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TURK BELCIKA TICARET DERNEGI

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CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE BELGE EN TURQUIE

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BELGISCHE KAMER VAN KOOPHANDEL IN TURKIJE

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# A Guide for Belgian Businessmen Travelling to Istanbul



An Edition of the Belgian Chamber  
of Commerce in Turkey







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An Edition of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce in Turkey  
Istanbul, August 2007.

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## FOREWORD BY THE CONSUL GENERAL



Dear Compatriots,

This is the 1st edition of the “A Guide for Belgian Businessmen Travelling to Istanbul” prepared by the Belgian Chamber of Commerce in Turkey in close collaboration with the Consulate General.

The Trade Representatives of the Belgian Regions and the staff of the Consulate General of Belgium welcome you to the fast growing economic capital of Turkey. We are at your service.

I wish you a most enjoyable and fruitful stay in this fascinating city.

Hans TIMBREMONT



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TÜRK BELÇKA TİCARET DERNEĞİ  
CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE BELGE EN TURQUIE  
BELGISCHE KAMER VAN KOOPHANDEL IN TURKIJE

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Dear Visitors,

The Belgian Chamber of Commerce in Turkey was founded in 1926 to support the Economic, Commercial, Social and Cultural relations between Turkey and Belgium.

Our Chamber in Turkey celebrated its 80th Anniversary in 2006 and remains one of the main facilitators of business between Belgian and Turkish companies.

The Chamber's mission is to help Belgian and Turkish companies to do business in Turkey and Belgium in order for them to succeed and prosper which in return benefits the Belgian and Turkish economies.

Our main tools to accomplish this are networking and business services.

Please visit [www.turc-belge.org](http://www.turc-belge.org) for more information.

Tayfun YUMAK





## THE TRADE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BELGIAN REGIONS

The goal of “A Guide for Belgian Businessmen Travelling to Istanbul” is to help the traveller, coming to Istanbul, to waste a minimum of time in understanding the city, and organize himself to get the best of his/her journey.

Our mission is to help Belgian business people to promote their products and services within our jurisdiction in Istanbul. Our respective offices will help you in finding the adequate information or contacts, in approaching the Turkish market and in avoiding problems one would not be aware of, when arriving from Belgium.

We all work on autonomous basis, with a friendly and cooperative

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## A Guide for Belgian Businessmen Travelling to ISTANBUL

### Total Area:

(TURKEY)

Land Area:

Thrace (Europe):

Anatolia (Asia):

Max. Length:

780,000 square km  
(300,000 square miles)

770,760 square km

23,764 square km.

755,688 square km.

1,565 km.

### Area:

Average Width:

Land Boundaries:

Coastlines:

Government Type:

Capital:

550km.

Total: 2,753 km.

Total: 8,372 km.

Republic Since 29 October 1923

Ankara ~5,5 millions population

### Major Cities:

• Istanbul

• Izmir

• Bursa

• Adana

Official Language:

13 millions population

4,5 millions population

4 millions population

3,5 millions population

Turkish

### Currency:

Actual:

After 01.01.2005:

Turkish Lira (TL)

New TL (YTL)

1 euro = 1.620.000 TL

1 euro = 1,6 New TL

Int. Phone Code

+90

### Emergency :

E.A. Services

Police Dep.

Fire Dep.

112

155

110



## ISTANBUL HISTORY

Istanbul embraces two continents with one arm reaching out to Asia and the other to Europe. Through the city's heart, The Bosphorus, courses the waters of the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmara and the Golden Horn. Istanbul, the former capital of three successive empires, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman, honors and preserves today the legacy of its past while looking forward to a modern future.

It is Istanbul's endless variety that fascinates its visitors. The museums, churches, palaces, grand mosques, bazaars and sights of natural beauty seem innumerable. Reclining on the western shore of the Bosphorus at sunset contemplating the red evening light reflected in the windows of the opposite shore you may suddenly and profoundly understand why so many centuries ago settlers chose to build on this remarkable site. At such times you can see why Istanbul is truly one of the most glorious cities in the world.



# PALACES



## Beylerbeyi Palace

Beylerbeyi Palace is located in the Anatolian side of the Bosphorus, in the province having the same name with the palace. The palace, making up a complex with the palace in the yard and the surrounding buildings, was commissioned by Sultan Abdulaziz to architect brothers Sarkis and Agop Balyan in 1864.

The palace comprises of the Beylerbeyi Palace as the main structure, sea mansions, one of which is women hall and the other is progression hall, located in the sea front walls of the palace, Marble Mansion, Yellow Palace and Hasahır in the backyard. While the sea mansions and Beylerbeyi Palace were commissioned by Sultan Abdulaziz, the other buildings are known to be a part of the palace once located on this spot.

Beylerbeyi Palace, the main unit of the palace complex, is a two-storey stone building built above a high cellar. The length of the palace, which is built in parallel to the Bosphorus, is 65 meters. There are 6 saloons and 24 rooms in the palace which has staircase access from three sides. Especially Fountain Saloon and Blue Saloon which have their name from the color of their columns on the upper floor are the most impressive places of the palace. Also its garden, arranged in sets, is another feature of the palace.

Address: Abdullahaga Road. 81210 Beylerbeyi-Istanbul

Phone: +90 216 321 93 20-321 95 51

## Dolmabahce Palace

Dolmabahce Palace, whose construction began in 1846 in the province of Besiktas was completed in 1856. The palace which was commissioned by Sultan Abdulmecid was built on an area of 250.000 m2, and the palace itself and main outhouses were built on sea-filled surface.

The palace is comprised of a main unit, Heir Section, Furniture and Guards' Room, Operational Mansions, Glass Mansion and other small pavilions. Dolmabahce Palace which has 8 spacious saloons and 200 rooms, has two main and seven side gates and five gates on the sea front. While the gardens are arranged in four sections, the main building comprises of three sections, namely the State Office (Mabeyn-i Humayun), Auction Hall and Private Office. The main front of the palace overlooking the sea, The Private Office is a two-storey building. Sufera (envoy) Saloon on the upper floor of the palace is one of its most impressive sections. Auction Hall rises between the State and Private Offices as a monumental structure. It is built on a square-like surface, covered with a dome from the inside and a roof from the outside.

It is adorned with rich decorations. The Private Office is made up of Sultan's Office and Harem. Harem is a plain section with grand common-use places and closed private rooms.

Address: Dolmabahce Road. 80680, Dolmabahce-Istanbul

Phone: 0212 236 90 00



## Topkapi Palace

When the construction for Topkapi Palace started is still unknown. According to some resources, the foundation dates back to 1460. Topkapi Palace was not constructed based on a definite plan, but it was expanded in time and underwent several changes. This change was due to necessity of adding new buildings or the reconstruction of the original buildings destroyed by fire or other causes.

Apart from the mansions for residence of sultans and Harem section, Topkapi Palace also features many structures such as wards for palace guards, a very spacious kitchen for use of palace residents, dormitories for palace servants, Kubbealti where Divan meetings were held, Hirka-i Saadet section where belongings of Hz. Muhammed and the Caliphs are kept, Gulhane Hospital, Sultan Ahmed the 3rd Library, Palace School, Treasury Office, a stable for the horses of Sultan, and St. Irini Church which was used as a weapon storage for some time.



Topkapi Palace was abandoned in the middle of 19th century and lost its significance as the state center. Indeed, part of a railroad was built on the outdoor garden of Topkapi Palace which was in a desolate state in the following years. Most recently in 1924 Topkapi Palace was turned into a museum and opened for exhibition.

Address: Saray ici, Sultanahmet – Istanbul

Phone: 0212 512 04 80 [www.topkapisarayi.gov.tr](http://www.topkapisarayi.gov.tr)



## Yildiz Palace

Yildiz Palace is located inside a 500.000 square-meter woods between Besiktas and Ortakoy provinces and is comprised of a mansion, summer palace, administrative and service buildings. The palace got its name from the mansion which was commissioned by Sultan Mahmud the 2nd in this woods. This mansion was decorated by his son Abdulmecid and placed his cerubine named Yildiz. Sultan Abdulmecid's mother Bezmialem Sultan commissioned for a mansion in 1842 named Dilkusa Summer Palace (Kasr-i Dilkusa) and therefore helped expand Yildiz Palace. During the period of Sultan Abdulaziz, Malta, Cadır and Cit mansions were commissioned. But the palace mostly developed during Sultan Abdulhamid period. The palace which was continuously used by Sultan Abdulhamid, was physically improving on one hand and it was becoming a scene to the most politically disputable period of the Empire on the other.

All buildings in Yildiz Palace are arranged in rows, gathering in the north end of the woods bordered by high walls. The rest of the woods is comprised of an exterior garden. In this garden, which is open to public with the name of Yildiz Park, there are Cadir and Malta mansions and Yildiz Porcelain Factory.

Address: Yildiz 80700 Besiktas – Istanbul

Phone: 0212 259 45 70 - 259 89 77

## Ancient Eastern Archeological Museum

Ancient Eastern Archeological Museum was designed and opened to service in 1917 by Halil Eldem Bey.

The collection on display is comprised of about 15.000 archeological pieces of Ancient Mesopotamia, Pre-Greek Anatolia, Assyrian, Sumer, Akad, Babel Ancient Egyptian and Pre-Islamic Arabic culture.

Address: Osman Hamdi Bey Slope,  
34400 Gülhane – Istanbul Phone: 0212 520 77 40



## Archeology Museum

Archeology Museum, one of the greatest museums of the world, is located between Gulhane Park and Topkapı Palace. Archeology Museum, which was opened to service with the name of “Mecma-i Eshliha-i Atika” and “Mecma-i Asar-i Atika” within St. Irini Church in 1846, got the name “Muze-i Humayun” (Empire Museum) in 1869.

Though most of the works of display were moved to the Tiled Kiosk between the years of 1873-1891. Archeological Museum was rebuilt under the name of “Asari Antics Museum” by Osman Hamdi Bey in its present classical style in 1891. In the various halls of Archeology Museum, archeological pieces such as sarcophagus, tombstone, epitaph, bust, sculpture, relief, column heads and mosaics from Greek, Roman and Byzantine civilizations are on display. The museum has a resourceful library with the books on history, archeology, numismatics, and fine arts, a chemistry laboratory, a sculpture repair workhouse and photography section.

Address: Osman Hamdi Bey Slope, 34400 Gulhane – Istanbul  
Phone: 0212 520 77 40

## Grand Palace Mosaics Museum

Grand Palace Mosaics Museum is located in the south of Sultanahmet Mosque, within the complex of buildings of the mosque. The museum was built in a way to accommodate the mosaics which is partially intact in the northeastern part of the courtyard of the Grand Palace. While Grand Palace Mosaics, dating back to 450-550 A.D. were masterfully woven, no religious themes can be seen in the mosaics. The themes are from daily life and nature, and there are scented depicting gryphon eating a lizard, fight of an elephant and a lion, breeding of a mare, children feeding a geese, man milking a goat, child feeding his donkey, young girl carrying a jug, bears eating apples and fight between a hunter and a tiger.



Grand Palace Mosaics Museum was opened in 1953 as a part of the Istanbul Archeological Museums and became a part of St. Sophia Museum in 1979. A restoration of the mosaics started with a project prepared in the framework of a protocol agreement made between Ministry of Culture General Directorate of Monuments and Museums and Austria Academy of Sciences in 1982. These restorational works were completed in 1997.

Address: Arasta Bazaar, Sultanahmet – Istanbul

Phone: 0212 518 12 05

## Mosaics Museum

Mosaics Museum was built on the ruins of Grand Palace from the Byzantine period and a section of Sultan Ahmed Mosque Complex. As well as the mosaics surviving from Grand Palace to date, some mosaics, found in Istanbul and nearby are displayed in this museum.

