estate (if they are eligible in terms of nationality and if the total limitation conditions per person and throughout the country allow), the inheritor may then keep the inherited property. Otherwise, such person is to transfer the real estate immediately. Otherwise, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance shall sell the real estate and reimburse the price to the inheritor.

CONTINUED...

Acquisition of Real Estate and Limited Rights in Rem by Companies with Foreign Capital Established in Turkey

Companies established in Turkey as a legal entity are considered under the category of foreign-owned companies in accordance with the following conditions:

- Foreign investors hold fifty percent or more of the shares, or
- Foreign investors are entitled to appoint and dismiss the majority of the board of directors

These companies may acquire property and limited rights in rem in order to engage in activities set forth in their articles of association.

For this purpose, companies are required to apply first to the governor's office where the property is located.

On the other hand, if the real estate intended for acquisition is located in a prohibited military zone or a military security zone, the real estate acquisition shall be subject to the permission of the General Staff; and if the property is situated in the private security zone, it shall be subject to the permission of the governor's office of the respective region.

In the event of positive settlement of the application to acquire real estate, the governor's office shall inform the company/enterprise and the Land Registry Office in writing so that the registration may be fulfilled.

The following procedures do not require permission from the governor's office, therefore the application to the Land Registry Office may be directly made without seeking permission.

- Creation of mortgage
- Acquisition of real estate within the scope of cashing out a mortgage by the beneficiary of a mortgage
- Transfer of real estate ownership and limited rights in rem arising out of company mergers and demergers
- Acquisitions in organized industrial zones, industrial zones, technology development zones, and free zones
- Acquisitions realized due to the transactions considered as loan within the framework of the relevant banking legislation or for the purpose of collection of receivables

CONTINUED...

Right to Acquire Turkish Citizenship Through Real Estate Purchase

Natural persons of foreign origin are granted the right to acquire Turkish citizenship by means of exceptional procedures upon purchase of real estate worth USD 400,000 and more.

For this purpose, foreigners:

- Shall purchase real estate worth at least USD 400,000
- Shall state, in the application for acquisition, that they purchased the real estate for this purpose, the title deed should state this purpose, and the foreigner shall declare that they shall not sell the real estate for three years in the section of the form where declarations are made.

Once the land registry procedures are complete, the foreign national may apply to the relevant administrations to claim the right of residence or citizenship by submitting the certificate of eligibility to be issued for the owner.

Requirements for Land Registry Procedures

- Land registry of the real estate or information on the village/quarter, map section, plot, building, and independent section
- Photo ID or passport issued by the country of which the foreigner is a citizen (notarized and certified translations should be submitted for ID cards and passports issued in alphabets other than the Latin alphabet)
- If the procedure involves representation, document regarding representation (order regarding guardianship, letter of authorization, power of attorney etc.)
- Document on the current market value of the real estate issued by the relevant municipality
- Mandatory earthquake insurance policy for the buildings
- A photo of the seller and two photos of the purchaser (taken within the last six months, size 6x4 cm)
- Certified interpreter if a party does not speak Turkish

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Power of Attorneys Issued Abroad

If the procedure is to be conducted by a third person authorized by means of a power of attorney issued abroad, the power of attorney must include the authorization relating to the procedure to take place. Besides, the power of attorney shall meet the following conditions:

- Issued by Turkish consulates at their discretion over real estate
- Issued by competent authorities entitled to issue power of attorneys abroad
- Issued in the language of the country where it is issued
- Includes photo (with a clear seal and signature over the photo)
- Includes the apostil, if issued in a country that is a party to the Hague Convention
- Should have certification of the signature of the official signing the power of attorney by the relevant authority and the signature and seal of such authority should be certified by the Turkish Consulate if the power of attorney is issued in a country that is not a party to the Hague Convention

The application should also provide notarized and certified Turkish translation of the power of attorney that meets the required criteria.



PROCESSING TIME

CBI APPLICATION PROCESS

3-4 MONTHS

CIP Applications are processed within 3-4 months completing background checks.



