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— 1882 —

BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT IN TURKEY



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1) 20 REASONS TO INVEST IN TURKEY

- STRONG MACROECONOMIC FUNDAMENTALS
- LARGE DOMESTIC MARKET
- STRONG GROWTH PERFORMANCE
- STRONG PUBLIC AND BANKING SECTORS
- DYNAMIC AND COMPETITIVE PRIVATE SECTOR
- YOUNG AND EDUCATED POPULATION
- RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION
- RAPIDLY INCREASING PURCHASING POWER
- STRATEGIC GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
- ADVANCED INFRASTRUCTURE
- GENEROUS INVESTMENT INCENTIVES
- STATE SUPPORT TO SMEs, EXPORT AND R&D
- CUSTOMS UNION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION
- FULL MEMBERSHIP PROCESS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION
- FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH MORE THAN 20 COUNTRIES
- STRONG EXPORT PERFORMANCE
- ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE IN MEDIUM-HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES
- GREAT POTENTIAL IN THE SERVICES SECTOR
- RAPIDLY INCREASING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS
- STRONG POSITIVE EXPECTATIONS ON MEDIUM - LONG TERM



2) FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN TURKEY

Due to extensive economic and structural reforms initiated in the beginning of 2000's, Turkey has strengthened its macroeconomic fundamentals remarkably and improved its business environment largely. As a result, Turkey has become one of the most attractive economies in terms of foreign investments.

Foreign direct investments made in Turkish economy jumped to 20 billion USD per year around the middle of the previous decade, which was only around 1 billion USD annually before 2000's. Despite the global recession, Turkey has managed to continue to attract foreign investments after the Global Financial Crisis due to strong positive expectations. In this context, due to 2001 to 2018 the foreign direct investment stock of Turkey has increased from 20 billion USD to 209 billion USD.

In addition, number of companies with foreign capital has increased from 8.192 in 2004 to 65.530 in 2019. Over the last 18 years, due its strong growth performance and emergence as an attraction center for investments in its region, foreign businessmen looking for good business opportunities abroad preferred Turkey for their international commercial and economic activities, and invested intensively in Turkish economy.



3) THE ESSENCE OF THE INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

- LIBERAL ECONOMY AND BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT
- FREE ENTRY AND EXIT
- COMPANY SET-UP IN 1 WEEK
- EQUAL TREATMENT TO ALL INVESTORS
- NATIONAL TREATMENT TO FOREIGN INVESTORS
- OPPORTUNITY OF COMPANY ESTABLISHMENT WITH 100% FOREIGN CAPITAL
- COMPANY SET-UP WITHOUT ANY PERMISSIONS FROM MINISTRIES
- STATE GUARANTEE TO FOREIGN INVESTMENTS
- GUARANTEE FOR THE TRANSFER OF PROFITS TO ABROAD
- POSSIBILITY TO ESTABLISH A NEW COMPANY, A BRANCH OR A LIAISON OFFICE
- OPPORTUNITY OF EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN PERSONNEL FOR KEY POSITIONS
- OPPORTUNITY TO BENEFIT FROM ALL INCENTIVES AND SUPPORTS AS LOCAL COMPANIES
- OPPORTUNITY OF REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS
- OPPORTUNITY OF ACQUISITION OF TURKISH CITIZENSHIP FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS



4) INCENTIVES / SUPPORTS

A. INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

Turkish Investment Incentive Regime includes 4 different schemes;

- General Investment Incentive Scheme
- Regional Investment Incentive Scheme
- Large Scale Investment Incentive Scheme
- Strategic Investment Incentive Regime

The table below summarizes the support measure provided within the framework of these incentive schemes:

Support Measures	General Investment Incentive Scheme	Regional Investment Incentive Scheme	Large Scale Investment Incentive Scheme	Strategic Investment Incentive Scheme
VAT Exemption	√	√	√	√
Customs Duty Exemption	√	√	√	√
Income Tax Reduction		√	√	√
Social Security Premium Support (Employer's Share)		√	√	√
Income Tax Withholding Support	√	√	√	√
Social Security Premium Support (Employee's Share)		√	√	√
Credit Interest Support		√		√
Land Allocation		√	√	√
VAT Refund				√



Turkish Investment Incentive Regime divides Turkey into 6 Regions. First Region is the most developed region and sixth Region is the least developed region. As one goes from first to the sixth Region, the ratios and durations of support measures increase.



The table below gives details of support measures provided within the frame of Regional Investment Incentive Scheme depending on the regions.