Address: Arasta Bazaar, Sultanahmet – Istanbul

Phone: 0212 518 12 05

## Painting and Sculpture Museum

The museum which was opened as a part of Istanbul Academy of Fine Arts in 10 September 1937 in the Heir Room of the Dolmabahçe Palace was built on order of Atatürk. The museum, which was originally enriched with the paintings received from Dolmabahçe Palace, ministries, various official institutions is now home to the most comprehensive collection on Turkish Art History. There is an art studio in the museum and short-term courses throughout the year on painting are held. In the museum which has 20 different halls arranged to periods of the paintings displayed, there are also paintings and authentic prints of western artists such as Bonnard, Pablo Picasso, Albet, Marquet, Andre Derain, Raoul Dufy, Maurice Utrillo, Henri Matisse and A. Dunoyer de Sagonsac.

Address : Besiktas Road Besiktas – Istanbul

Phone: 0212 261 42 98

## Rahmi M. Koç Museum

Rahmi M. Koç Museum is in public service in an area of 2 thousand 100 square meters, on the south coast of the Golden Horn. An additional display building is connected to historical Lengerhane, located in the southeast part, with a transparent ramp below the garden brink. The building, which is rated as second class historical structure, is estimated to have Byzantine basis from the 12th century.



In the structure which is estimated to have been built during the period of Ahmet the 3rd and which was used as a foundry, the chain thrown to the sea to hold it in place and its anchor was produced. The building which is known to have undergone repairs in the period of Selim the 3rd, was used by the Ministry of Finance until 1951. In the Republic period, it was turned into alcohol storage by the Tekel-i Cibali Tobacco Factory. The building whose upper cover system was greatly damaged by the fire in 1984 was bound to be forgotten. The building was purchased by Rahmi M. Koç Museum and Cultural Association in 1991 and was opened for display in 13 December 1994, after two years of meticulous restoration work. While the majority of the pieces of the museum was picked from the private collection of Rahmi M. Koç, the works which are taken as donation or on temporary basis from various institutions and individuals, are also on display in the museum. Authentic works of art and their models, scientific and mechanical objects form the basis of the museum collection.

Address: Haskoy Road, Haskoy - Istanbul

Phone: 0212 369 66 00 - 01 - 02

## Sadberk Hanim Museum

Sadberk Hanim Museum, which is the first private museum to be built in Turkey, is serving the public in a historical seaside residence in the Buyukdere point of the Bosphorus. The museum features materials, encaustic art and ceramics, clothes and calligraphy works from Hitite, Phrygia, Urartu, Mycenae, Hellenistic Age, Roman, Byzantine, Selcuk and Ottoman period, starting from 6000 B.C.

Address: Piyasa Road, No:27-29, Buyukdere - Istanbul

Phone: 0212 242 38 13

## St. Irimi Museum

St. Irimi Museum is located in the first courtyard of Topkapi Palace as one of the most magnificent and greatest Byzantine churches along with St. Sophia. St. Irimi was built during the period of Emperor Justinianus in VI. Since the church was not turned into a mosque after the conquest of Istanbul in 1453, there were no remarkable changes in the building. It was used as a loot from war and a storage of arms for a long time. The first works of Damat Ahmet Fethi Pasha, one of Tophane field marshals, were displayed here in 1846 as the first examples displayed in a Turkish museum. In 1869 St. Irimi received the name Muze-i Humayun (Empire Museum). In time the works displayed here were moved to the Tiled Kiosk in 1875 due



to the shortage in places of exhibition. From year 1908 Aya Irini was used as a Military Museum. Then the structure which was vacant for a time was repaired and became a unit governed by St. Sophia Museum Management.

## St. Sophia Museum

St. Sophia Museum (Hagia Sophia), which is among the most significant monuments of world's architectural history, is considered as the only application in terms of its architectural property, its magnificence, greatness and functionality. St. Sophia has been an inspiration for Ottoman mosques thought in idea, and is reviewed as a product of east-west synthesis. St. Sophia served for 916 years as church and 481 years as mosque since its year of construction. Recently, St. Sophia was turned into a museum in 1935. Byzantine historians Theophanes, Nikephoros and Gramercy Leon claim that St. Sophia was originally built during the period of Emperor I. Konstantinos (324-337). At that time, St. Sophia, which had a Basilica planned, wooden domed structure, was burned in a fire and Emperor II. Theodosius re-commissioned St. Sophia for the second time and it was reopened for service in 415. However, St. Sophia burned one more time in 532 during the Nika revolution and rebuilt for the third time by Emperor Justinianus (527-565). When Isidoros of Miletus and Anthemios of Tralles, the most famous architects of the period were building the St. Sophia which survived until today, they used the columns, column heads, marbles and color stones of the antique city remains of Anatolia. The construction of St. Sophia began in 23 December 532 and it was completed in 27 December 537. From the architectural point of view, it is comprised of a large central section, two side sections (nef), abyss, interior and exterior narthexes. The interior has a size of 100x70, it's covered by a dome with a diameter of 30-31 m. and a height of 55 m. carried by four big columns. As well as its architecture, the mosaics of St. Sophia are also of worth noting. The most ancient mosaics are the golden glided geometrical and flower-motif mosaic on interior narthex and sides. The figured mosaics were made in IX-XII century, and they can be seen on Emperor Gate, on the abscissas, on the exit gate and upper floor gallery. St. Sophia had undergone various repairs during Turkish period starting with the conquest of Istanbul. While the framing of mihrab is adorned with the most beautiful examples of Turkish china art and Turkish calligraphic art, the sura from Koran on the dome inscribed by the famous Turkish Calligrapher Mustafa *zzet* Efendi and the round sheets with a diameter of 7.50 m are the most remarkable ones. In these frames, the names of Allah, Mohammed, Omer, Osman, Ali, Hasan, Ebu Bekir and



Hussein are written. And on the side walls of the mihrab, the frames written by Ottoman sultans and donated to the museum can be seen.  
Address: Sultanahmet Square 34400 Istanbul  
Phone: 0212 522 17 50 – 522 0989

## Turkish Islamic Arts Museum

Turkish Islamic Arts Museum which was originally built in 1914 in Suleymaniye Complex was moved to Ibrahim Pasha Palace in 1938. The museum which is one of the rare examples of Turkish-Islamic Art in the world was designed by collecting precious art pieces from many mosques, tombs and libraries. The museum features ceramic works, glass oil lamps, mural encaustics, plaster reliefs, carpets from Selcuk and Ottoman period and Nomad rugs, silver engravings, funeral arches, jeweled pieces, mother-of-pearl inlaid Koran desks, engraved copper containers, plumes, ornaments, the key of Kabe, oil lamps and candlesticks adorned with precious stones, impressively woven vests belonging to Sultan Yildirim Bayezid and Sultan Selim the 2nd, a brigantine belonging to Pertevniyal Sultan, Caucasian carpets, containers, drawers, engraved doors, very valuable hand-written Korans, miniatures, volumes, writing instruments, various firmans from the Ottoman Sultans, column heads, epitaphs, sultan monogram.

Address: Ibrahim Pasha Palace, At Square, Sultanahmet – Istanbul  
Phone: 0212 518 18 05 – 518 18 06

## Yerebatan Cistern Museum

Yerebatan Cistern was built in the left side of Sultanahmet Square towards St. Sophia-Gulhane Park direction. Yerebatan Cistern which is also called “Yerebatan Palace” was commissioned in about 540 by Byzantine Emperor Justinianus the 1st. The area which was gained by the underground carving of a rocky surface, the cistern which is supported by more than 300 columns, have become the most important water resource supplying water to Istanbul. The cistern, which was cleansed and repaired by the Municipality of Istanbul between 1985-1988, is today one of the open-to-public places of visit with its mystifying and exotic atmosphere.

Address: Yerebatan Road No:13, 34410 Sultanahmet – Istanbul  
Phone: 0212 522 12 59



## THE ENVIRONS OF ISTANBUL



The Princes' Islands, an archipelago of nine islands in the Sea of Marmara, were places of exile for Byzantine princes. Today during the summer months, wealthy Istanbulites escape to the cold sea breezes and elegant 19th century houses. Buyukada is the largest of the islands. Here you can enjoy a ride in a horse-drawn phaeton (carriage) among the pine trees, or relax on a beach in one of the numerous coves that ring the island. The other popular islands are Kinali, Sedef, Burgaz, and Heybeliada. Regular ferry boats connect the islands with both the European and Asian shores. A faster sea bus service operates from Kabatas in the summer.

On the European side of the Black Sea coast, 25 km from the outskirts of Istanbul, the long, broad sandy beaches of Kilyos draw crowds of Istanbul residents in the summer. The Belgrad Forest, inland from the Black Sea on the European side, is the largest forest around Istanbul. On weekends, Istanbulites drive out to its spacious shade for family picnics and barbecues. Seven ancient reservoirs and a number of natural springs refresh the air. The Ottoman aqueducts, of which the 16th century Moglova Aqueduct built by Sinan is the most splendid one, lend a majesty to the natural surroundings. Overshadowing the entrance to Kemer Golf and Country Club is the 750 meter long Sultan Suleyman Aqueduct, also built by Sinan. It is one of the longest in Turkey. The 500 stable Equestrian Center offers trail riding.

On the Asian side, Polonezkoy, 25 km from Istanbul, was founded in the 19th century by Polish immigrants. Istanbul residents come to its pastoral landscape for walks, horseback riding and to enjoy the traditional Polish food served by descendants of the original settlers.

On the Black Sea, 70 km from Uskudar, Sile's sandy beaches, fish restaurants and hotels make it one of the most delightful holiday places near Istanbul. Cool cotton clothing called Sile Bezi is popular with tourists and is fashioned here.

The Bayramoglu-Darica Bird's Paradise and Botanic Park, 38 km from Istanbul, is a unique place to relax. Many species of birds and plants from all over the world can be seen in this huge park, which also has restaurants and a promenade for pedestrians.



The charming fishing town of Eskihisar, southeast of Istanbul, boasts a marina



where yachtsmen can moor their boats after a day out on the Sea of Marmara. In town, the house of Osman Hamdi Bey, Turkey's great 19th century painter, has been converted into a museum. Neighboring sites include the tomb of Hannibal between Eskihisar and Gebze, and a Byzantine castle.

Many Istanbulites have summer homes near Silivri, a popular vacation area about 65 km from Istanbul. A large holiday resort, it offers sports, health, and fitness facilities, that include the Klassis Country and Golf Club, and excellent dining. The conference center attracts business people who want to escape the city's fast pace for a working holiday. A regular sea bus service connects Istanbul to Silivri.

## YACHTING

Yachting is very popular in Istanbul. This is the only place in the world where you can enjoy the beauty of a mystical landscape while sailing back through history to Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman times, and view magnificent castles, palaces and mosques.



From the North Sea through the European interior, yachters can sail down the European channel system and the Rhine and Danube Rivers into the Black Sea harbors and to the Istanbul Bogazi and Istanbul marinas - a safe and short way to come.

Sail on the Istanbul Bosphorus under the enormous bridges spanning two continents and around the Princes Islands to their beautiful bays, where you may anchor and enjoy the serenity of the area. After enjoying all of the sights return to one of the two large marinas. Atakoy Marina with a blue flag rating is on the European side and Kalamis Marina is on the Asian side. Both offer 24-hour service. International Offshore Yacht races are held in Istanbul every summer. Moving on from Istanbul through the Sea of Marmara you come to Canakkale and the famous Dardanelles, site of an historic World War 1 campaign that sealed Mustafa Kemal Ataturk as a man of destiny. Continue on into the Aegean Sea for fine cruising and end up along the golden sands of the Mediterranean.



## GOLF

Istanbul offers lovely opportunities for golf enthusiasts: The Klassis Golf and Country Club, 65 km from Istanbul in Silivri, is one of the area's largest golf clubs, with an 18 hole course and a offers a formidable



test of golf skill on its 9 hole course. The Istanbul Golf Club in the Ayazaga district of Istanbul also has a 9-hole course.

## SHOPPING

The legendary Grand Bazaar, originally built in the 15th century, is where you'll go to feel the authentic ambiance of an old Turkish market. Rows and rows of merchants sell just about everything in what is the world's oldest indoor market. You might even come home with a treasure - many of the shops in the Grand Bazaar specialize in fine antiques dating from the Ottoman and even Byzantine eras. And of course, the Grand Bazaar is famed for its shops overflowing with handcrafted gold and silver jewelry, kilims and carpets that are among the best in the world, not to mention wooden handicrafts, cloths, leather goods and more.