APPLICATION DUE DILIGENCE

The Citizenship Investment Unit performs several layers of background checks on applicants and their family members before being approved of citizenship and passports.

Authorized agents are required to perform KYC and initial due diligence checks on applicants as per government rules.

Certain country nationals such as North Korea, Iran may not apply to citizenship program unless they live in a different country on long term resident status for more than 5 years.

Applications may be refused for non-compliance such as fraud, concealment, previous visa denials, criminal background, money laundering and previous convictions.

All Candidates are required to seek CIU approval first before making the required investment (donation or real estate)

HOW TO APPLY

1. Prepare initial documents: Police certificate, Birth Certificate, Passport ID copy and Medical certificate
2. Hire an Authorized lawyer (we help you free of charge)
3. Pay Due diligence fee plus 50% of lawyer fee to submit file
4. Wait for CIP approval letter (3 months)
5. Pay your full investment to Government and remaining fee.
6. Collect your passport from consulate abroad

Any applicants who would present security or reputational concerns to the CBI programme and to the nation of NM, are turned away. Applicants from Afghanistan, Cuba, Iran and North Korea are not permitted to apply to CBI programme.



Hot-Air Ballooning in Cappadocia

The Cappadocia hot-air balloon festival takes place over four days in July. During this airborne spectacle, you can see more than 150 hot-air balloons, including more than 20 specially shaped varieties, and a night-glow show that takes place after dark. While the action goes on overhead, you can also enjoy musical entertainment and dance performances down below, with plenty of food stalls and bars to keep you refreshed.

