

1. BUSINESS SERVICES

A. Professional Services

a) Legal services (advisory services on foreign and International Law only) (CPC 861*#2)	1)	None	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	None	3)
	4)	None	4)

b) Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services (CPC 862)	1)	Unbound	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	Authorized financial advisers#3 establish their company among themselves after being a member of the related Chamber.	3)
	4)	Unbound	4)

d),e) Engineering and Architectural services (CPC 8671, 8672)	1)	#4 None	1)
	2)	#4 None	2)
	3)	#4 None	3)
	4)	#4 None	4)

B. Computer and Related Services

a) Consultancy services related to the installation of computer hardware (CPC 841)	1)	#5 None	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	#5 None	3)
b) Software implementation services (CPC 842)	4)	#5 None	4)

c) Data processing services (CPC 840)

F. Other Business Services

a) Advertising services (CPC 871)	1)	None	1)
	2)	None	2)
b) Market research services (CPC 864)	3)	None	3)
	4)	None	4)
c) Management consulting services (CPC 865)			

q) Packaging services
(CPC 876)

f) Services incidental to hunting (CPC 881)	1)	Establishment is required	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	Only Group A travel agencies may operate in this field with the condition of obtaining hunting licence	3)
	4)	None	4)

h) Services incidental to mining (CPC 883, 515)	1)	Establishment is required	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	#6 None	3)
	4)	None	4)

2. COMMUNICATION SERVICES

A. Postal Services (CPC 7511)	1),3)	Public monopoly	1),3)
	2)	None	2)
	4)	Unbound	4)

B. Courier Services (CPC 7512)	1),3)	None	1),3)
	2)	None	2)
	4)	None	4)

C. Telecommunication
Services

a) Voice telephone services (CPC 7521)	1),3)	Türk Telekomünikasyon A.S. is the exclusive operator. Exclusive right will end by 31.12.2005, subject to adoption of the relevant legislation by the parliament.	1),3)
b) Packet-switched data transmission services (CPC 7523)	2)	None	2)
	4)	Unbound except as indicated in horizontal section.	4)
c) Circuit-switched data transmission services	1),3)	Interconnection between private companies is prohibited. The licenses and permissions are available only for the companies which deal with the subject of licence and registered in Turkey. Total Turkish citizens equity should not be less than 51%.	1),3)
d) Telex services			
f) Facsimile services			
g) Private leased circuit services	2)	None	2)
	4)	Unbound except as indicated in horizontal section.	4)
e) Telegraph services	1)	Directorate General of Posts is the exclusive service provider.	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	Directorate General of Posts is the exclusive service provider.	3)
	4)	Unbound except as indicated in horizontal section.	4)

h) Electronic mail (CPC 7523)	1),3)	Public monopoly. Revenue-sharing model may be applied.	1),3)
	2)	None	2)
	4)	Unbound except personnel at the establishment stage of the system in case of revenue-sharing applications	4)
i) Voice mail (CPC 7523)	1),3)	Public monopoly	1),3)
	2)	None	2)
	4)	Unbound	4)
j) On-line information and data-base retrieval (CPC 7523)	1),3)	Public monopoly	1),3)
	2)	None	2)
	4)	Unbound	4)
k) Electronic data interchange (CPC 7523)	1),3)	Public monopoly. Revenue-sharing model may be applied.	1),3)
	2)	None	2)
	4)	Unbound except personnel at the establishment stage of the system in case of revenue-sharing applications	4)
l) Enhanced/value-added facsimile services, incl. store and forward, store and retrieve (CPC 7523)	1),3)	Public monopoly. Revenue-sharing model may be applied.	1),3)
	2)	None	2)
	4)	Unbound except personnel at the establishment stage of the system in case of revenue-sharing applications	4)
m) Code and protocol	1),3)	Public monopoly. Revenue-sharing model may be applied.	1),3)
	2)	None	2)
	4)	Unbound except personnel at the establishment stage of the system in case of revenue-sharing applications	4)

n) On-line information and/or data processing (CPC 843)	1),3)	Public monopoly	1),3)
	2)	None	2)
	4)	Unbound	4)

o) Other Telecommunication Services

o) Others	1),3)	The Ministry of Transport and Communications may grant licence and authorization to private companies for the operation of network, with licensing criteria publicly available. Interconnection between private companies is prohibited. The licences and permissions are available only for the companies which deal with the subject of licence and registered in Turkey. Total Turkish citizens equity should not be less than 51%.	1),3)
- Mobile services analog/digital cellular			
- Paging services			
- Cable TV			
	2)	None	2)
	4)	Unbound except as indicated in horizontal section.	4)

3. CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES

3. CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES (CPC 512, 513, 514+516, 517)	1)	#7 None	1)
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	2)	None	2)
--	----	------	----

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 3) | For Construction Services, establishing ordinary partnership under Civil Code (which is not a legal entity) excluding the ordinary partnership formed for international tenders in Turkey by the non-residents is subject to permission of the Ministry to which the Undersecretariat of Treasury and Foreign Trade (UTFT) is attached. | 3) |
| 4) | #8 None | 4) |

5. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

A., B., E. Primary, Secondary and Other Educational Services (CPC 921, 922, 929)

- | | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 1),3) | Real and legal foreign persons directly or by establishing partnership with Turkish citizens may establish international educational institutions (including vocational and technical schools) only for foreign students. | 1) |
| 2) | None | 2) |
| 4) | Foreign teachers may work in primary and secondary educational institutions after taking permission from the Ministry of Education | 4) |

C. Higher Education Services (CPC 923)

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1) | None | 1) |
| 2) | None | 2) |
| 3) | Private universities can only be established by foundations constituted Under Civil Code with the permission of the Council of Ministers, provided that the majority of the administration of such foundations must be Turkish citizens. | 3) |
| 4) | None | 4) |

6. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

A. Sewage Services

- | | | |
|----|---------|----|
| 1) | Unbound | 1) |
|----|---------|----|

(CPC 9401)

- | | | |
|----|------|----|
| 2) | None | 2) |
| 3) | None | 3) |
| 4) | None | 4) |

B. Refuse Disposal
Services
(CPC 9402)

- | | | |
|----|---------|----|
| 1) | Unbound | 1) |
| 2) | None | 2) |
| 3) | None | 3) |
| 4) | None | 4) |

C. Sanitation and Similar
Services
(CPC 9403)

- | | | |
|----|---------|----|
| 1) | Unbound | 1) |
| 2) | None | 2) |
| 3) | None | 3) |
| 4) | None | 4) |

7. FINANCIAL SERVICES

Banking

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 3) | <p>Establishment of a bank which has to be in the form of a joint-stock company and opening of the first branch of a foreign bank require authorization from the Council of Ministers. According to the prevailing circumstances, the Undersecretariat of Treasury may require additional conditions, which are determined by a regulation, for the establishment of a bank or opening the first branch of a foreign bank in Turkey. Following the establishment, operation license from Undersecretariat of Treasury must be obtained in order to start collecting deposits or execute banking operations.</p> <p>The establishment of additional branches by the banks is subject to the meeting of the criteria and ratios required by the Undersecretariat of Treasury. The Undersecretariat has the right to limit or prohibit the additional branch establishment, if necessary.</p> <p>According to the Banks Act, lending limits for the branches of foreign banks are based on branch capital rather than worldwide capital.</p> | 3) |
|----|---|----|

The establishment of domestic or foreign banks as well as the first branch of a non-resident bank are subject to the same amount of minimum capital requirement. Acquisition or transfer of the shares representing a ratio equal or higher than 5, 20, 33 and 50 per cent of the capital is subject to the authorization of the Undersecretariat of Treasury.

Insurance

- 3) In order to be established in Turkey, insurance and reinsurance companies have to be founded in the form of a joint-stock or a mutual company. Foreign insurance and reinsurance companies may operate in Turkey by opening branches as well. 3)

However, reinsurance companies can do reinsurance business without fulfilling establishment conditions mentioned above.

Establishment of insurance and reinsurance companies or opening of a branch of a foreign insurance or a reinsurance company is subject to prior permission of the Ministry of State. Following the establishment, operation licence from Undersecretariat of Treasury must be obtained in order to start insurance or reinsurance business.

Acquisition or transfer of shares representing 10, 20, 33, 50 per cent or higher of the capital is subject to the authorization of Undersecretariat of Treasury.

- 3),4) Engaging of natural persons in brokerage business or establishment of an insurance and reinsurance broker company or opening of a branch of a foreign insurance and reinsurance broker company in Turkey is subject to prior permission and obtaining operation licence from Undersecretariat of Treasury. Such a firm must be founded in the form of a joint-stock or a limited liability company, and must possess the required minimum paid-in capital. 3),4)

Foreign commercial presence or presence of foreign natural persons regarding

services auxiliary to insurance is permitted only for consultancy and risk management.