Whether you're after a cheap souvenir or a family-heirloom-to-be, Istanbul is the city to find it in. Rugs (carpets and kilims), textiles, ceramics and jewellery are just a few of the temptations laid out in more arcades, bazaars and stores than you could ever hope to flash a credit card in.

Turkey is also famed for its ceramics and some of the finest examples can be seen on the walls of the Blue Mosque, the Suleymaniye Mosque and Rustem Pasha Mosque. Those tiles, masterpieces of the Iznik tile - making tradition, were until recently a nearly lost art. But, in a renaissance of Turkish ceramics led by the Iznik Foundation, they have been revived and are ideal not only as striking display pieces but also as unique gifts.





Then there's the luxurious, because shopping in Istanbul is about so much more than just traditional art-forms... You'll find high fashion at affordable prices in Istanbul, because a new generation of talented designers make the city one of the world's trendiest up and coming fashion hubs. Have a stroll down Bagdat Street on the Asian side of the city. This wide tree-lined European-style boulevard is lined with the shops of the world's top brands, as well as Turkey's best designers. Or go to the award - winning Akmerkez Mall, Canyon Mall, one of Europe's finest, where you'll find leading international and Turkish brands in a sophisticated setting. Or Nisantasi, where not only you can spot the latest trends on the street, but you can also browse through the shop of your choice, and take them home.

The most common shopping hours are from 10 am to 07.30 pm Monday to Saturday, but this is by no means always the case.

Turkey has a value-added tax (VAT) known as the "katma deger vergisi (KDV)".

## FISH RESTAURANTS

Afrodit Restaurant  
Kumkapi  
Tel: 0212 516 08 35

Ahtapot  
Koyici Balikcilar  
Meydani 50 Besiktas  
Tel: 0212 261 91 48

Akgun Restaurant  
Samsa Sokak 11  
Kumkapi  
Tel: 0212 517 22 42

Ali Baba  
Kirecburnu Caddesi 20  
Kirecburnu  
Tel: 0212 262 08 89

Ali Baba  
Gulistan Caddesi 18  
Buyukada  
Tel: 0216 382 37 33

Altinbalik  
Yali Caddesi 3  
Anadolukavagi  
Tel: 0216 320 21 19

Altinkum Dicle  
Plaj Yolu 8  
Rumelikavagi  
Tel: 0212 242 13 93

Ayisigi Balik Restaurant  
Dr. Sadik Ahmet Bulvari  
No: 2 Maltepe  
Tel: 0216 305 98 58

Baba Restaurant  
Iskele Caddesi 13  
Anadolukavagi  
Tel: 0216 320 20 47

Baku Et Balik  
Ebuzziya Caddesi 67/1-2  
Bakirkoy  
Tel: 0212 572 60 46

Balikci  
Eski Bagdat Caddesi  
Camlik Cikmazi 6  
Kucukyali  
Tel: 0216 417 83 95

Balikci Kahraman  
Iskele Caddesi 15  
Rumelikavagi  
Tel: 0212 242 64 47

Bar Bayani  
Kennedy Caddesi 82  
Kumkapi  
Tel: 0212 517 22 19

Bay Balikci  
Kirecburnu Caddesi 14  
Kirecburnu  
Tel: 0212 262 22 94

Bebek Balikci  
Cevdet Pasa Caddesi  
No:123 Bebek  
Tel: 0212 263 34 47

Beyaz Balina Restaurant  
Kumkapi.  
Tel: 0212 517 22 59

Beyaz Kosk  
Pasa Caddesi 1/3 Sariyer  
Tel: 0212 262 64 49

Beyaz Restaurant  
Kumkapi.  
Tel: 0212 517 47 74

Bizim Gazino  
Kirecburnu 27 Sariyer  
Tel: 0212 262 31 37

Bizim Restaurant  
Kefelikoy Caddesi 27  
Kirecburnu  
Tel: 0212 262 05 04

Bodrum  
Eski Vapur Iskelesi Yani  
Ortakoy  
Tel: 0212 260 74 14

Bogaz Canli Balik  
Iskele Caddesi  
Rumeli Kavagi  
Tel: 0212 271 00 73

Captain's Terrace  
Balikcilar Carsisi  
Sariyer  
Tel: 0212 242 63 51

Caretta Restaurant  
Istasyon Caddesi 29  
Kumkapi  
Tel: 0212 518 99 90

Casa Do Marisco  
Liman Sokak 3  
Yesilkoy Marina  
Tel: 0212 573 49 22

Cemal Restaurant  
Kumkapi  
Tel: 0212 516 51 11

Cibalikipa Balikcisi  
Abdulezel Pasa Cad.  
No: 7 Cibali Halic  
Tel: 0212 533 28 46

Capa  
Yahya Kemal Caddesi  
No: 14 Rumelihisari  
Tel: 0212 263 61 88

Capari  
Sahilboyu Caddesi 104  
Kucukyali  
Tel: 0216 366 93 71

Capari  
Anadolukavagi.  
+90 (216) 320 20 06

Cengel  
Iskele Meydani 20  
Cengelkoy  
Tel: 0216 321 55 04

Cengelkoy Iskele  
Vapur Iskelesi Yani 10  
Cengelkoy  
Tel: 0216 321 55 06

Deniz  
Kefelikoy Caddesi 23  
Kirecburnu  
Tel: 0212 262 04 07

Deniz Park  
Koybasi Caddesi Daire  
Sokak 9 Yenikoy  
Tel: 0212 262 04 15

Denizkizi  
Balikcilar Carsisi Sariyer  
Tel: 0212 242 85 70



Dogan Restaurant  
Kumkapi.  
Tel: 0212 517 22 80

Doganay  
Anadolukavagi.  
Tel: 0216 320 20 36

Facyo  
Kirecburnu Caddesi 13  
Kirecburnu  
Tel: 0212 262 00 24

Fener Kosku Restaurant  
Abdulezel Pasa Caddesi  
No: 311 Fener  
Tel: 0212 621 90 25

Fulya Restaurant  
Gezinti Caddesi 231  
Burgazada  
Tel: 0216 381 26 32

Iskele  
Koybasi Caddesi  
Vapur «skelesi Sokak 15  
Yenikoy  
Tel: 0212 262 35 49

Ismet Baba  
Kuzguncuk «skelesi Yani.  
Kuzguncuk  
Tel: 0216 333 12 32

Kapri Restaurant  
Gulistan Caddesi 6  
Buyukada  
Tel: 0216 382 68 09

Karaca Han Restaurant  
Yahya Kemal Caddesi  
No: 10-20 Rumelihisari  
Tel: 0212 265 97 20

Kavak  
Iskele Caddesi 19  
Rumelikavagi  
Tel: 0212 271 37 37

Kiyi  
Kefelikoy Caddesi 126  
Tarabya  
Tel: 0212 262 00 02

Kizkulesi Deniz  
Salacak Sahil Yolu 41  
Uskudar  
Tel: 0216 341 04 03

Korfez  
Korfez Caddesi 78  
Kanlica  
Tel: 0216 413 43 14

La Pecheur  
Yenikoy Caddesi 8  
Tarabya  
Tel: 0212 262 70 70

Abdulezel Pasa Str.  
No: 203 Cibali  
Tel: 0212 621 18 20

Mavi Babk  
Muallim Naci Sokak 170  
Kurucesme  
Tel: 0212 265 54 80

Mercan  
Yali Caddesi 16  
Anadolukavagi  
Tel: 0216 320 23 48

Mercan  
Manastir Yolu Uzeri  
Cafer Bey Sokak 18  
Tuzla  
Tel: 0216 395 58 95

Metin Babk  
Iskele Caddesi 53  
Sariyer  
Tel: 0212 242 35 17

Milano  
Gulistan Caddesi 8  
Buyukada  
Tel: 0216 382 63 52

Milto  
Gulistan Caddesi 16  
Buyukada  
Tel: 0216 382 53 12

Park Fora  
Muallim Naci Caddesi  
No: 134 Kurucesme  
Tel: 0212 265 50 67

Restaurant  
Mehmet Usta 1  
Yeni Yal Caddesi 8  
Burgazada  
Tel: 0216 381 26 23

Safa  
Ilyasbey Caddesi  
No:169 Yedikule  
Tel: 0212 585 55 94

Sandal  
Moda Caddesi  
Mektep Sokak 21  
Moda  
Tel: 0216 338 36 78

Seaport  
Yaliboyu Caddesi 36  
Beylerbeyi  
Tel: 0216 422 28 51

Set Babk  
Kirecburnu Caddesi  
No: 18 Tarabya  
Tel: 0212 262 04 11

Sevillas  
Kefelikoy Caddesi  
No: 62/64  
Tarabya  
Tel: 0212 262 04 11

Villa Bosphorus  
Balikcisi  
Iskele Caddesi 14  
Beylerbeyi  
Tel: 0216 318 68 10

Yelken  
Yat Limani Caddesi  
No: 2 Yesilkoy  
Tel: 0212 573 02 12

Yengec Restaurant  
Telli Odalari Sokak 6  
Kumkapi  
Tel: 0212 576 32 27

Yeni Kosk  
Satis Meydani  
1 Cadde  
No: 82 Arnavutkoy  
Tel: 0212 263 25 74

Yeni Park Restaurant  
Ayyildiz Caddesi 24  
Heybeliada  
Tel: 0216 351 85 00

# TURKISH CUISINE

- Ahirkapi Lokantasi  
Armada Oteli  
Ahirkapi  
Tel: 0212 638 13 70
- Altin Kupa  
Yerebatan Caddesi 6  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 519 47 70
- Arab'in Yeri  
Salacak Iskele Caddesi  
18 Uskudar  
Tel: 0216 333 31 57
- Asitane  
Kariye Oteli  
Edirnekapi  
Tel: 0212 534 84 14
- Atlas  
Istiklal Caddesi 251/2  
Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 292 48 13-14
- Blue House Restaurant  
Dallas Sokak 14  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 638 90 10
- Dalbasti St.  
14 Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 638 90 10
- Daruzziyafe  
Sifahane Caddesi 6  
Suleymaniye  
Tel: 0212 511 84 14
- Ece Restaurant  
Tramvay Caddesi 104  
Kurugesme  
Tel: 0212 265 96 00
- Ethemefendi 36  
Ethem Efendi Caddesi  
36 Erenkoy  
Tel: 0216 385 41 32
- Feriye Restaurant  
Ciragan St. 124  
Besiktas  
Tel: 0212 227 22 16
- Haci Abdullah  
Sakizagaci Caddesi 17  
Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 293 85 61
- Haci Baba  
Istiklal Caddesi 49  
Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 244 18 86
- Haci Salih  
Istiklal Caddesi 201  
Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 243 45 28
- Hasir  
Valikonagi Caddesi 65  
Nisantasi  
Tel: 0212 225 45 45
- Hemera  
Princess Hotel  
Ortakoy  
Tel: 0212 227 60 10
- Hunkar  
Mim Kemal Oke Caddesi  
21 Nisantasi  
Tel: 0212 225 46 65
- Kaburga Sofrasi  
Guraba Sekerci Sokak  
8 Aksaray  
Tel: 0212 532 73 73
- Kanaat  
Selmanipak Caddesi  
25 Uskudar  
Tel: 0216 333 37 91
- Kervansaray  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi  
30-B Harbiye  
Tel: 0212 247 16 30-31
- Kizkulesi Restaurant  
Salacak  
Uskudar  
Tel: 0216 342 47 47
- La Turka  
Degirmen Sokak 16  
Ortakoy  
Tel: 0212 258 79 24
- Liman Lokantasi  
Karakoy Yolcu Salonu  
Karakoy  
Tel: 0212 292 39 92
- Manzara  
Conrad Oteli Besiktas  
Tel: 0212 227 30 00
- Pafuli  
Kurugesme Caddesi  
116 Kurugesme  
Tel: 0212 263 66 38
- Pandeli  
Misir Carsisi  
Eminonu  
Tel: 0212 527 39 09
- Park Samdan  
Muallim Naci Caddesi  
44 Ortakoy  
Tel: 0212 225 07 10
- Sofra London  
Restaurant  
Tarlabasi Caddesi 36  
Taksim  
Tel: 0212 297 21 78-79
- Sultan's Restaurant  
Torun Sokak 19  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 458 04 60
- Tugra  
Ciragan Palace Hotel  
Besiktas  
Tel: 0212 258 33 77
- Yanyali Fehmi  
Sogutlucemes Caddesi  
Yaglikci Ismail Sokak  
Kadikoy  
Tel: 0216 336 33 33
- Yedi Tepe  
Baba Nakkas Sokak 48  
Uskudar  
Tel: 0216 333 13 07
- Yesil Bostan  
Icadiye Caddesi 89  
Kuzguncuk  
Tel: 0212 341 48 21