Go Visa free

SINGAPORE

QATAR

MONTENEGRO

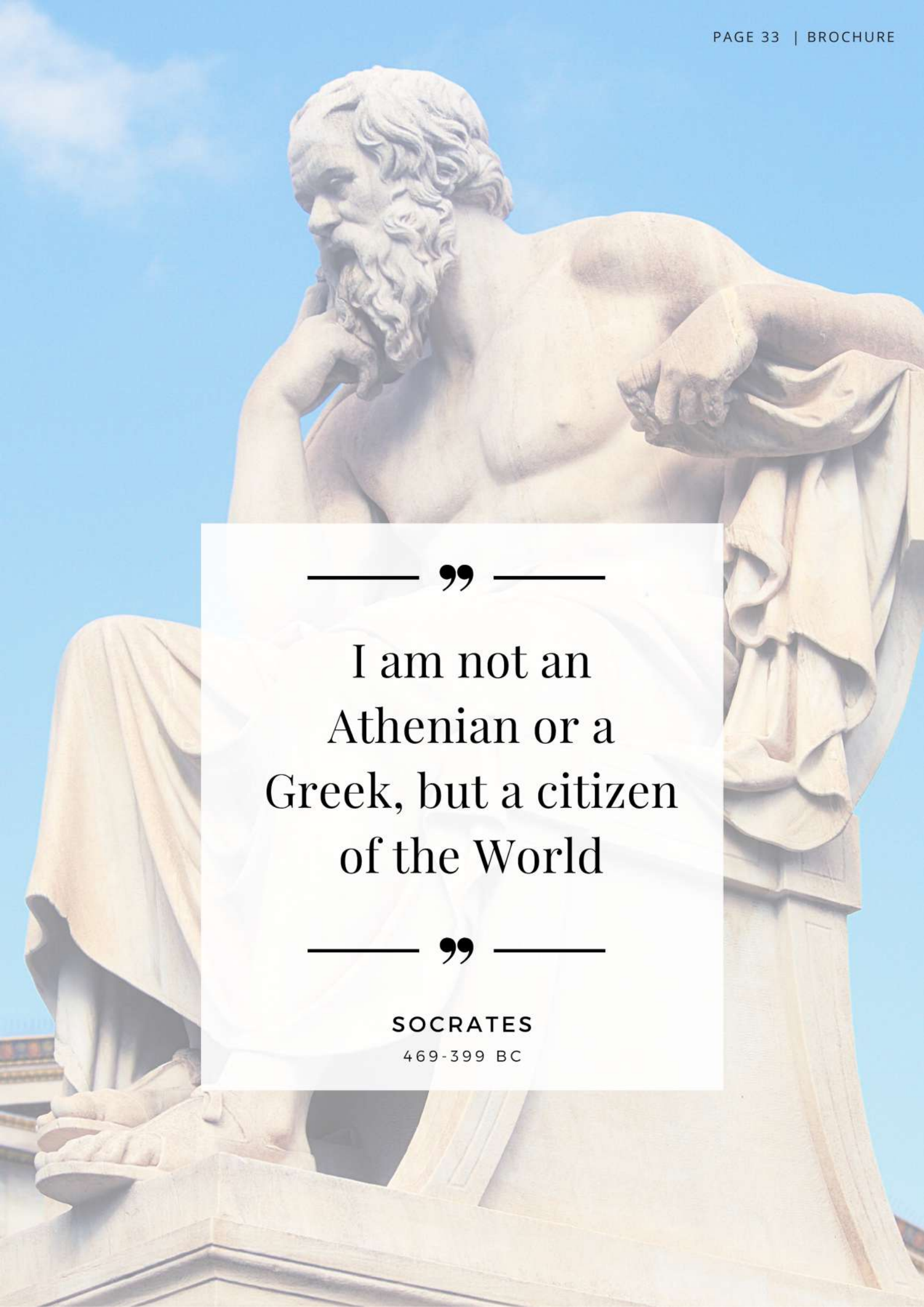


Turkish Passport

THINK GLOBAL

BECOME A WORLD CITIZEN

THE WORLD IS OPEN FOR YOU



— ” —

I am not an
Athenian or a
Greek, but a citizen
of the World

— ” —

SOCRATES

469-399 BC

FOR TURKISH PASSPORT

VISA FREE LIST

List of Countries & Territories 2022

ASIA

Bangladesh *

Brunei

Cambodia *

Hong Kong (SAR China)

Indonesia

Japan

Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

Laos *

Macao (SAR China)

Malaysia

Maldives *

Mongolia

Nepal *

ASIA

Pakistan **

Philippines

Singapore

South Korea

Sri Lanka **

Taiwan (Chinese Taipei) *

Tajikistan *

Thailand

Timor-Leste *

Uzbekistan

EUROPE

Albania

Azerbaijan

Belarus

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Georgia

Kosovo

Moldova

Montenegro

North Macedonia

Serbia

Ukraine

** eTA

*Visa on Arrival

CONTINUED...

AFRICA

Botswana
 Cape Verde
 Islands *
 Comoro Islands *
 eSwatini
 Gabon *
 Guinea-Bissau *
 Madagascar *
 Mauritania *
 Mauritius
 Morocco
 Mozambique *
 Namibia *
 Rwanda *
 Sao Tome and
 Principe
 Senegal
 Seychelles *
 Sierra Leone *
 Somalia *
 South Africa
 Sudan *
 Tanzania *
 The Gambia
 Togo *
 Tunisia
 Uganda *
 Zambia *
 Zimbabwe *

CARIBBEAN

Antigua and Barbuda
 Bahamas
 Barbados
 British Virgin Islands
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Haiti
 Jamaica
 St. Kitts and Nevis
 St. Lucia
 St. Vincent and the
 Grenadines
 Trinidad and Tobago

AMERICAS

Argentina
 Belize
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 Chile
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Ecuador
 El Salvador
 Guatemala
 Honduras
 Mexico **
 Nicaragua
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Uruguay
 Venezuela

OCEANIA

Cook Islands
 Fiji
 Marshall Islands *
 Micronesia
 Niue
 Palau Islands *
 Samoa *
 Tonga *
 Tuvalu *
 Vanuatu

MIDDLE EAST

Armenia *
 Bahrain *
 Iran
 Jordan
 Kuwait *
 Lebanon *
 Oman
 Qatar

** eTA

*Visa on Arrival



TURKISH CITIZENS

APPLY FOR

E-2 VISA

IMMIGRATE TO UNITED STATES

Nationals of Turkey are eligible to apply for special E-2(Investor)
Visa to Invest and Immigrate to United States



E VISA & ELIGIBILITY

What is E Visa?