Support Instruments		1 st REGION	2 nd REGION	3 rd REGION	4 th REGION	5 th REGION	6 th REGION
VAT Exemption		√	√	√	√	√	√
Customs Duty Exemption		√	√	√	√	√	√
Rate of Contribution	Outside OIZ's	15%	20%	25%	30%	40%	50%
	Within OIZ's	20%	25%	30%	40%	50%	55%
SSP Support (Employer's Share)	Outside OIZ's	2 years	3 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	10 years
	Within OIZ's	3 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	10 years	12 years
Land Allocation		√	√	√	√	√	√
Credit Interest Rate Support	TL Loans	X	X	3 points	4 points	5 points	7 points
	FX Loans	X	X	1 points	1 points	2 points	2 points
SSP Support (Employee's Share)		X	X	X	X	X	10 years
Income Tax Withholding Support		X	X	X	X	X	10 years

Related Institution

Ministry of Industry and Technology – www.sanayi.gov.tr

B. SUPPORTS FOR SMEs (KOSGEB SUPPORTS)

KOSGEB (Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization) provide projects of SMEs that meet some specific criteria and that aim to improve competitiveness, production capacity, employment capacity, export capacity, brand awareness, corporate capacity, certification etc. of the companies with supports of grants and (0% - interest rate) credits within the scope of several different support programs.

- ✓ Entrepreneurship Improvement Support Programme (up to 360.000 TL)
- ✓ Enterprise Development Support Programme (Domestic Fair Participation Support, International Business Travel Support, Support for Employment of Qualified Personnel, Training Support, Energy Efficiency Support, Design Support, Industrial Property Rights Support, Certification Support, Test & Analysis Support) (up to 290.000 TL in total)
- ✓ SME Development Support Programme (up to 1.000.000 TL)
- ✓ R&D and Innovation Support Programme (up to 750.000 TL)
- ✓ Industrial Application Support Programme (up to 818.000 TL)
- ✓ SME Technological Product Investment Support Programme (up to 5.000.000 TL)
- ✓ Technological Product Promotion and Marketing Support Programme (up to 150.000 TL)
- ✓ Strategic Product Support Programme (up to 5.000.000 TL)

Related Institution

KOSGEB – www.kosgeb.gov.tr

C. SUPPORTS FOR EXPORTS

- ✓ Foreign Fair Participation Support
- ✓ Market Research and Entry Support
- ✓ Business Unit Rent, Brand Registration and Promotion Support
- ✓ Design Support
- ✓ Supports for Foreign Currency Earning Service Sectors (Health Tourism, Education, IT, Movie, Logistics and Management Consultancy)
- ✓ Support for Certification for Entry to Foreign Markets

Related Institution

Ministry of Trade – www.ticaret.gov.tr

D. OTHER INCENTIVES AND SUPPORTS

- ✓ Incentives for R&D, Innovation and Technology
- ✓ Advantages in Free Zones
- ✓ Employment Incentives
- ✓ Tourism Incentives
- ✓ Incentives for Cultural Investments
- ✓ Credit Insurance Fund
- ✓ Eximbank Credit Programs
- ✓ Agricultural Supports

Related Institution

Ministry of Trade – www.ticaret.gov.tr



5) SPECIAL INVESTMENT ZONES

A. ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL ZONES (OIZs)

There are 252 OIZs operational in 80 cities.

In OIZs, companies are provided with ready-to-use infrastructure including roads, water, natural gas, electricity, communications, waste treatment and other services.

In OIZs, companies benefit from investment incentives with higher rates than when made outside OIZs.

Companies that made investment within an OIZ are provided with the following advantages in addition to existing incentives:

- ✓ VAT exemption for land acquisition.
- ✓ Real Estate Tax exemption for 5 years starting after the construction of the plant.
- ✓ Low water, natural gas and telecommunication costs.
- ✓ Tax exemption for unification and/or separation of plots.
- ✓ Municipality Tax exemption for construction and usage of plant.
- ✓ Solid Waste Tax exemption if the OIZ does not benefit from the municipality service.

B. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ZONES (TDZs)

TDZs are special investment zones that are designed to support R&D activities and aim to attract high-level technology investments.

There are 69 TDZs; 56 TDZs operational and 13 TDZs under construction. 5 TDZs are located in Istanbul.