Agora  
The Hyatt Regency Hotel  
Taskisla Caddesi 1  
Taksim  
Tel: 0212 225 70 00

Akasya Restoran  
Acarkent Cubuklu  
Beykoz  
Tel: 0216 485 00 36

And Restaurant  
Yerebatan Caddesi  
Camii Cikmazi 40  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 512 02 07

Ayaspasa Rus  
Lokantasi  
Inonu Caddesi 77/A  
Gumussuyu  
Tel: 0212 243 48 92

Bosphorus  
Istanbul Hilton Hotel  
Harbiye  
Tel: 0212 315 60 00

Brasserie  
The Marmara Oteli  
Taksim  
Tel: 0212 251 46 96

Café De Paris  
Iskele Sokak 36  
Caddebostan  
Tel: 0216 369 30 40

Café Del Mondo  
YKM Bagdat Caddesi  
495/A Suadiye  
Tel: 0216 478 34 91-92

Changa  
Siraselviler Caddesi 87/1  
Taksim  
Tel: 0212 249 13 48

Circus  
Abdi ipekci Caddesi 5/3  
Nisantasi  
Tel: 0212 219 96 75

Cati  
Orhan Apaydin Sokak  
20 Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 251 00 00

Daily News Restaurant  
Hilside Club Alkent Sitesi  
Tel: 0212 257 86 85

Divan Pub  
Kalamis Caddesi 89  
Fenerbahce  
Tel: 0216 330 38 00

Doruk  
Crown Plaza  
Atakoy  
Tel: 0212 560 81 00

Downtown  
Abdi Ipekci Caddesi 7/2  
Nisantasi  
Tel: 0212 224 39 15-16

Dubb Indian Restaurant  
Incilicavus Sokak 10  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 513 73 08

Etiler Samdan  
Nisbetiye Caddesi 30  
Etiler  
Tel: 0212 263 48 98

Flamm Restaurant  
Sofyali Caddesi 16/1  
Asmalimescit Tunel  
Tel: 0212 245 76 04

Four Seasons  
Istiklal Caddesi 509  
Tunel  
Tel: 0212 293 39 41

Garden 74  
Bestekar Sevki Bey  
Sokak 74  
Balmumcu  
Tel: 0212 266 09 77

Garibaldi  
Istiklal Caddesi  
Odakule Yani Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 249 68 95

Gatto  
Beyaz Karanfil Sokak 7  
3 Levent Gatto  
Tel: 0212 284 67 86

Keyfhan  
Mesrutiyet Caddesi  
145/147 Tepebasi  
Tel: 0212 245 58 06

Korso  
Parksa Hilton Hotel  
Macka  
Tel: 0212 258 59 20

Kurucesme Divan  
Kurucesme Caddesi 36  
Kurucesme  
Tel: 0212 257 71 50

Le Select  
Manolya Sokak 21  
Levent  
Tel: 0212 268 21 20

Leonardo  
Polenezkoy 32  
Beykoz  
Tel: 0216 432 30 82

Lyra Restaurant  
Orhangazi Caddesi  
Mutlu Sokak 63  
Dragos  
Tel: 0216 442 16 60

Marche Restaurant  
Movenpick Is Kuleleri  
Kule Carsi 4. Levent.  
Tel: 0212 316 53 60

Nis  
Muallim Naci Caddesi  
44 Ortakoy  
Tel: 0212 258 36 27

Panorama  
The Marmara Istanbul  
Taksim  
Tel: 0212 251 46 96

Park Restaurant  
Dalyan Atlihan Sokak 4  
Fenerbahce  
Tel: 0216 345 71 40

Park Samdan  
Mim Kemal Oke  
Caddesi  
Nisantasi



## MEDITERRANEAN VEGETARIAN CUISINE CUISINE

Passion Bistro  
Koybasi Caddesi 78  
Yenikoy  
Tel: 0212 299 09 50

Polka Country Hotel  
Cumhuriyet Yolu 36  
Polenezkoy  
Tel: 0216 432 32 20-21

Renaissance  
Bestekar Haci Faik  
Bey Sokak Balmumcu  
Tel: 0212 274 09 67

Samba Restaurant  
Yesilyurt  
Tel: 0212 663 30 89

Saoul II Restaurant  
Bayram Firin Sokak 16  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 458 06 21

Seasons Restaurant  
Four Seasons Hotel  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 638 82 00

The Roof  
Istanbul Hilton Hotel  
Harbiye  
Tel: 0212 315 60 00

Theodora Restaurant  
St. Sophia Hotel  
Sogukcesme sokak  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 520 15 21

Upstairs  
Buyukdere Caddesi  
122 Zincirlikuyu  
Tel: 0212 266 50 31

Vogue  
Spör Caddesi 92  
BJK Plaza A Blok 13  
Akaretler  
Tel: 0212 227 25 45

Yesil Ev  
Kabasakal Caddesi 5  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 517 67 85

Akdeniz Restaurant  
Faik Pasa Sokak 37  
Cukurcuma  
Tel: 0212 244 26 08-09

Caretta  
Gazeteciler mh. Keskin  
Kalem sokak 47  
Esentepe  
Tel: 0212 288 65 93

Cintemani  
Suzer Plaza Askerocagi  
Caddesi 15  
Elmadag  
Tel: 0212 334 44 44



Korfez Str.  
57/A Beykoz  
Anadolu Hisari  
Tel: 0216 413 42 24

Lacivert  
Korfez Caddesi 57/A  
Kanlica  
Tel: 0216 413 37 53

Passion Marina  
Kefelikoy Caddesi  
142 Tarabya  
Tel: 0212 299 48 91

Muallim Naci St.  
44 Ortakoy - Besiktas  
Tel: 0212 259 59 19

Nature And Peace  
Buyukparmakkapi  
Sokak 21 Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 252 86 09

Nuh'un Ambarı  
Yenicarsi Caddesi 54  
Galatasaray  
Tel: 0212 292 92 72

Parsifal  
Kurabiye Sokak 23  
Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 245 25 88

Zencefil Café  
Kurabiye Sokak 3  
Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 244 40 82

Zerdecal  
Halis Efendi Sokak  
5/1 Kadikoy  
Tel: 0216 414 81 47

## JAPANESE CUISINE

Itsumi Sushi  
Muallim Naci  
Caddesi 44  
Kurucesme  
Tel: 0212 258 68 69

Miyako - Swissotel  
Bayildim Caddesi 2  
Macka  
Tel: 0212 326 11 00

Mori  
Mayadrom Alisveris  
Merkezi Akatlar  
Tel: 0212 351 64 65

Ninja  
Sahit Muhtar Cad. 22  
Taksim  
Tel: 0212 237 23 28

Yutaka Japanese  
Restaurant  
Hyatt Regency Hotel  
Taksim

## PUB & BARS



3 Renk  
Guneslibahce Sokak  
23 Kadikoy  
Tel: 0212 418 80 55

5.Kat  
Siraselviler Caddesi,  
Soganci Sokak 7  
Cihangir  
Tel: 0212 293 37 74

Cozy Pub&Restaurant  
Divanyolu Caddesi  
66/68  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 520 09 90

Sera Bar-Konak Hotel  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi  
Nisbet Sokak 7/9  
Elmadag  
Tel: 0212 225 82 50

Wagon Bar-  
Orient Express Hotel  
Hudavendigar Caddesi  
34 Sirkeci  
Tel: 0212 520 71 61

The President Hotel  
Tiyatro Caddesi 25  
Beyazit  
Tel: 0212 516 69 80

## NIGHT CLUBS

147  
Buyukdere Caddesi  
147 Zincirlikuyu  
Tel: 0212 213 01 36

Anjelique  
Mesrutiyet Caddesi 151  
Tepebasi Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 243 17 94

Babylon  
Seyhbender Sokak 3  
Asmalimescit Taksim  
Tel: 0212 292 73 68

Buenos Aires  
Mesrutiyet Caddesi 251  
Asmalimescit Taksim  
Tel: 0212 245 10 67

Cebu  
Halaskargazi Caddesi  
Yeni Pasaj 127/1  
Harbiye  
Tel: 0212 291 37 43

Club Academia  
Sekbanbasi Sokak 10  
Beyazit  
Tel: 0212 638 58 58

Club Crystal  
Muallim Naci Caddesi  
No:111 Ortakoy  
Tel: 0212 261 19 88

Dementia  
Klassis Resort Otel  
Silivri  
Tel: 0212 727 40 50

Filter  
Buyukparmakkapi  
Sokak 8 Taksim  
Tel: 0212 249 32 27

Godet  
Zambak Sokak 15 Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 244 38 97

Indigo  
Istiklal Caddesi 1-2-4-5  
Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 244 85 67- 68

Joy Club  
Salhane Sokak 10/2  
Ortakoy  
Tel: 0212 327 28 43

Junior Nispet  
Nisbetiye Caddesi 6  
Levent  
Tel: 0212 283 70 70

Keops  
Nisbetiye Caddesi 24  
Etiler  
Tel: 0212 282 79 02

Sortie  
Muallim Naci Caddesi  
141 Kurucesme  
Tel: 0212 327 85 85

Little Buddha  
Aytar Caddesi 29  
1 Levent  
Tel: 0212 325 40 64

NuClub  
Mesrutiyet Caddesi  
145-147 Tepebasi  
Tel: 0212 245 60 70

Nupera  
Mesrutiyet Caddesi  
145/147 Tepebasi  
Tel: 0212 245 58 10

Paella  
Halaskargazi Caddesi  
127/16 Pangalti  
Tel: 0212 247 12 00

Reina  
Muallim Naci Caddesi  
44 Kurucesme  
Tel: 0212 259 59 19

Shaman  
Dilson Oteli Kazanci  
Yokusu Siraselviler  
Tel: 0212 249 96 06

Soho  
Meselik Sokak 14  
Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 245 01 52

Spica  
Yedi Kuyular Caddesi  
Duvardibi Sokak 4/6  
Elmadag  
Tel: 0212 231 11 16

Switch  
Muammer Karaca  
Cikmazi 3 Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 282 74 58

Sanzelize  
Istiklal Caddesi 220  
Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 293 41 88

The Mix  
Muallim Naci Caddesi  
65 Ortakoy  
Tel: 0212 258 29 36

## STATE HOSPITALS

### CAPA HOSPITAL

Millet Caddesi 125 Capa  
Tel: 0212 586 12 53

### CERRAHPASA HOSPITAL

Kocamustafapasa Caddesi  
Cerrahpasa  
Tel: 0212 414 30 00

### Dr. SIYAMI ERSEK HOSPITAL

Tibbiye Caddesi 13  
Haydarpasa  
Tel: 0216 349 91 21

### MARMARA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Tophanelioglu Caddesi 13/15  
Altunzade  
Tel: 0216 327 10 10

### TAKSIM ILK YARDIM

Siraselviler Caddesi Taksim  
Tel: 0212 252 43 00

## PRIVATE HOSPITALS

### ACIBADEM HOSPITAL

Tekin Sokak 18  
Acibadem  
Tel: 0212 544 44 44

### BAKIRKOY ACIBADEM HOSPITAL

Halit Ziya Usakligil  
Caddesi 1 Bakirkoy  
Tel: 0212 414 44 44

### ALMAN HOSPITAL

Siraselviler Caddesi 119  
Taksim  
Tel: 0212 293 21 50

### AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Güzelbahçe Sokak 20  
Nisantasi  
Tel: 0212 311 20 00

### AVRUPA FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL

Mehmetcik Caddesi  
Cahit Yalçın Sokak 1  
Mecidiyekoy  
Tel: 0212 212 8811 (13 Lines)