The E visa category includes treaty traders and investors who come to the United States under a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the country of which they are a citizen or national.

How to File?

To begin the petition process to adjust your status, you or your employer must:

- Read the instructions for [Form I-129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker](#);
- Complete and sign your Form I-129;
- Pay filing fee(s), if applicable; and
- Provide all required evidence and supporting documentation.

After you File?

Once we receive your Form I-129, we will process your application and you will receive a:

- Receipt notice confirming we received your petition;
- Biometric services notice, if applicable;
- Notice to appear for an interview, if required; and
- Notice of our decision.

After the visa petition is approved, you can apply for an E-2 at a U.S. Embassy or Consulate. For more information on visa application processing and issuance fees, see the [Department of State](#) website.

ELIGIBILITY

Before entering the United States, treaty investors must apply and receive an E-2 visa from a U.S. consulate or embassy overseas. A U.S. company may also request a change of status to E-2 for a nonimmigrant that is already in the United States.

Treaty investors (E-2) invest a substantial amount of money and direct the operations of an enterprise they have invested in, or are actively investing in.

E-2 Visa

E-2 TREATY INVESTORS

The E-2 nonimmigrant classification allows a national of a treaty country (a country with which the United States maintains a treaty of commerce and navigation, or with which the United States maintains a qualifying international agreement, or which has been deemed a qualifying country by legislation) to be admitted to the United States when investing a substantial amount of capital in a U.S. business. Certain employees of such a person or of a qualifying organization may also be eligible for this classification.

**E-2
AGREEMENT
WAS SIGNED
ON MAY 18,
1990**

General Qualifications of a Treaty Investor

To qualify for E-2 classification, the treaty investor must:

- Be a national of a country with which the United States maintains a treaty of commerce and navigation;
- Have invested, or be actively in the process of investing, a substantial amount of capital in a bona fide enterprise in the United States; and
- Be seeking to enter the United States solely to develop and direct the investment enterprise. This is established by showing at least 50% ownership of the enterprise or possession of operational control through a managerial position or other corporate device.

A substantial amount of capital is:

- Substantial in relationship to the total cost of either purchasing an established enterprise or establishing a new one
- Sufficient to ensure the treaty investor's financial commitment to the successful operation of the enterprise
- Of a magnitude to support the likelihood that the treaty investor will successfully develop and direct the enterprise. The lower the cost of the enterprise, the higher, proportionately, the investment must be to be considered substantial.

A bona fide enterprise refers to a real, active, and operating commercial or entrepreneurial undertaking which produces services or goods for profit. It must meet applicable legal requirements for doing business within its jurisdiction.

Period of stay

Qualified treaty investors and employees will be allowed a maximum initial stay of two years. Requests for extension of stay in, or changes of status to, E-2 classification may be granted in increments of up to two years each. There is no limit to the number of extensions an E-2 nonimmigrant may be granted. All E-2 nonimmigrants, however, must maintain an intention to depart the United States when their status expires or is terminated.

General Qualifications of the Employee of a Treaty Investor

- Be the same nationality of the principal alien employer (who must have the nationality of the treaty country);
- Meet the definition of "employee" under relevant law; and
- Either be engaging in duties of an executive or supervisory character, or if employed in a lesser capacity, have special qualifications.

Family of E-2 Treaty Investors and Employees

Treaty investors and employees may be accompanied or followed by spouses and unmarried children who are under 21 years of age. Their nationalities need not be the same as the treaty investor or employee. Spouses and children may seek E-2 nonimmigrant classification as dependents and, if approved, generally will be granted the same period of stay as the employee.



BECOME A PROUD CITIZEN

TURKEY

This nation offers the possibility of becoming a citizen through investments. With one of the easiest investment paths available and the whole process can be completed within 3-4 months



EU & TURKEY RELATIONS

A Candidate country

Turkey has been a candidate country to join the European Union since 1999. Accession negotiations started in 2005, but have not advanced recently. Turkey is a member of the Union for the Mediterranean.