- 4) Natural person insurance and reinsurance brokers have to reside in Turkey and they must have at least 5 years of experience as brokers in their countries of origin. 4)

B. Banking and Other
Financial Services
(excl. insurance)

f) Trading for own account or for account of customers, whether on an exchange, in an over-the-counter market or otherwise, the following:

- Securities market 3) For the establishment of capital market institutions#9 the permission of the Capital Market Board is required. If banks or insurance companies apply to the Board to form a mutual fund or to increase fund capital, the opinion of the Undersecretariat of Treasury has to be obtained to finalize the applications. Establishment of branches and agencies by securities intermediary institutions established in Turkey also requires the Board's permission. The permission of the Board is required for obtaining 5 per cent or more of the capital of already established securities intermediary institutions by one shareholder (natural or legal persons). Intermediary institutions, investment corporations, portfolio management companies and rating agencies can only be established in the form of a joint-stock company. 3)

Establishment of branches and representative offices of foreign non-bank intermediary institutions is not permitted.

Additionally, operations of all capital market institutions and banks are subject to the permission of the Board. While giving such permission, the Board issues "Authorization Certificates" for the activities to be carried out by each institution.

Rating agencies should have a know-how agreement with an international rating agency recognized by the Board. In case of partnership with an international rating agency recognized by the Board, the share of the international rating agency shall not be less than 25 per cent of the capital of the domestic rating agency.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| A. Financial leasing service | 3) | Financial leasing companies (lessors) can be established (a) in the form of a joint-stock company, and (b) through the establishment and opening of a branch of a lessor, as well as opening of a branch of a foreign lessor. In the case of (b), subject to prior permission of the Ministry of State to which the Undersecretariat of Treasury is attached. | 3) |
| B. Factoring and consumer credit services | 3) | Factoring companies and consumer credit companies must be established in the form of a joint-stock company.

For the establishment of these companies, prior permission of the Undersecretariat of Treasury must be obtained. | 3) |
| C. Authorized institutions (foreign exchange dealers) | 3) | In order to engage in activities as an authorized institution, the permission of the Undersecretariat of Treasury must be obtained.

Authorized institutions must be incorporated in the form of a joint-stock company. | 3) |
| D. Precious metals exchange | 3),4) | Precious metals intermediaries (banks, authorized institutions, precious metals intermediary institutions as well as resident and non-resident natural or legal persons) can operate in Istanbul Gold Exchange after being granted the operation licence by the Undersecretariat of Treasury and being registered by the Istanbul Gold Exchange. | 3),4) |
| A. All Insurance and Insurance-related Services | | | |
| (i) Direct Insurance (including co-insurance) | | | |
| (i) Non-life | 1),2) | Unbound except: | 1),2) |

		(a) The hull insurance of aircrafts, helicopters and ships which are purchased through a foreign loan or leased through a financial leasing contract from abroad, provided that the insurance period is limited to the term of the credit or leasing contract;	
		(b) marine liability insurance;	
		(c) transportation insurance of imported and exported goods;	
		(d) individual accident, sickness and motor vehicle insurance during any travel abroad.	
	3)	None	3)
	4)	None	4)
(ii) Life	1)	Unbound	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	A certain per cent of paid insurance premiums is deducted from gross wages and corporate income in order to determine real individual and corporate taxable income. In order to benefit from this facility, life insurance policies must be concluded with the insurance companies or the branches of foreign insurance companies established in Turkey.	3)
	4)	None	4)
b) Reinsurance and retrocession	1),2)	Non-life insurance premiums, after holding the retention, are subject to a certain per cent compulsory ceding to Milli Reinsurance Co. If the total retention ratio of the insurance company reaches to 75 per cent, compulsory ceding is cancelled.	1),2)
	3)	None	3)
	4)	None	4)
c) Insurance intermediation	1),2)	Unbound for dependent intermediaries (agencies, producers). Dependent intermediaries can act only on behalf of insurance companies authorized to operate in Turkey.	1),2)