### KADIKOY FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL

Bagdat Caddesi 91  
Kiziltoprak-Kadikoy  
Tel: 0216 450 03 03

### KADIKOY SIFA HOSPITAL

Sakiz Sokak 7  
Caferaga-Kadikoy  
Tel: 0216 449 22 22

### METROPOLITAN FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL

Gayrettepe Mahallesi  
Cemil Aslan Güder Sokak 8  
Gayrettepe  
Tel: 0212 288 34 00 (15 Lines)

### MED AMERICAN

Cemil Topuzlu Caddesi 46  
Ciftehavuzlar  
Tel: 0216 478 25 55

### MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Piyale Pasa Bulvarı  
Okmeydani  
Tel: 0212 314 66 66

### YEDITEPE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Devlet Yolu Ankara Caddesi  
102/104 Kozyatagi  
Tel: 0216 578 40 00

## HOTELS



### FIVE STARS

Barcelo Eresin Topkapi  
Millet Caddesi 186 Topkapi  
Tel: 0212 631 1212  
www.eresintopkapi.com.tr

Ceylan InterContinental  
Istanbul Taksim  
Tel: 0212 368 44 44  
www.istanbul.intercontinental.com.tr

Conrad Hotel Istanbul  
Yildiz Caddesi Besiktas  
Tel: 0212 227 30 00  
www.conradinternational.com

Crowne Plaza Istanbul  
Sahil Yolu Atakoy  
Tel: 0212 560 81 00  
www.crowneplaza.com/istanbul

Ciragan Palace Kempinski  
Istanbul  
Ciragan Caddesi 32 Besiktas  
Tel: 0212 326 46 46  
www.ciraganpalace.com.tr

Divan Istanbul  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi 2  
Elmadag  
Tel: 0212 315 55 00  
www.divan.com.tr

Four Seasons Hotel  
Tevkifhane Sokak 1  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 638 82 00  
www.fourseasons.com

Hilton Istanbul  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi Harbiye  
Tel: 0212 315 60 00  
www.hilton.com.tr

Hotel Dedeman Istanbul  
Taskisla Caddesi Taksim  
Tel: 0212 274 88 00

Hotel Les Ottomans  
Muallim Naci Caddesi 68  
Kurugesme  
Tel: 0212 359 15 00  
www.lesottomans.com

Hyatt Regency Hotel  
Taskisla Caddesi Taksim  
Tel: 0212 368 12 34  
www.istanbul.hyatt.com

Klassis Resort Hotel  
Silivri  
Tel: 0212 727 40 50  
www.klassis.com.tr

Marin Princess Hotel  
Kumburgaz  
Tel: 0212 885 90 00  
www.marinprincess.com

Movenpick Hotel Istanbul  
Buyukdere Caddesi 4. Levent  
Tel: 0212 319 29 29  
www.movenpick.com.tr

Ortakoy Princess Hotel  
Dereboyu Caddesi 36/38  
Ortakoy  
Tel: 0212 227 6010  
www.ortakoyprincess.com

Polat Renaissance  
Istanbul Hotel  
Sahil Caddesi Yesilyurt  
Tel: 0212 414 18 00  
www.polatrenaissance.com

Radisson SAS  
Conference & Airport Hotel  
E5 Highway Sefakoy  
Tel: 0212 425 73 73  
www.istanbul.radissonsas.com

Ramada Plaza Istanbul  
Halaskargazi Caddesi 139-151  
Osmanbey  
Tel: 0212 315 44 44  
www.istanbul.radissonsas.com



Swissôtel Bosphorus Istanbul  
Bayildim Caddesi 2 Macka  
Tel: 0212 326 11 00  
www.swissotel.com.tr

The Marmara Istanbul  
Taksim Square  
Tel: 0212 251 46 96  
www.themarmaraistanbul.com

Ritz Carlton Istanbul  
Suzer Plaza Elmadag  
Tel: 0212 334 44 44  
www.ritzcarlton.com

Armada Hotel  
Ahirkapi  
Tel: 0212 638 13 70  
www.armadahotel.com.tr

Best Western  
The President Hotel  
Tiyatro Caddesi 25 Beyazit  
Tel: 0212 516 69 80  
www.thepresidenthotel.com

Divan City Istanbul  
Buyukdere Caddesi 84  
Gayrettepe  
Tel: 0212 337 49 00  
www.divan.com.tr

Eresin Taxim Hotel  
Topcu Caddesi 34 Taksim  
Tel: 0212 256 08 03  
www.eresintaxim.com.tr

Hilton ParkSa Hotel  
Bayildim Caddesi 12  
Macka  
Tel: 0212 310 12 00  
www.hilton.com

Holiday Inn Istanbul  
Sahil Yolu Atakoy  
Tel: 0212 560 41 10  
www.holiday-inn.com/  
atakoymarina

Kalyon Hotel  
Sahil Yolu Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 517 44 00  
www.kalyon.com

Pera Palas Hotel  
Mesrutiyet Caddesi 198/100  
Tepebasi  
Tel: 0212 251 45 60  
www.perapalas.com

Point Hotel  
Topcu Caddesi 2 Taksim  
Tel: 0212 313 50 00  
www.pointhotel.com

Richmont Hotel  
Istiklal Caddesi 445 Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 252 54 60  
www.richmondhotels.com.tr

The Madison Hotel  
Receppasa Caddesi 23 Taksim  
Tel: 0212 238 54 60  
www.themadisonhotel.com.tr

## **SPECIAL & BOUTIQUE HOTELS**

A'jia Hotel  
Cubuklu Caddesi 27 Kanlica  
Tel: 0212 413 93 00  
www.ajiahotel.com

Anemon Galata  
Buyukhendek Caddesi 11  
Kuledibi Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 293 23 43  
www.anemonhotels.com

Ansen 130 Suite  
Mesrutiyet Caddesi 130 Tepebasi  
Tel: 0212 245 88 08  
www.ansensuites.com

Bebek Hotel  
Cevdetpasa Caddesi 34 Bebek  
Tel: 0212 258 20 00  
www.bebekhotel.com.tr



Bentley Hotel Istanbul  
Halaskargazi Caddesi 75  
Harbiye  
Tel: 0212 291 77 30  
www.bentley.hotel.com

Buyukada Princess  
Buyukada (Princes' Island)  
Tel: 0216 382 16 28  
www.buyukadaprincess.com.tr

Eresin Crown Hotel  
Kucukayasofya Caddesi 40  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 638 44 28  
www.eresincrown.com.tr

ibrahimpasa Hotel  
Terzihane Sokak 5  
Adliye yani Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 518 03 94  
www.ibrahimpasha.com

istanbul international  
Airport Hotel  
Ataturk Airport international  
Terminal Hotel  
Tel: 0212 465 40 30  
www.airporthotelistanbul.com

Kariye Hotel  
Kariye Camii Sokak 18  
Edirnekapi  
Tel: 0212 635 79 97  
www.kariyeotel.com

Merit Halki Palas  
Refah Sehitle Caddesi 94  
Heybeliada (Princes' Island)  
Tel: 0216 351 00 25  
www.merithotels.com

Sarnic Hotel  
Kucuk Ayasofya Caddesi 26  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 518 23 23  
www.sarnichotel.com

Sumahan "On the Water"  
Kule Caddesi 51  
Cengelkoy  
Tel: 0216 422 80 00  
www.sumahan.com

Taxim Hill Hotel  
Siraselviler Caddesi 9  
Taksim  
Tel: 0212 334 85 00  
www.taximhill.com

The Sofa Hotel  
Teskiviye Caddesi 123  
Nisantasi  
Tel: 0212 368 18 18  
www.thesofahotel.com

Village Park Country  
Resort  
Ishakli Koyu 19  
Beykoz  
Tel: 0216 434 59 99  
www.villagepark.com.tr

Yesil Ev  
Kabasakal Caddesi 5  
Sultanahmet  
Tel: 0212 517 67 85  
www.turing.org.tr

**APART HOTELS**  
Akmerkez Residence  
Apart Hotel  
Etiler  
Tel: 0212 282 01 20

Hyatt Regency Hotel  
Aparts  
Taskisla Caddesi Taksim  
Tel: 0212 368 12 34  
www.istanbul.hyatt.com

Mega Residence  
Eytam Caddesi 33 Macka  
Tel: 0212 231 31 61  
www.megaresidence.com



Swissôtel Bosphorus  
Istanbul  
Bayildim Caddesi 2 Macka  
Tel: 0212 326 11 00  
www.swissotel.com.tr

Divan Istanbul Taxim Suite  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi 49  
Elmadag  
Tel: 0212 254 77 77  
www.taximsuite.com

The Marmara Suadiye  
Residence  
Bagdat Caddesi 473  
Suadiye  
Tel: 0216 362 10 10  
www.taximsuite.com

## TRANSPORT

### AIRLINES

Air France  
Emirhan Caddesi 145 Dikilitas  
Tel: 0212 310 19 19

Alitalia  
Valikonagi Caddesi 73 Nisantasi  
Tel: 0212 315 19 00

American Airlines  
Halaskargazi Caddesi  
Misirli Han 121 Harbiye  
Tel: 0212 219 82 23

British Airways  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi 10  
Elmadag  
Tel: 0212 234 13 00

Emirates Airlines  
Inonu Caddesi 96 Gumussuyu  
Tel: 0212 293 50 50

Japan Airlines  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi 107/2  
Elmadag  
Tel: 0212 233 08 40

KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines  
Valikonagi Caddesi 73/7  
Nisantasi  
Tel: 0212 230 03 11

Lufthansa Airlines  
Maya Akar Center  
B Blok K:3 Buyukdere Cad.  
No:100-102 Esentepe  
Tel: 0212 315 34 34

Olympic Airlines  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi 171/A  
Elmadag  
Tel: 0212 247 37 01

Onur Air  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi 141/147  
Elmadag  
Tel: 0212 233 38 00

Singapore Airlines  
Halaskargazi Caddesi 113  
Harbiye  
Tel: 0212 232 37 06

Turkish Airlines  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi  
Taksim & Gezi Dukkanlari  
Sokak 7 Taksim  
Tel: 0212 663 63 63

### RENT A CAR

Avis  
Istanbul Ataturk Airport  
Tel: 0212 663 0646 / 47

Istanbul Office  
Tel: 0216 474 18 00

Office at Hilton Hotel  
Tel: 0212 246 52 56 - 241 78 96

Kadikoy Office  
Tel: 0216 355 36 65 - 350 48 78



Budget  
Istanbul Ataturk Airport  
International Arrivals Terminal  
Tel: 0212 663 08 58

Bagdat Caddesi 110/B  
Feneryolu - Kadikoy  
Tel: 0216 449 36 46

Europcar  
Istanbul Ataturk Airport  
International Arrivals Terminal  
Tel: 0212 663 0746

Topcu Caddesi 1 Taksim  
Tel: 0212 254 7710- 0212 254 7799

Hertz  
Istanbul Ataturk Airport  
International Arrivals Terminal  
Tel: 0212 663 08 07

Istanbul Ataturk Airport  
Domestic Arrivals Terminal  
Tel: 0212 663 70 63

Office at Taksim  
Tel: 0212 234 4300

Office at Harbiye  
Tel: 0212 233 10 20

Office at Bagdat Caddesi 146  
Kadikoy  
Tel: 0216 349 30 40

## INTERCITY BUSES

Kamil Koc Turizm  
Esenler Buyuk Istanbul  
Otogari Bayrampasa  
Tel: 0212 658 2000  
Tel: 0212 444 05 62

Metro Turizm  
Buyuk Istanbul Otogari 12  
Bayrampasa  
Tel: 0212 658 32 32

Pamukkale Turizm  
Bayrampasa Buyuk Istanbul  
Otogari Peron 41-44  
Bayrampasa  
Tel: 0212 444 35 35-658 26 26

Ulusoy Turizm  
Basin Ekspres yolu  
Cemal Ulusoy Caddesi  
Ulusoy Tesisleri Yenibosna  
Tel: 0212 444 18 88-696 96 40

Varan Turizm  
Merkez Mahallesi Cinar  
Caddesi 16 Bahcelievler  
Tel: 0212 444 89 99-551 50 00

## TRAVEL AGENCIES

Der-Tur Turizm  
Istiklal Caddesi 230  
Galatasaray Is hani Kat:5  
Beyoglu  
Tel: 0212 245 21 57  
Tel: 0212 244 56 71 (Pbx)

ETS Turizm  
Bagdat Caddesi Murat is  
Merkezi 79/1 Kiziltoprak  
Tel: 0216 542 99 22

Kontuar Turizm  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi 283  
Harbiye  
Tel: 0212 296 46 80 (4 Lines)

Setur Turizm  
Elmadag Office  
Cumhuriyet Caddesi 107  
Elmadag Tel: 0212 230 03 36

Istanbul Ataturk Airport  
Dis Hatlar Terminali Yesilkoy  
Tel: 0212 465 30 00-465 49 88



## ARRIVAL TO THE CITY

Turkey demands an official entry visa from citizens of several countries. Before your departure to Turkey it is better to check with a Turkish consulate in your country to determine if you need a visa. In some cases, you can obtain a visa upon arrival at Ataturk airport for a small fee. After passing from the passport control, it is appropriate to declare your foreign currency and your valuable objects and have it recorded in your passport. As else where too, there are limits on the amount of alcoholic drinks and cigarettes that can be brought in: two boxes of cigarettes, 50 cigars, 200 grams of tobacco and 2.5 liters of alcoholic drinks are allowed.