Negotiation chapters

Open

Free Movement of Capital
Company Law
Intellectual Property Law
Information Society and Media
Food Safety, Veterinary & Phytosanitary
Policy
Taxation
Statistics
Enterprise & Industrial Policy
Trans-European Networks
Environment
Consumer & Health Protection
Financial Control
Regional policy & coordination of structural
instruments
Economic and Monetary Policy
Financial and budgetary provisions

Provisionally closed

Science and Research



CANDIDATE STATUS

Background

In 1987, Turkey applied to join what was then the European Economic Community, and in 1999 it was declared eligible to join the EU. Turkey's involvement with European integration dates back to 1959 and includes the Ankara Association Agreement (1963) for the progressive establishment of a Customs Union (ultimately set up in 1995).

Accession negotiations started in 2005, but until Turkey agrees to apply the Additional Protocol of the Ankara Association Agreement to Cyprus, eight negotiation chapters will not be opened and no chapter will be provisionally closed.

Turkey is a key strategic partner of the EU on issues such as migration, security, counter-terrorism, and the economy, but has been backsliding in the areas of democracy, rule of law and fundamental rights. In response, the General Affairs Council decided in June 2018 that accession negotiations with Turkey are effectively frozen. A visa liberalisation dialogue was launched in 2013. The third Report on progress by Turkey in fulfilling requirements of its visa liberalisation roadmap was published in May 2016 and found seven outstanding benchmarks to be met by Turkey. Turkey's economy is facing several challenges, such as high unemployment and high inflation. Strong economic volatility has undermined the business environment and overreliance on external financing has created vulnerabilities.

EU and Turkey

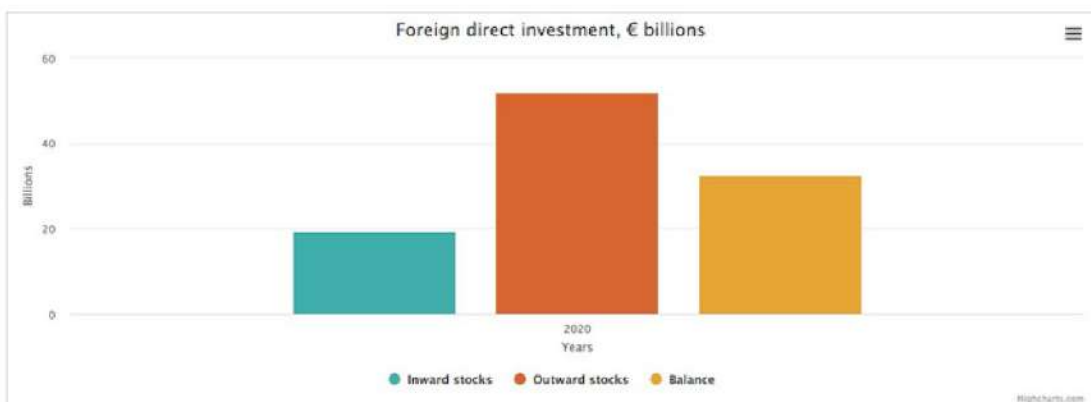
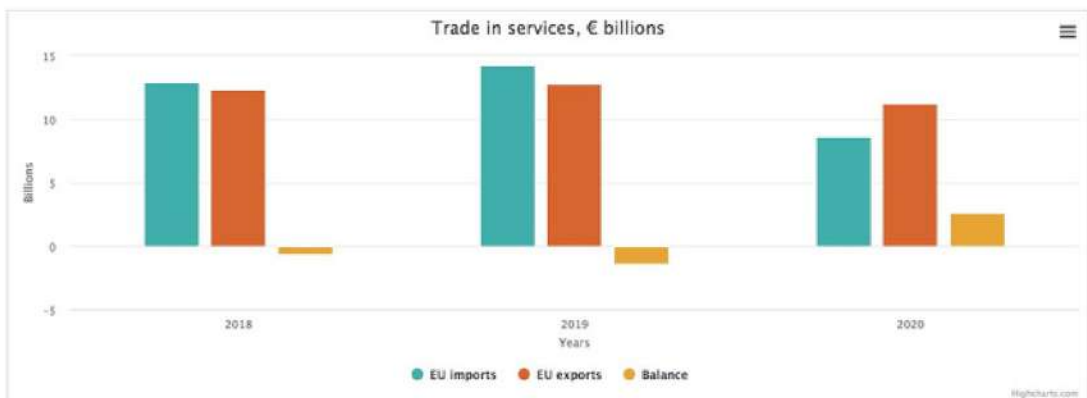
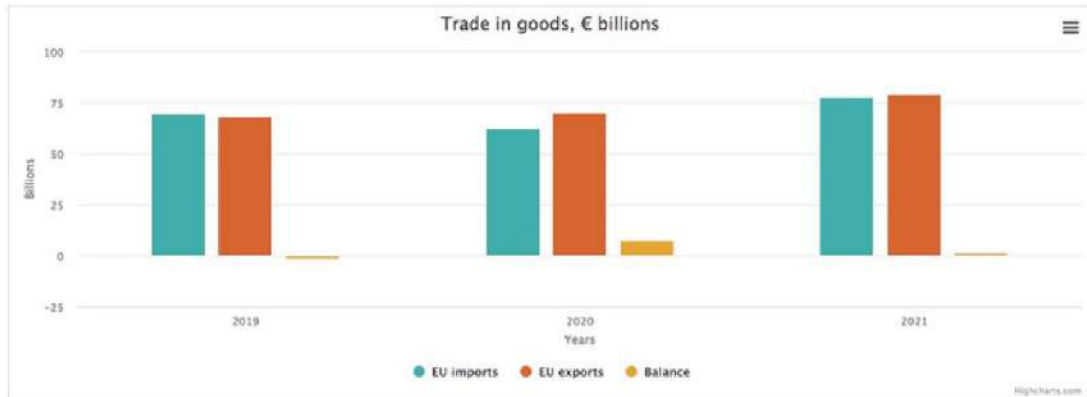
TRADE RELATIONS