Companies making investment in TDZs are provided with the following advantages:

- ✓ Revenues derived from software and R&D activities are exempt from individual Income Tax and Corporate Income Tax until 2024.
- ✓ Sales of application software produced exclusively in TDZs are exempt from VAT until 2024, including software for system management, data management, business applications, different business sectors, internet, mobile phones and military command control systems.
- ✓ Salaries of R&D, design and support personnel employed within TDZs are exempt from all taxes until 2024. The number of support personnel covered by the exemption shall not exceed 10% of R&D personnel.
- ✓ Companies may make the investment, required for the production of the technological product obtained as the result of the R&D project conducted in TDZ, within the zone if deemed suitable by the operator company and allowed by the Ministry.
- ✓ 50% of the employer's share of the Social Security Premium is covered by the government for 5 years until 31.12.2023.
- ✓ Custom duty exemption for imported products and stamp duty exemption for applicable documents within the scope of R&D, design and software development projects.

C. FREE ZONES (FZs)

FZs are special investment zones that are considered to be outside the customs area although they are located within the geographical/political borders of the Republic of Turkey.

There are 19 FZs. These zones are located at locations with easy access to seaports and international trade routes.

Companies that make investment within FZs are provided with the following advantages:

- ✓ 100% exemption from Custom Duties and other related taxes.
- ✓ 100% exemption from Corporate Income Tax for manufacturing companies.
- ✓ 100% exemption from VAT and Special Consumption Tax.
- ✓ 100% exemption from stamp duty for applicable documents.
- ✓ 100% exemption from real estate tax.
- ✓ 100% exemption from Individual Income Tax on employee's salaries (for companies that export at least 85% of the FOB value of the goods they produce in the FZs).
- ✓ Goods can remain in FZs for unlimited period.
- ✓ Companies are free to transfer profits obtained from FZs to abroad as well as to Turkey without any restrictions.
- ✓ Exemption from title deed fees when acquiring and selling property.
- ✓ VAT exemption during construction, design, settlement and approval processes.
- ✓ Ready infrastructure exempt from VAT and other taxes.
- ✓ Import permit for second-hand / used machinery.

6) ACQUIRING TURKISH CITIZENSHIP THROUGH INVESTMENT

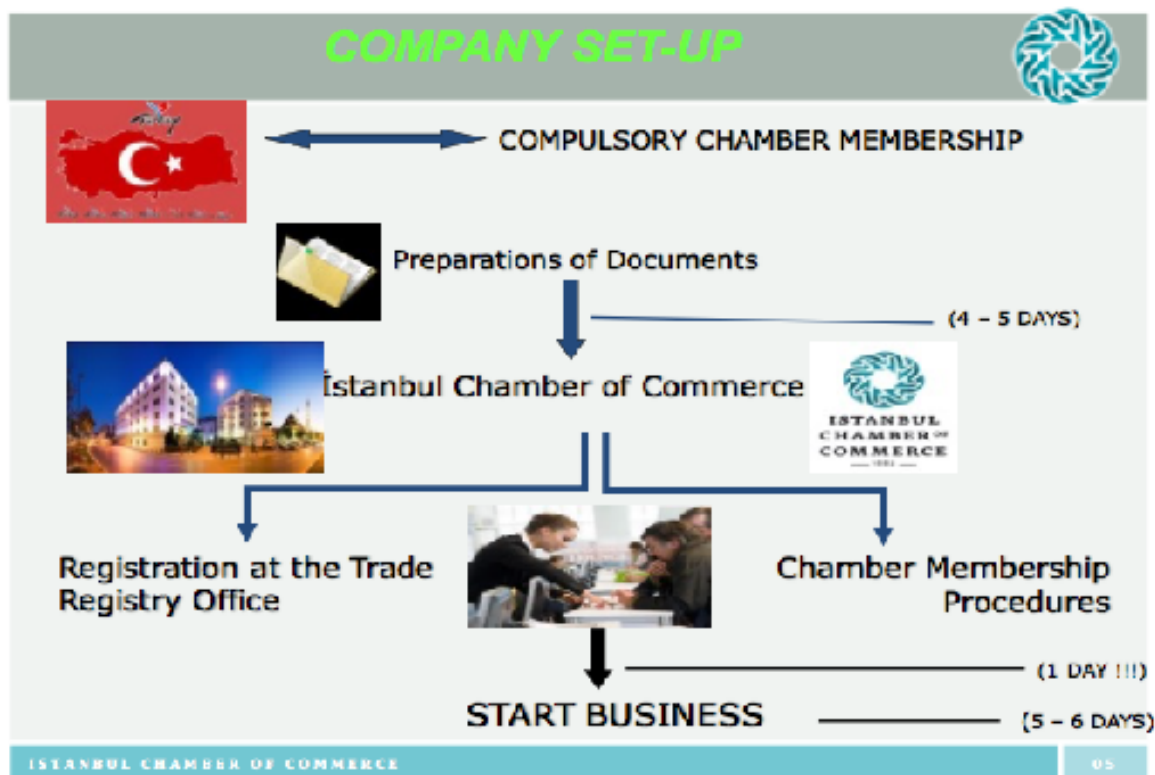
Foreign investors;