## WORK HOURS AND HOLIDAYS

Banks are open weekdays from 9:00 am until noon or 12:30 pm, depending on the bank, and from 1:30 pm until 5.00 pm. However, there are some banks which continue to serve during lunch breaks. Museums are generally open Tuesday through Sunday from 9:30am until 5.00pm or 5:30pm and closed on Monday. Palaces are open the same hours but are closed on Thursday. Shops and bazaars are normally open Monday through Saturday from 9:30am to 1.00pm and from 2.00pm to 7.00pm, and closed all day on Sunday. But most stores in shopping malls and crowded streets are open seven days a week, including lunch breaks. You can find restaurants or cafes open virtually at any time of the day or night.

## VISITING THE MOSQUES

Most mosques in Istanbul are open to the public during the day. Prayer sessions, called namaz, last 30 to 40 minutes and are observed five times daily. Tourists should, however, avoid visiting mosques midday on Friday, when Muslims are required to worship.

For women, bare arms and legs are not acceptable inside a mosque. Men should avoid wearing shorts as well. Women should not enter a mosque without first covering their heads with a scarf. Before entering a mosque, shoes must be removed.

## MAIL

Post offices are painted bright yellow and have PTT (Post, Telegraph, and Telephone) signs on the front. The central Post office is open Monday



Saturday from 8:00 am to 9:00 pm, Sunday from 9:00 am to 7:00 pm.  
Smaller ones are open Monday through Friday between 8:30 am and 5:00

## OFFICIAL HOLIDAYS IN 2007

HOLIDAY	DATE	DAY
New Year's Day	January 1	Monday
Kurban Bairam Eve	December 19 (1/2 day)	Wednesday
Kurban Bairam	December 20	Thursday
Kurban Bairam	December 21	Friday
Kurban Bairam	December 22	Saturday
Kurban Bairam	December 23	Sunday
National Sovereignty and Childrens' Day	April 23	Monday
Atatürk Commemoration & Youths and Sports Festival	May 19	Saturday
Victory Day	August 30	Thursday
Republic Day	October 29	Monday
Ramadan Bairam Eve	October 11 (1/2 day)	Thursday
Ramadan Bairam	October 12	Friday
Ramadan Bairam	October 13	Saturday
Ramadan Bairam	October 14	Sunday

## THE MONEY

The monetary unit is the New Turkish Lira (YTL), which comes in banknotes of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100. Smaller denominations come in coins of 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50. In Istanbul, traveller's checks are rarely accepted. ATMs can be found in even the smallest Turkish towns. Most accept international credit cards or bank cards (a strip of logos is usually displayed above the ATM). Almost all ATMs have a language key to enable you to read the instructions in English.





## VAT

The value-added tax, here called KDV, is 18%. Hotels typically combine it with a service charge of 10% to 15%, and restaurants usually add a 15% service charge. Value-added tax is nearly always included in quoted prices. Certain shops are authorized to refund the tax (ask).

## ELECTRICITY

The electrical current in Turkey is 220 volts, 50 cycles alternating current (AC); wall outlets take Continental-type plugs, with two or three round prongs.

## SAFETY & SECURITY

The streets of Istanbul are considerably safer than their counterparts in the United States or Western Europe. Travellers should nevertheless take care of their valuables, as pickpockets, although not as common as in the U.S. or Europe, do operate in the major cities and tourist areas.

## TAX FREE SHOPPING

Reclaim the tax you pay the safest and surest way...

Cash Refunds for International Travelers

As a foreigner visiting another country, you are entitled to reclaim the tax you pay on purchases on your return home. The simplest and safest way to reclaim your tax is through Global Refund – the world's leader in Tax Refund Services. It is the only tax refund service which gives you refund-in-cash- at the point of departure worldwide. Just look for the Global Refund TAX FREE SHOPPING sign.

**Your tax refund is as easy as 1,2,3... with Global Refund**

1) Shop wherever you see the Global Refund TAX FREE SHOP sign. After making your purchase, ask for your refund check. There are over 190.000 shops worldwide offering Global Refund services.

2) When leaving Turkey, you must show your purchases, invoices and passport to the Customs officials who will then stamp your invoice/checks.

3) You have 3 options for collecting your refunding:

- immediate cash at the Cash Refund Office at the airport;
- credit to your credit card or bank account by mailing your validated tax free invoice to Global Refund;
- bank check sent to the address of your choice by mailing your validated tax-free invoice to Global Refund.

## Cash Refund Offices at Departure:

Istanbul Ataturk Airport-Is Bankasi-open 24 hours daily S.

Gokcen Airport-Is Bankasi-open 24 hours daily

Karakoy Harbor-Is Bankasi-Monday-Friday 9:00 am to 12:30 pm; 1:30 pm to 5:30 pm



# LANGUAGE

## MEETING

Hello Merhaba  
Good Morning Gunaydin  
Good Evening İyi Aksamlar  
Good Night İyi Geceler  
Goodbye Hoscakal, Gule gule  
Yes / No / Perhaps Evet / Hayir / Belki  
Sorry Ozur Dilerim / Pardon  
Please Lutfen / Rica Ederim  
What's the time? Saat kac?  
I don't speak Turkish Turkce bilmiyorum  
Do you speak English?  
Ingilizce konusuyor musunuz?  
Do you understand (me)?  
Beni anliyor musunuz?  
Yes, I understand Evet, anliyorum  
No, I don't understand  
Hayir, anlamiyorum  
Could you please.....? Lutfen,.....?  
Repeat that Tekrarlar misin  
Speak more slowly  
Daha yavas konusur musunuz  
Write it down Yazari misiniz

## GOING OUT

Street Sokak  
Avenue Cadde  
What's on.....? .....Gorulecek neler var?  
Where is / are.....? .....nerede?  
This Weekend Bu hafta sonu  
Today Bugun  
Tonight Bu gece  
Where are the.....? .....nerede?  
Clubs Klupler  
Restaurant Lokanta, restaurant  
Places to eat Yemek yenilecek yerler  
Pubs Birahaneler

## PRACTICAL

### Question Words

Who Kim  
What Ne  
When Ne zaman  
Where Nerede  
How Nasil

## BANKING

I'd like to.... Istiyorum  
Cash a cheque Cek bozdurmak  
Change money Para bozdurmak  
Change a travellers cheque  
Seyahat cekini bozdurmak  
Where is the nearest.....? Nerede.....?  
ATM Bankamatik/ATM  
Foreign exchange office  
Doviz Burosu

## POST

Where is the (main) post Office?  
(Merkez) Postane nerede?  
I want to send a.....  
Bir..... gondermek istiyorum.  
Fax Faks  
Parcel Paket  
Postcard Kartpostal  
I want to buy .....  
Satin almak istiyorum.  
an aérogram Telgraf  
an envelope Zarf  
a stamp Pul

## PHONES & MOBILES

I want to make ..... Istiyorum.  
a (local) call .....  
(Yerel) gorusme yapmak istiyorum.  
reverse-charge/  
collect call .....  
Odemeli gorusme yapmak istiyorum.  
I'd like a/an ..... istiyorum.  
Charger for my phone .....  
Cep telefonum icin sarj aleti  
Prepaid mobile/ Cell phone.....  
Kontorlu cep telefonu  
SIM Card for your network  
Buradaki sebeke icin SIM kart

## INTERNET

Where is the local Internet Café?  
En yakin internet kafe nerede?  
I'd like to ..... istiyorum.  
Check my email E postama bakmak  
Get Internet access Interneteye girmek

## EMERGENCIES

It's an emergency! Bu acil bir durum  
 Could you help, please?  
 Yardım edebilir misiniz, lütfen  
 Call the police/a doctor/an ambulance!  
 Polis / doktor / ambulans çağırın!  
 Where's the police station?  
 Polis karakolu nerede?

## HEALTH

Where's the nearest.....?  
 En yakın .....nerede?  
 Chemist (night) Nöbetçi eczane  
 Dentist Dişçi  
 Doctor Doktor  
 Hospital Hastane  
 I need a doctor (who speaks English)  
 (İngilizce konuşan) bir doktora ihtiyacım var

I have a.....var  
 diarrhoea İshal  
 Ache Ağrı  
 Headache Baş ağrısı  
 Fever Ates  
 Pain Ağrı, sancı

## TRANSPORT

What time does the.....leave?  
 Ne zaman kalkacak  
 Bus Otobüs / Ferry Feribot /  
 Plane Uçak / Train Tren  
 What time is the.....bus?  
 Ne zaman kalkacak  
 First İlk / Last Son / Next Sonraki  
 Is this taxi free? Bu taksi bos mu?  
 Please put the meter on?  
 Lütfen, taksimetreyi çalıştırın.  
 How much is it to.....? .....ne kadar?  
 Please take me to (this address)  
 Lütfen, beni (su adrese) götürün.

## FOOD

Breakfast Kahvaltı  
 Lunch Öğle yemeği  
 Dinner Akşam Yemeği  
 Snack Hafif yemek  
 Eat Yemek  
 Drink İçmek  
 Can you recommend a.....  
 İyi bir ..... tavsiye edebilir misiniz?  
 Bar / Café / Restaurant

## RESTAURANT

Table for..., please ....kisilik masa, lütfen  
 What's that? O nedir?  
 What's the speciality here?  
 Buranın özel yemeği nedir?  
 What are today's the specials?  
 Bugünün özel yemeği nedir?  
 What do you recommend?  
 Ne tavsiye edersiniz?  
 Can I see the menu, please?  
 Menüyu görebilir miyim, lütfen?  
 Do you have a menu in English?  
 İngilizce menünüz var mı?  
 I'd like..... .....istiyorum  
 I didn't order this bunu sipariş etmedim

This Food is Bu yemek  
 Brilliant Mukemmel  
 Burnt Yanık  
 Cold Soğuk  
 Undercooked Az pismiş  
 Sugar / Salt / Pepper  
 Seker / Tuz / Karabiber

I'd like something to drink  
 İçecek bir şey istiyorum  
 I'll have a beer Ben bira alayım  
 May I see the wine list, please?  
 Sarap listenizi görebilir miyim?  
 I'd like a glass / bottle of ..... wine  
 Kadeh / Sise sarap istiyorum  
 Where is the Toilet? Tuvalet nerede?  
 The Bill, please Hesap, lütfen  
 Is service included in the bill?  
 Hesaba servis dahil mi?