	3)	Insurance and reinsurance brokers and fully authorized agencies can only engage in insurance-related business.	3)
	4)	Unbound except administrative and technical personnel.	4)
d) Services auxiliary to insurance	1),2)	None except adjusters and actuaries.	1),2)
	3)	None	3)
	4)	None except adjusters and actuaries.	4)
B. Banking and Other Financial Services (excl. insurance)			
e) Acceptance of deposits	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	No natural person or legal entity other than those authorized under the Banks Act or under specific regulations may accept deposits.	3)
	4)	None	4)
(i) Consumer credit	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Banks and consumer credit companies may lend consumer credits.	3)
	4)	None	4)
(ii) Factoring	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Banks and factoring companies can engage in factoring activities.	3)
	4)	None	4)
(iii) Mortgage credit and financing of commercial transactions	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Banks can engage in trading of these activities.	3)
	4)	None	4)
g) Financial leasing	1),2)	Leasing contracts related to cross-border leasing transactions must be permitted by the Undersecretariat of Treasury.	1),2)

	3)	Lessors can engage in financial leasing transactions.	3)
	4)	None	4)
h) All payment and money transmission services	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Transfers of foreign exchange abroad must be carried out through the banking system.	3)
	4)	None	4)
i) Guarantees and commitments	1),2)	None except that performance bonds with the transactions specified in the State Tender Law must be obtained from a bank operating in Turkey.	1),2)
	3)	None	3)
	4)	None	4)
f) Trading for own account or for account of customers, whether on an exchange, in an over-the-counter market or otherwise, the following:			
(i) Money market instruments	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Banks and securities intermediary institutions can engage in trading of money market instruments.	3)
	4)	None	4)
(ii) Foreign exchange	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Banks and authorized institutions can engage in foreign exchange trading.	3)
	4)	None	4)
(iii) Derivative products	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Banks and related intermediary institutions can engage in trading of these products.	3)
	4)	None	4)
(iv) Exchange rate and interest rate instruments	1),2)	None	1),2)

	3)	Banks and related intermediary institutions can engage in trading of these instruments.	3)
	4)	None	4)
(v) Transferable securities	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Banks and securities intermediary institutions can engage in trading of these products.	3)
	4)	None	4)
(vi) Other negotiable instruments and financial assets, including bullion	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Banks and related intermediary institutions can engage in trading of these products. Only precious metals intermediaries can engage in trading of bullion in the Istanbul Gold Exchange.	3)
	4)	None	4)
k) Underwriting and placement	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Banks and securities intermediary institutions can provide underwriting and placement services for the securities to be issued after being registered by the Capital Market Board.	3)
	4)	None	4)
l) Money broking#10	1),2), 3),4)	None	1),2), 3),4)
m) Asset management portfolio management	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Banks, securities intermediary institutions and portfolio management companies can provide these services.	3)
	4)	None	4)
(i) Collective investment management	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Mutual funds and investment corporations can engage in collective investment management.	3)
	4)	The majority of the members of the board of directors of an investment corporation must have Turkish nationality.	4)

(ii) Pension fund management#10	1),2), 3),4)	None	1),2), 3),4)
(iii) Custodial, depository and trust services	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Banks and securities intermediary institutions operating in capital market can provide custodial services for their customers' securities, until their buying-selling orders are realized.	3)
	4)	None	4)
n) Settlement and clearing services	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	Only Takasbank A.S. can provide securities settlement and clearing services.	3)
	4)	None	4)
o) Provision and transfer of financial information	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	None	3)
	4)	None	4)
p) Advisory, intermediation and other auxiliary services	1),2)	None	1),2)
	3)	None	3)
	4)	None	4)
8. HEALTH RELATED AND SOCIAL SERVICES			
A. Hospital Services (CPC 9311)	1)	Unbound*	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	Foreigners may establish private hospitals with the permission of Ministry of Health.	3)
	4)	Unbound	4)
9. TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES			
A. Hotels and restaurants (CPC 641-643)	1)	Unbound*	1)
	2)	#11 None	2)
	3)	None	3)

4) After receiving the permission of the Ministry of Interior based on the affirmative opinion of the Ministry of Tourism, the hotels and restaurants with the tourism encouragement certificate, may employ foreign personnel. But the amount of foreign personnel that would be employed in an enterprise should not exceed 10 per cent of the total personnel. This amount could be increased up to 20 per cent by the decision of the related Ministry. 4)

B. Travel Agencies and
Tour Operators Services
(CPC 7471)

1) Establishment is required 1)
2) None 2)
3) None 3)

4) None 4)

11. TRANSPORT
SERVICES

A. Maritime Transport
Services

a) Passenger transportation 1) None except cabotage 1)
(CPC 7211)

2) None 2)

3) #12 In order to fly the Turkish flag, the shipping companies must have the majority of 51 per cent Turkish shareholders. 3)

4) Captain and crew of the Turkish flag vessels should be Turkish residents. 4)

b) Freight transportation 1) None except cabotage 1)
(CPC 7212)

2) None 2)

3) #12 In order to fly the Turkish flag, the 3)

shipping companies must have the majority of 51 per cent Turkish shareholders.