- who make fixed capital investment of at least 500.000 USD or equivalent foreign currency or equivalent amount of Turkish Lira, and for whom certificate of conformity is issued by the Ministry of Industry and Technology,
- who purchase an immovable property of at least 250.000 USD or equivalent foreign currency or equivalent amount of Turkish Lira and attached annotation at land registration not to sell this property for 3 years, and for whom a certificate of conformity is issued by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization,
- who employ at least 50 employees, and for whom a certificate of conformity is issued by the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services,
- who invest at least 500.000 USD or its equivalent in foreign currency or equivalent amount of Turkish Lira and make commitment to hold the amount of deposits for 3 years at banks operating in Turkey, and for whom a certificate of conformity is issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency,
- who purchase public borrowing instruments of at least 500.000 USD or equivalent foreign currency or equivalent amount of Turkish Lira and make commitment to hold these instruments for 3 years, and for whom certificate of conformity is issued by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance,

- who purchase a real estate investment fund participation share or venture capital investment fund participation amount of at least 500.000 USD or equivalent foreign currency or equivalent amount of Turkish Lira and make commitment to hold these participation shares for 3 years, and for whom a certificate of conformity is issued by the Capital Market Board, can acquire Turkish citizenship.

7) COMPANY ESTABLISHMENT PROCEDURES

1. Go to the nearest Tax Office and get a (provisional) tax number.
2. Determine the basic information about the company you want to set-up (name, address, field of activity, tax number etc.).
3. Complete online procedures on MERSİS (Central Trade Registry System) – mersis.gumrukticaret.gov.tr
4. Get an appointment number for registration at one of our Trade Registration Units.
5. Go to a bank to open a (provisional) commercial bank account (only in case of a joint stock company; deposit ¼ of the capital of your company and keep the receipt).
6. Gather all of the documents stated below.
7. Go to the Trade Registry Office to complete the registration of your company.



Documents Required for Establishing a Limited Liability Company

- 1.** Petition: Signed by the manager(s) of the company (If it is signed by a proxy, the original or notarized copy of the power of attorney must be attached).
- 2.** Establishment Declaration Form: Signed by the managers of the company (3 copies; but 4 copies if there is a foreign shareholder).
- 3.** Articles of Association: Signed by the shareholders, indicating the names, addresses, nationalities and identity numbers of the shareholders; company's name; purpose and field of activity of the company; the address of the headquarters of the company; total capital and shares of the shareholders; the managers.
- 4.** Founders' Declaration: Signed by the shareholders (1 original copy).
- 5.** Bank Receipt: Indicating that the required minimum amount (25%) of the capital of the company is deposited into the company's bank account and the shares of the shareholders (only for joint stock companies).
- 6.** Bank Receipt for the Payment of the Competition Authority Fee: 0.04% of the company's capital should be paid as the Competition Authority Fee at the registration.
- 7.** Chamber Registration Form: Signed by the managers with the photos of the shareholders.
- 8.** Documents specific to Foreign Shareholders:
 - i. Translated and notarized copy of the passport.
 - ii. Document indicating the tax number received from the Tax Office or identity number.
 - iii. Notarized residence permit, if resident in Turkey.
- 9.** Documents specific to Foreign Non-Shareholder Managers:
 - i. Signed and notarized document indicating that they accept the appointment (including residence address and tax number or identity number).
 - ii. Notarized copy of the passport.
 - iii. Residence permit if resident in Turkey.



8) COMPANY TYPES

A. NEW COMPANY

Limited Liability Company (LLC)

LLC can be set-up with at least 1, at most 50 shareholders (natural person or legal entity). For LLC minimum capital requirement is 10.000 TL. The capital of the company can be paid within 2 years. A share must be at least 25 TL.

In LLC, manager is authorized for the management of the company's business affairs. Legal representative of the company is the manager or Board of Managers when there are more than one manager. At least one shareholder must be appointed as manager.

LLC can be set-up for any kind of legal and economic purposes, except for banking, insurance, leasing and factoring.

LLC is the most preferred type of company for small and medium scale commercial activities.