## The Turkish Economy

### GENERAL OUTLOOK



Since the Second World War the Turkish economy has been transformed by the steady growth of industry and services. Turkey's economic growth rate has been one of the highest in the OECD.

In the early 1980s, Turkey launched a program of structural change and liberalization to alleviate the recession of the late 1970s. The program proved to be quite successful in terms of restoring economic growth, improving exports and reducing the inflation rate. Within this context, Turkey's economy grew by 7.5% between 1981 and 1985. However, since 1986, the achievements of the stabilisation program in question have been overshadowed by high inflation rising from gradually increasing public sector deficit.

Nevertheless, Turkey was able to realize an average growth rate of 6% during the period of 1985-1992. 1992 was the year in which economic activity recovered strongly from its stagnant condition of the previous years, which was largely the result of the Gulf crisis. Uncertainties and unfavourable external conditions related to the Gulf War led to a sharp contraction in economic activity. Its adverse effects on Turkish exports to the Gulf region are still a major problem. Expansionary policies pursued in 1992 and 1993 kept the growth rate relatively high, but created expensive macroeconomic imbalances. Briefly, the fluctuation in the economy till 1992 can be summarised as stop-and-go cycles, which were mainly initiated by domestic factors.

High inflation and the devaluation of the Turkish Lira resulted in difficult economic conditions for the year 1994. A series of negative developments such as rising interest rates, stagnation in credit markets, and volatility in foreign exchange, an unanticipated inventory build-up and a resulting contraction in domestic demand led the Turkish Government to introduce a Stabilization and Structural Adjustment Package on April 5, 1994.

The Government's main policy objectives for 1995 focused on public sector deficit reduction, which would subsequently alleviate inflationary pressures. Economic growth, as opposed to the significant contraction in 1994, resumed much faster than anticipated, experiencing an unexpected growth of 8% in 1995. This growth stemmed mainly from the revival of domestic demand. The Turkish economy grew far more than expected in 1996. The rate of growth almost doubled the official target of 4.5% and equaled 7.1%. The expected rate of growth was relatively lower mainly due to two factors. First, it was supposed that the introduction of the Customs Union with the EU would slow down the rate of growth by means of increasing competitive imports. Second and most importantly, general elections at the end of 1995 increased the possibility of putting the long-awaited stabilisation policies into effect via a new government. Imports, especially those of consumer goods, increased remarkably driven by a live domestic demand supported with expansionary policies, and the real growth rate remained high.



the best performing sector with a growth rate of 10.2%. This sector was followed by the services sector, which had a growth rate of 9.0%. While the construction sector growth rate reached 5.0%, the agricultural sector recorded a narrowing down of 2.2%. The macroeconomic performance of the Turkish economy in the period of 1995-97 can be best described as strong output growth backed with fiscal expansion and an accommodating monetary policy. Strong domestic demand driven by a number of factors, including the role played by the large unrecorded economy and high interest rates on government securities held by the private sector, all contributed to the high growth performance.

In 1998 growth appeared to be slowing significantly mainly due to a contraction in private consumption and investment resulting from the economic crisis in the Russian Federation. GNP growth rate was realised at 3.9%.

Despite the positive signs of overcoming the effects of the Russian crisis at the beginning of 1999, the earthquakes of August 17 and November 12, continuing high interest rates and increasing domestic taxes deepened the declining trend in GNP. Thus, the growth rate was realised as -6.1% in 1999, which was the greatest decline observed in GNP since the years of the Second World War.

By the end of that year, taking into consideration the effects of high inflation and interest rates on Turkey's economic performance over the last 25 years, the government focused on an economic program which aims to free the country from inflation and enhance the prospects for growth and for a better standard of living for all parts of society. Thus, a disinflation and fiscal adjustment program was initiated on December 22, 1999 supported by a stand-by arrangement (SBA) with the International Monetary Fund. The program rested on three pillars: Up-front fiscal adjustment, structural reform, a firm exchange rate commitment supported by consistent income policies. This firm exchange rate commitment and consistent income policies were needed to lead inflation and interest rates down more rapidly, particularly in the first phase of disinflation.

Within the framework of the program, GNP growth in the range of 5-5.5 percent in 2000, partly reflecting the rebound from the negative growth in 1999 was projected and in line with the measures, in 2000, a recovery was observed in the economy and GNP showed an increase of 6.3%. Significant progress has been made towards achieving the program's goals. Following the second review, progress in the implementation of the undertakings has become more apparent. These results have been achieved through the strict implementation of the policies, which have garnered credibility in both domestic and international financial markets, as also reflected in



However, the crises experienced in November 2000 and February 2001 have increased the vulnerabilities of the economy and especially the banking sector and caused serious fluctuations with instability in the financial markets. A new package of measures named as “The Transition Program for Strengthening the Economy” is introduced in April 2001. Main targets and measures of the new program were to restructure the economy and achieve lasting stability. In spite of these efforts, in 2001, GNP in current prices was realised as US\$ 148 billion with a decrease of 9.5% while per capita income amounted to US\$ 2 160. Despite some progress achieved through these stabilization programs, Turkey continued to face difficult macroeconomic and structural policy challenges, including a substantial public debt burden, high inflation, banking sector difficulties, and extensive state involvement in the economy. To tackle these problems, Turkish government has decided to adopt a new strengthened mediumterm economic program and in January 2002, a new Letter of Intent was sent to IMF and a new Stand-by Agreement including 2002-2004 was demanded. Consequently, in February 2002 a new three-year Stand-by Agreement took place of the previous one. This new accord also included the floating currency policy, tight fiscal measures and structural reforms.

Thanks to commitment of government to the structural reforms and economic program, economy rebounded in 2004. In 2004, GNP reached to US\$ 299 billion with an increase of 25 %. This significant rise in the amount of GNP was mainly a result of increase in export production due to rising demand for Turkish products in international markets. Per capita income rose to US\$ 4 172 in the year 2004.

In 2004, Turkey realized 9.9% GNP growth rate driven by increase in private consumption and private investment in machinery and equipment. Turkey's growth rate reached to 9.9 % in 2004, the highest ever recorded in Turkey. In 2004, services with its share of 68.2% remained to be the most important sector in Turkish economy. Services sector was followed by industry, which has a 18.9% share in GDP. Agricultural production on the other hand, constituted 12.9% of GDP in 2004.

In 2005, the growth of GNP realized as 7.6 %, as lower than 2004 but still high in with respect to previous years. The GNP per capita also rose considerably from \$US 4 172 to high \$US 5 008 in 2005. With respect to sectoral developments, there has been growth observed in agriculture compared to previous year from 2.0 % to 5.6 %. But there was a slow down in industry growth rate from 9.3 % in 2004 to 6.5 % in 2005. There was slow decline of growth rate observed in services sector from 8.1 % in 2004 to 7.4% in 2005. The developments in monetary policy were also interesting as the new Turkish Lira experienced first year by 2005 and it was kept still strong with the exchange rates being almost stable throughout the year. However, this strong YTL did not ban the development of Turkish exports but increased the imports revealing higher foreign trade deficit.

# Foreign Investment in Turkey



Legal Framework for FDI in Turkey Pro-business foreign investment policies have been introduced as part of the liberalization of the Turkish economy. The foreign investment legislation provides a more secure environment for foreign capital by providing support from several bilateral and multilateral agreements and organizations, granting foreign capital the same rights and obligations as local capital, and guaranteeing the transfer of profits, fees and royalties and the repatriation of capital. The foreign direct investment Law No. 4875, which has been in force since June 17, 2003, emphasizes the key elements of the liberal investment environment in Turkey, and represents a “legal guide” to international investors about their rights and obligations. Since all companies established in Turkey within the framework of the Turkish Commercial Code are considered Turkish companies, all duties and responsibilities are the same, regardless of the nature of the capital structure of the company. Law No. 4875 provides:

- Freedom to invest by eliminating all former FDI-related screening, approval, share transfer and minimum capital requirements;
- Reassurance of existing guarantees in one transparent and stable document;
- Upgrading to accepted international standards for definitions of “foreign investor” and “foreign direct investment”; and
- A policy shift from ex-ante control to a promotion and facilitation approach with minimal ex-post monitoring. Turkey has been a party to several international organizations and bilateral and multilateral agreements, which provide a more secure investment environment for foreign investors, such as:
  - Turkey is a member of OECD, WTO, IMF, World Bank and organizations of the World Bank, including Multinational International Guaranty Agency (“MIGA”).
  - Agreements to protect and promote investment have been signed with 77 countries, and 62 of these such agreements are currently in force.
  - Agreements to avoid double taxation are currently in effect with 61 countries.
  - Turkey has been a party to OECD Codes of Capital Movements and Invisible Transactions and the convention on the International Center for Settlement of Disputes.
  - Turkey has been a party to investment-related agreements on WTO platforms such as TRIMs (Trade Related Investment Measures) and TRIPs (Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights). In 1999, the Grand National Assembly passed a Constitutional amendment permitting national and international arbitration of certain business disputes involving concession agreements for public services. In 2000, the related implementation laws allowing international arbitration in contracts involving Turkey and foreign investors were approved by the Parliament. In addition, regulated markets for electricity and natural gas were introduced to address the shortcomings of the current centralized model. The telecommunications sector has also undergone changes, transforming the formerly monopolistic structure to a regulated and competitive



sector. The High Council of Telecommunications was established in 2000 as a supervisory body for the telecommunication industry. The last step towards a full liberalization of the sector began on January 1, 2004 following the termination of FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN TURKEY the monopoly of Turk Telekom on voice telephony services and telecommunication infrastructure. Following full liberalization, the Telecommunication Authority granted the first licenses for territorial data transmission. FDI Statistics according to the balance of payment statistics published by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, the capital (inflow) of US \$ 1.752 million in 2003 has increased by 55,9 % in 2004 and reached to US \$ 2.837 million. In 2000, 2001 and 2002 total direct foreign capital (inflow) are US \$ 982 million, US \$ 3.352 million and US \$ 1.137 million respectively. In line with the recovery of the main economic indicators and efforts to improve investment environment, FDI inflows continued to rise in 2005. Net FDI inflows into Turkey totaled \$ 9.667 million in 2005, implying more than three fold increase compared to 2004. As of 2005, there are 11.685 companies with foreign capital in Turkey. Out of these, 9.684 are of new company and branch establishment and 2.001 are of foreign capital participations into existing companies. Investments in the services sector accounted for 91 % of total foreign direct investment for 2005, while manufacturing accounted for 8,5 % of such total. In the year of 2005, 209 incentive certificates were issued for investments to be carried out by companies with foreign capital, and the estimated total value of these investments within these certificates amount to US\$ 3,49 million, of which 51% will be undertaken by foreign shareholders.

In terms of accumulated foreign capital commitment up to today; the leading investors are Germany, USA, the Netherlands, Greece, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Belgium and Russian Federation. Within the manufacturing industries, the leading sectors are;

- . Automotive and transportation equipment
- . Food, beverage and tobacco industries
- . Chemical and petroleum products
- . Electrical machinery and electronics

Within services sector, the leading sectors are;

- . Banking
- . Trade & retail chain stores
- . Telecommunications
- . Tourism

Policy Reforms to Increase the FDI Inflows to Turkey Strengthening private sector activity in the Turkish economy is an integral part of the Government's overall macroeconomic stabilization program. The aim of the program is to achieve a sustainable growth level with a vibrant private sector and a smaller but more effective public sector. Key structural reforms in major markets such as agriculture, pensions, banking, telecommunications and energy and



accelerated privatisation program have been adopted, which will pave the way for a more dynamic private sector. Despite its competitive advantages and diverse market opportunities, FDI inflows have not lived up to the potential of an economy of that size. Recognizing the importance of this issue, the Government placed efforts for improving the investment environment at the top of the political agenda.

The Government of Turkey has therefore initiated a comprehensive reform program in December 2001, to streamline all investment-related procedures and to attract more private direct domestic and foreign investment. The Government has established a Co-ordination Board for Improving the Investment Environment (YOIKK). The Board assigned specialized technical committees to work on developing concrete proposals and strategies in order to overcome all main obstacles.