EU-Turkey trade relations are based on an Association Agreement from 1963 and a Customs Union agreement, which entered into force on 31 December 1995.

Trade picture

- Turkey is the EU's 6th biggest trade partner, representing 3.6% of the EU's total trade in goods with the world in 2020.
- The EU is by far Turkey's largest import and export partner, as well as its main source of investments. In 2020, 33.4% of Turkey's imports came from the EU and 41.3% of the country's exports went to the EU.
- Total trade in goods between the EU and Turkey in 2020 amounted to €132.4 billion. The EU's imports from Turkey were worth €62.6 billion and were led by machinery and transport equipment (€24.1 billion, 38.5%), clothing (€8.3 billion, 13.3%), and agriculture and raw materials (€5.3 billion, 8.5%). The EU's exports to Turkey totalled €69.9 billion. They were dominated by machinery and transport equipment (€30.6 billion, 43.8%), chemicals (€12.9, 18.5%) and fuel and mining products (€6.4 billion, 9.2%).
- Two-way trade in services between the EU and Turkey in 2019 amounted to €26.5 billion, with EU imports of services representing €13.9 billion and exports €12.6 billion.

Continued...





A POWERFUL PASSPORT

The Turkish passport remains 52nd powerful passport in the World with visa free access to 110 countries and territories in 2022, according to Henley Passport Index

Turkish passports are issued in accordance with the Passport Act (No. 5682) from 15 July 1950 to Turkish citizens to travel abroad. Citizens of the de facto state of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) are also eligible to apply for a Turkish passport.

Responsibility for their issuance lies with the Ministry of the Interior. Passports issued since 1 June 2010 are biometric and valid for up to 10 years (5 years if under 18 years of age or if is a Turkish Cypriot or for special passports).