	4)	Captain and crew of the Turkish flag vessels should be Turkish residents.	4)
c) Rental of vessels with crew (CPC 7213)	1)	None	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	None	3)
	4)	None	4)
d) Maintenance and repair of vessels (CPC 8868)	1)	None	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	None	3)
	4)	None	4)
C. Air Transport Services			
a) Selling of air transport services	1)	Foreign airline companies may sell their tickets by opening sales offices in Turkey.	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	None	3)
	4)	None	4)
b) Computer reservation systems	1)	None	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	None	3)
	4)	None	4)
c) Maintenance and repair of aircraft (CPC 8868)	1)	None	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	Authorization from the Ministry of Transport is necessary to perform functions for the maintenance and repair of aircraft.	3)
	4)	None	4)

E. Rail Transport Services

E. Rail Transport Services (CPC 7111, 7112)	1)	Internal rail transportation is a public monopoly.	1)
	2)	None	2)
	3)	Internal rail transportation is a public monopoly.	3)
	4)	None	4)

F. Road Transport Services

a) Passenger transportation (CPC 7121 + 7122)	1)	Unbound	1)
	2)	None	2)
b) Freight transportation (CPC 7123)	3)	Turkish citizenship or being a legal entity established under the relevant Turkish laws are required for obtaining a carrier licence given by the Ministry of Transport in order to become an international transporter.	3)
	4)	None	4)

None

#2 Asterisks designate "part of".

None

Representation in the Turkish Courts is assigned only to Turkish nationals.

None

Unbound

None

Foreign titles and names cannot be used in the titles of partnerships or corporations among Turkish and Foreign Financial Advisers (this restriction will be eliminated by an amendment to the related regulation).

#3 Foreign financial advisers can be authorized, under reciprocal condition, by the approval of the Prime Minister upon the proposal of the Ministry of Finance. Foreign financial advisers can perform all the accountancy, tax advisory, financial advisory and auditing services without making certification.

Turkish citizenship is required for Accountants and Certified Public Accountants.

None

#4 Foreigners may engage in these services after becoming a temporary member of the related Union of Chambers.

None

None

None

None

#5 Computer engineers may engage in these services after becoming a temporary member of the related Union of Chambers.

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

According to the decision of Commission of Hunting by obtaining the hunting licence, foreigners may hunt for 10 days and pay US\$ 50 fee per day.

None

None

Nationality is required for real persons

None

None

None

#6 Petroleum and Mining Laws specify that services incidental to mining require an operating licence.

Public monopoly

None

Unbound

None

None

None

None except as indicated in the market access column.

None

Unbound except as indicated in horizontal section.

- Independent Regulatory
The regulatory body is separate from and not accountable to any supplier of basic telecommunications services. The decisions of and the procedures used by regulators shall be impartial with respect to all market participants.

Regulatory and operational functions are separated. The Directorate General of Communications established within the Ministry of Transport and Communications is the Responsible Body to:

- Regulate the required qualifications for operators,
- Issue licenses,
- Inspect,
- Give type approval for telecommunications terminal equipment.

None except as indicated in the market access column.

None

Unbound except as indicated in horizontal section.

None except as indicated in the market access column.

None

None except as indicated in the market access column.

Unbound except as indicated in the horizontal section.

- Public Availability of Licensing Criteria

Where a licence is required, the following will be made publicly available:

(a) all the licensing criteria and the period of time normally required to reach on decision concerning an application for

a licence and

(b) the terms and conditions
of individual licenses.

None

None

None

Public monopoly

None

Unbound

Public monopoly

None

Unbound

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

Public monopoly

None

Unbound

None except as indicated in the market access column.

None

Unbound except as indicated in horizontal section.

Investor public entities will give priority to domestic firms in works that they could not do such as engineering, architectural and consultancy services in investments that are not subject to patent and could be carried out with the technology used in Turkey except in projects financed by international institutions.

In Government tenders, the ratio of discrimination in favour of national companies is determined by the Ministry accordingly to the Decision of Council of Ministers, advantage can be obtained up to 15 per cent in favour of national companies in determining appropriate value, however, this issue and ratio (also the system to be applied if partnership of national and foreign companies exists) should be mentioned in the bid contract.