Productive collaboration between the public and the private sector is the key in this process. To ensure that policy reforms truly reflect and address private sector concerns, intensive and direct involvement of companies and investors in this process is critical. Each technical committee therefore consists of private sector and government agencies' representatives. The Board's mandate is to make specific recommendations to the Council of Ministers who will take the required political decisions to remove the obstacles impeding the improvement of the investment climate. The key reform areas have been determined after a comprehensive study conducted by the Undersecretariat of Treasury of the Prime Ministry in cooperation with Foreign Investment Advisory Services, a joint service of the International Finance Corporation and The World Bank. Technical Committees are responsible for the following topics:

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Technical Committee I : Company Establishment

Technical Committee II : Employment

Technical Committee III : Sectoral Licenses

Technical Committee IV : Location of Investment

Technical Committee V : Taxes and Incentives

Technical Committee VI : Foreign Trade and Customs

Technical Committee VII : Intellectual Property Rights

Technical Committee VIII : Promotion of Investment

Technical Committee IX : Foreign Direct Investment Regulation

Technical Committee X : Small and Medium Sized Enterprises To increase efficiency of the YOIKK, a new Steering Committee was established in May 2005, involving high level executives of six Ministries and governmental agencies and the four leading business associations which have seats on the YOIKK and Turkey Investment Advisory Council platforms.



The Steering Committee is made up of ;

- The Undersecretary of the Treasury, 163
- Deputy Undersecretary of the Prime Ministry (Responsible for the Department of Administrative Development),
- Deputy Undersecretary of the State Planning Organization,
- Deputy Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance,
- Deputy Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce,
- Deputy Undersecretary of Foreign Trade,
- Secretary General of TOBB,
- Secretary General of TÜSAD,
- Secretary General of TİM,
- Secretary General of YASED.

The Undersecretary of the Treasury chairs the Steering Committee. In case of necessity, the Chairman is able to invite representatives from institutions who does not take place among members. The secretariat services of the Steering Committee is being carried out by the General Directorate of Foreign Investment. The duties and responsibilities of the YOIKK Steering Committee are listed below:

- To determine the agendas of the YOIKK meetings,
  - To follow up and coordinate the works of the YOIKK and Technical Committees,
  - To establish Permanent Work Groups on issues lying outside the scope of the Technical Committees,
  - To evaluate the reports prepared by Technical Committees and/or Permanent Work Groups and submit these to the YOIKK via the Secretariat.
- Laws enacted as a result of the YOIKK Program to date include the Law on Employment of Foreign Personnel, Foreign Direct Investment Law, amendments to the Turkish Commercial Code that redesign the company registration process (reducing the steps required from 19 to 3 and reducing the turnaround time from two and a half months to one day), Mining Law, Labour Law, Turkish Patent Institute Law, the law on the investment allowance system, which enables a shift to an automatic state aids system in line with EU requirements, and other laws regarding insurance, encouragement of tourism, the prevention of smuggling and inflation adjusted accounting. Furthermore, the YOIKK Program efforts have produced results in other areas such as recruitment of expatriates, sectoral licencing, customs and intellectual and industrial property rights. With respect to customs reform, the Undersecretariat of Customs has implemented a reform program to improve its administrative efficiency and effectiveness. The automated customs system has been established at 99% of all customs offices and has been further enhanced to assist customs in controlling the movement of goods. One of the goals of the customs reforms is to conform the customs regulations and procedures to those mandated by EU legislation and simplifying and harmonizing the forms, procedures and control



techniques to conform with those recommended by the World Custom Organization. Necessary legislation to strengthen the capacity and infrastructure of the Turkish Patent Institute has been enacted, which seeks to ensure effective implementation of the regulation and protection of intellectual and industrial property rights. Reduction in the corporate tax rate from 30% to 20% in 2006 has been implemented and Turkey's competitiveness in terms of corporate tax rates has been strengthened. New regulations on "Opening a Business Place and Work License" have reduced the required number of documents from 52 to 6 for licensing of sanitary business place and from 43 to 7 for licensing of non-sanitary business place. The number of documents required to obtain an Opening License has been reduced from 18 to only 2. While strengthening the existing capacity on investment promotion, works on the legislation to establish an institutional capacity for investment promotion have been finalized. Law No. 5523 on Establishment of Investment Support and Promotion Agency of Turkey went into effect on July 4, 2006. Under the office of the Prime Minister, the Agency will have administrative and financial autonomy to sustain operational flexibility and provide information and guidance for investors.

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The law on establishment of development agencies regulating the formation of the Investment Support Offices which will assist investors in obtaining necessary permissions and provide coordination in legal procedures, has entered into force in February 2006. In April 2005, Law No. 5331 became effective, granting the Council of Ministers the power to define and govern Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The primary purpose of the Law is to abolish regulations prone to conflicting interpretation and bring the rules governing SMEs in line with EU legislation. One of the key issues in the reform agenda of the Government of Turkey is attributing great importance to the role of collaboration between public and private sector. Therefore necessary platforms have been created where the representatives of public and private sectors come together to discuss and provide solutions on key issues facing Turkey's business climate. While Turkey has been achieving quite positive results in improving the environment for business by means of national platforms like the YOIKK, an other structure has also been established with an international perspective, named Investment Advisory Council (IAC) for Turkey in 2004 with a view to raise the competitive position of Turkey in the world economy as an investment location. The Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, is composed of top level executives from twenty multinational corporations and presidents of four leading Turkish NGOs representing the private sector. At the end of the inaugural meeting the Council members decided to convene once a year and highlighted a number of priority issues which they believed to be hindering the full blossoming of Turkey's potential and which they view it would be beneficial to concentrate upon until the next meeting. The YOIKK technical committees



serve as the affiliated “working groups” of the IAC. The creation of the linkage between the two structures leverages and strengthens their respective institutional capacities. The IAC provides critical strategic direction and impetus to the YOIKK, while the YOIKK in turn provides implementation follow up to the IAC recommendations. Some issues identified in the IAC meetings are being remitted to the YOIKK for further research, follow up and/or action. In line with the priorities set by the IAC, a discernible progress has been made in improving the investment environment. The Second and Third Meetings of the Investment Advisory Council was held on April 29, 2005 and June 29, 2006 in Istanbul, respectively. At the last two meetings, the IAC members unanimously agreed that progress has been made in all fronts, and highlighted the most important accomplishments in the declaration of outcomes.

**General Incentive Regime:** The principal purpose of incentives is to eliminate inter-regional imbalances, facilitate a larger capital contribution by the public and support activities that have a positive effect on employment.

## FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN TURKEY

### Major Incentive Instruments

- **Exemption from customs duties and fund levies:** This incentive measure ensures that the imported machinery and equipment for investment purposes are exempted from customs duties and fund levies. Such machinery and equipment must be included in the imported machinery and equipment list to be approved by General Directorate of Foreign Investment (GDFI). Raw materials and intermediate goods cannot be imported under this provision.
- **Value Added Tax (VAT) exemption:** The VAT, payable for both imported and locally purchased machinery and equipment, is exempted under this incentive measure. Such machinery and equipment must be included in the import machinery list and approved by GDFI. The locally purchased machinery and equipment should be included in the locally procured machinery list and approved by the GDFI.
- **Credit Allocation from the Budget:** Credits can be allocated from the budget to the following investments: Research and Development (R&D) investments, Technopark Establishment, Investments in Technoparks, Investments for Environmental Protection, Priority Technological Investments which are determined by the Supreme Council of Science and Technology or Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK). In addition to the above investments to be moved to provinces specified for regional development and investments to be moved to priority regions and



other organized zones from developed regions and manufacturing, agro-industry and mining investments to be realized in the priority regions in compliance with the legislation on State Subsidies for Investments. Turkey has three types of regions with regard to implementation of incentive regime:

- Developed regions- the Provincial boundaries of Istanbul and Kocaeli, and the municipality boundaries of Ankara, Izmir, Bursa, Adana and Antalya.
- Priority regions- 50 provinces determined by the Council of Ministers; Adiyaman, Agri, Aksaray, Amasya, Ardahan, Artvin, Batman, Bartın, Bayburt, Bingöl, Bitlis, Çanakkale (only the provinces of Bozcaada and Gökçeada) Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Hakkari, Iğdir, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Karaman, Kars, Kastamonu, Kirikkale, Kırşehir, Kilis, Malatya, Mardin, Mus, Nevşehir, Niğde, Ordu, Osmaniye, Rize, Samsun, Sanliurfa, Siirt, Sinop, Sırnak, Sivas, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Van, Yozgat and Zonguldak.
- Normal regions- the remaining provinces. Eligibility criteria for the incentives
  - The minimum amount of fixed investment must be YTL 400.000 for developed regions and normal regions, YTL 200.000 for priority regions. Incentives for the Least Developed Regions According to the Law for the Encouragement of Investments and Employment, No. 5084, dated February 6, 2004, and Law on Amendments of the Law No.5084, No. 5350, dated May 12, 2005 additional incentives are granted to the investors that invest in the following provinces, which have per capita income equal to or less than \$ 1,500 or the provinces with a minus index value on the socio-economic development ranking: Kırşehir, Sinop, Giresun, Amasya, Usak, Malatya, Sivas, Tokat, Diyarbakır, Afyon, Bartın, Erzincan, Osmaniye, Düzce, Siirt, Gümüşhane, Ordu, Erzurum, Batman, Bayburt, Sanliurfa, Mardin, Aksaray, Adiyaman, Kars, Van, Iğdir, Yozgat, Ardahan, Hakkari, Bingöl, Bitlis, Sırnak, Mus, Agri, Artvin, Çorum, Elazığ, Karaman, Kastamonu, Rize, Tunceli, K.Maras, Kilis, Kütahya, Nevşehir, Niğde, Trabzon.

Additional incentives granted in the afore mentioned provinces are as follows:

- Incentive on withholding of income tax,
- Insurance premium incentive for employers,
- Energy support,
- Free land allocation.



## Visa Information For Foreigners

Make your visa application in person and one month before you proceed to Turkey to avoid any inconvenience.

For more information

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs Turkey: [www.mfa.gov.tr/MFA/ConsularInformation/ForForeigners/VisaInformation/VisaInformationForForeigners.htm](http://www.mfa.gov.tr/MFA/ConsularInformation/ForForeigners/VisaInformation/VisaInformationForForeigners.htm)
- Travel Advice: [www.diplomatie.be/](http://www.diplomatie.be/)
- Embassy of Belgium in Ankara: [www.diplomatie.be/ankara](http://www.diplomatie.be/ankara)
- Consulate General of Belgium in Istanbul: [www.diplomatie.be/istanbul](http://www.diplomatie.be/istanbul)

Belgium: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three-month multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

- The term “official passports” covers diplomatic, service, special and official passports.
- The above information is for tourists. If you are going to study or work in Turkey, you must obtain appropriate visa from Turkish diplomatic/consular missions, prior to proceeding to Turkey.
- Visa regime for truck drivers of a country may differ from the overall visa regime effective for citizens of that particular country. For further information, please contact the nearest Turkish mission.
- Despite the visa regime applied towards the citizens of a country, the travel document holders of that country need to obtain visa from Turkish missions beforehand.
- All foreigners, except for those exempt from visa requirement, should obtain their visas at the Turkish missions. Those foreigners, who can obtain sticker type visas at the Turkish border gates, may also have their visas at the Turkish missions, alternatively.
- Foreigners who will shoot a documentary film, conduct a research or an archeological excavation should get a special permission from the Turkish authorities in advance.
- If you have a valid visa, you do not need a residence permit up to 90 days. On the other, foreigners who shall reside, work or study in Turkey, should register themselves at the nearest local police department upon their arrival in Turkey, regardless of the validity of their visa.

## Information on Work Visa:

To work in Turkey, you must apply to the nearest Turkish mission to obtain work permit and visa. Your passport, visa application form and a letter from your employer are just needed for your application. Other documents should be submitted to the Turkish Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) by your employer within three working days after your application. You may find the list of those documents in the MLSS's website (<http://www.csgb.gov.tr>).





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