EMBASSIES

List of High Commissions and Consular offices abroad for Turkey

AUSTRALIA

Embassy of Turkey in Canberra, Australia
60 Moonah Place, Yarralumla, 2600 ACT,
Australia
Tel: 00 61 2 62 34 00 00
Fax: 00 61 2 62 73 44 02
E-mail: embassy.canberra@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://canberra.emb.mfa.gov.tr>

AUSTRIA

Embassy of Turkey in Austria
Prinz-Eugen-Strasse 40 1040 Wien
Austria
Tel: 00 431 505 73 38
Fax: 00 43 1 505 36 60
Email: botschaft.wien@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://vienna.emb.mfa.gov.tr>

CHINA

Embassy of Turkey in Beijing, China
No. 9, Dong Wu Jie San Li Tun Beijing
100600 China
Tel: 00 86 10 6532 17 15
Fax: 00 86 10 6532 54 80
Email: embassy.beijing@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://beijing.emb.mfa.gov.tr>

GERMANY

Embassy of Turkey in Berlin, Germany
Tiergartenstrasse 19-21 10785 Berlin,
Germany
Tel: 00 49 30 275850
Fax: 00 49 30 27590915
Email: botschaft.berlin@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://berlin.emb.mfa.gov.tr>

INDIA

Embassy of Turkey in India
N 50 Nyaya Marg Chanakyapuri 110021
New Delhi
Tel: (+91) 11-2688 9053,4
Fax: (+91) 11-2410 1974
Email: embassy.newdelhi@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://newdelhi.emb.mfa.gov.tr>

ITALY

Embassy of Turkey in Rome, Italy
Via Palestro, 28 00185 , Rome, Italy
Tel: (+39) 06 445 94 200
Fax: 00 39 06 494 15 26
Email: ambasciata.roma@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://rome.emb.mfa.gov.tr>

CONTINUED...

SOUTH AFRICA

Embassy of Turkey in Pretoria, South Africa
1067 Stanza Bopape Street Hatfield 0083
, PO Box 56014 Arcadia, 0007 Pretoria,
South Africa
Tel: 00 27 12 342 60 53
Fax: 00 27 12 342 60 52
E-mail: embassy.pretoria@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://pretoria.emb.mfa.gov.tr>

SPAIN

Embassy of Turkey in Madrid, Spain
C/Rafael Calvo, 18 2A-B 28010, Madrid,
Spain
Tel: 00 34 91 319 80 64
Fax: 00 34 91 308 66 02
Email: embajada.madrid@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://madrid.emb.mfa.gov.tr>

SWITZERLAND

Consulate of Turkey in Zurich,
Switzerland
Weinberg strasse 65, 8006 Zurich,
Switzerland
Tel: 00 41 44 368 29 00
Fax: 00 41 44 368 29 19
Email: konsulat.zurich@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://zurich.cg.mfa.gov.tr>

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Embassy of Turkey in Abu Dhabi, UAE
Al Rowdah area 26th street, villa no: 440
Abu Dhabi
Tel: +971 2 410 99 99
Fax: +971 2 410 99 05
Email: embassy.abudhabi@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://abudhabi.emb.mfa.gov.tr>

UNITED KINGDOM

Turkish Embassy in London, United Kingdom
43 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PA
United kingdom
Tel: (00 44) 20 73 93 02 02
Fax: (00 44) 20 73 93 00 66
Email: embassy.london@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://london.emb.mfa.gov.tr>

USA

Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in United States
2525 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington
DC 20008
Tel: 00 1 202 612 67 00
Fax: 00 1 202 612 67 44
Email: embassy.washingtondc@mfa.gov.tr
Website: <http://washington.emb.mfa.gov.tr>



**CIP
Journal**

SINCE 2017



**WORLD
CITIZENSHIP
COUNCIL**

BEST CITIZENSHIPS



**CITIZENSHIP
SHOP**

Our platforms
makes it cheaper,
faster and easfor
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We are a family of startups for the CBI industry.

Our online platforms directly connects clients to Govt authorized law firms and property developers without intermediaries, making it cheaper and faster for clients. We do not provide immigration advice to clients

Our platforms are free of charge. We do not charge any fee to clients
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Budapest 1061
Hungary

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