None

#7 Responsible engineers or architects of the firms must be a temporary member of the related Union of Chambers. Foreign contractors or foreign establishments which contracted, solely or jointly with national firms, engineering or architecture-related works with public entities or real and legal persons in the public or private sectors, may employ foreign specialists only for these works with approval of the Ministry of Public Works based on the opinion of the Union of Chambers. Engineers and architects in activities other than those mentioned above could be employed by the decision of Ministry of Public Works upon the opinion of Administrative Committee of Union of Chambers. However, those brought for

None

advisory works by public offices, official and private companies and real persons and legal entities and those who come for technical instruction are not bound to the above rule. These persons may not work in other activities other than those mentioned above. The foreign engineers and architects, who want to stay more than one month in Turkey must apply to the related Union of Chambers in order to become a temporary member.

None

*8) Responsible engineers or architects of the firms must be a temporary member of the related Union of Chambers.

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

Unbound

None

None

None

Unbound

None

None

None

Unbound

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

#9 According to the Capital Market Law, capital market institutions are specified as follows:

- (a) Securities Intermediary Institutions.
- (b) Investment Corporations.
- (c) Mutual Funds.
- (d) Other capital market institutions permitted to operate in the capital market such as clearing and custodial houses, rating and auditing institutions, etc.

The minimum paid-in capital required for opening a branch by a foreign lessor is more than that of establishing a company.

None

None

None

None

Compulsory traffic insurance of publicly owned motor vehicles can only be done by those insurance companies whose majority of paid-in capital belongs to Turkish citizens.

None

Regarding cross-border leasing transactions, the annual rent may not be less than the Turkish Lira equivalent of \$25,000.

None

#10 This is a new financial service.

None

* Unbound due to the lack of technical feasibility.

None

None

Unbound

None

* Unbound due to the lack of technical feasibility.

None

None

#11 Turkish citizens may travel abroad without any restriction.

None

Only, they are required to pay, with certain exceptions, a TL amount equivalent up to US\$ 100 to the Public Housing Fund, for each exit. The Turkish citizens going abroad for education and health purposes, as well as the ones who are either employed or assigned to permanent official duties in foreign countries, are exempt from that payment.

Foreign travel agencies may not organize tours abroad.

None

In case of bringing into the country of US\$80,000 foreign exchange income from the tours organized by the travel agencies (to Turkey), the temporary operating certificates of A Class Travel Agencies are changed with permanent operating certificate. The amount of foreign exchange stipulated for this transaction is three times more for foreign travel agencies.

The amount of guarantees required for foreign travel agencies is twice as much as national ones. Foreign travel agencies and branches can not benefit from the credits given by Turkish Development Bank to domestic ones. Foreign Travel Agencies may only take A class or temporary A class operating certificates.

The minimum amount of capital to be brought (to Turkey) by the branches of foreign travel agencies in order to be granted Operation Certificate is determined by the Ministry of Tourism with the appropriate opinion of the Ministry of Finance.

None

Charges taken for port services from foreign and Turkish ships may differ in favour of Turkish flag vessels according to the tariffs on port charges which are determined by the port administrations.

None

None

Turkish nationality is required for captain and crew.

#12 All Turkish ships shall fly the Turkish flag. A ship shall be regarded as Turkish only if its owner (or owners) is/are Turkish. However, the following ships shall also be considered as Turkish: i) Ships which belong to legal persons such as bodies, institutions, associations and foundations set up in accordance with Turkish Law, the majority of whose Board of Directors are of Turkish nationality. ii) Ships which belong to the trading companies the majority of whose managerial staff and representatives are of Turkish nationality and are registered on the Turkish Trade Register.

The vessels flying Turkish flag either bidding for public cargoes to be shipped to overseas countries or carrying strategic raw materials are benefited from the preference given in favour of them (i.e. they are entitled to be awarded the bids even though their quotations are up to 10 % higher than the lowest foreign flag vessels quotations)

The Undersecretariat of Treasury and Foreign Trade is authorized to permit the public entities to have their imported goods transported by foreign flag vessels.

Charges taken for port services from foreign and Turkish ships may differ in favour of Turkish flag vessels according to the tariffs on port charges which are determined by the port administrations.

None

None

None

Vessels rented by foreigners may not operate inside the Turkish coastal waters.

This kind of vessels are considered as foreign vessels and do not have to fly the Turkish flag.

None

Unbound

None

None

None