Joint-Stock Company (JSC)

JSC can be established with a single shareholder (natural person or legal entity). There is no upper limit for the number of shareholders. The minimum capital requirement is 50.000 TL. A share must be at least 0,01 TL.

The company's capital is divided into shares and the liability of each shareholder is limited to his/her subscribed capital share. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the capital of the company should be paid during the registration and the rest can be paid within 2 years.

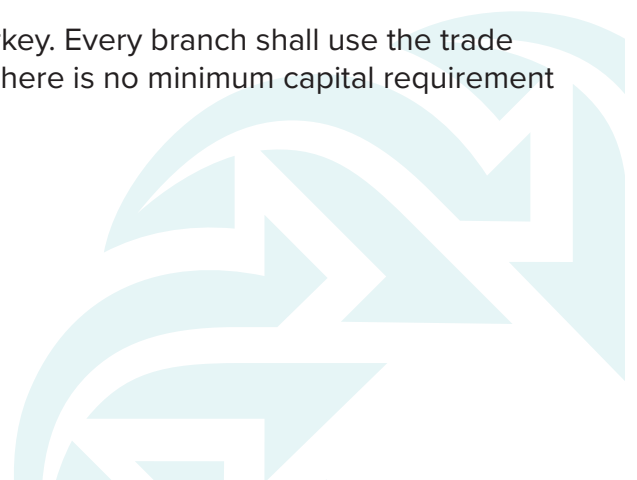
General Assembly and Board of Directors are mandatory bodies of JSC. Board of Directors is consisted of at least one member who is appointed for 3 years by the General Assembly from among both shareholders and/or non-shareholders.

Board members do not have to be shareholders, i.e. professionals can be appointed to the Board of Directors. In JSC, Board of Directors is authorized for the management of the company's business affairs. Legal representative of the company is Board of Directors.

JSC can offer shares to public in order to raise capital through external funds. JSC is the mandatory type for some specific sectors such as banking and insurance.

B. BRANCH OF A FOREIGN COMPANY

Foreign companies may operate through a branch in Turkey. Every branch shall use the trade name of its head office by indicating that it is a branch. There is no minimum capital requirement for branches.



C. LIAISON OFFICE

Any company incorporated under the laws of a foreign country may establish a liaison office in Turkey upon obtaining a license from the Ministry of Industry and Technology, if the company does not engage in any commercial activities in Turkey. To establish a liaison office, applications must be submitted to the Ministry of Industry and Technology General Directorate of Incentive Implementation and Foreign Investment (GDIFI).

Applications submitted by foreign companies to set up a liaison office to conduct financial activities subject to special legislation such as money and capital markets or insurance shall be evaluated by competent agencies such as the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency – both being the duly authorized bodies pursuant to special legislations. The ministry may conclude foreign companies' applications to set up liaison offices in other industries that require licenses for operations or similar authorizations, if necessary, upon consulting competent bodies that are duly authorized to issue such permits or licenses.

9) EMPLOYMENT AND WORK PERMITS

Employment and Work Permit of Foreign Personnel

By Law, the company that applies for work permit for its foreign employees - or shareholders who reside in Turkey and/or who have the authority to legally represent the company -, at least 5 Turkish citizens must be employed for each foreign person. This obligation starts with the second six months after company registration in case of applying for a foreign shareholder. In addition, paid-in capital of the company must be at least 100.000 TL or its gross sales must be at least 800.000 TL or its export amount of the last year must be at least 250.000 USD. A shareholder applying for a work permit must own at least 20% of the company, which can be no less than 40.000 TL.

In "Special Foreign Direct Investments", "Key Personnel" is exempt from the above requirements.

Key Personnel

"Key personnel" refers to personnel who meet at least one of the following criteria, at the legal entity located in Turkey.

- a)** Persons serving as a company shareholder, chairman of the board of directors, member of the board of directors, chief executive, vice president, executive, assistant executive or similar positions, with authority or a role in at least one of the following;
- A senior management or executive position in the company.
 - Managing the whole or a part of the company.
 - Auditing or controlling the work of the company auditors, or administrative or technical personnel.
 - Hiring new personnel or terminating the employment of existing personnel, or making proposals concerning these issues.
- b)** Holding key knowledge regarding the services, research devices, techniques, or management of the company.
- c)** At liaison offices, a maximum of one person in whose name the authorization certificate is

issued by the overseas parent company.

Special Foreign Direct Investments

The term “Special Foreign Direct Investment” refers to a company or branch subject to Foreign Direct Investments Law no. 4875, and meeting at least one of the following criteria (figures applicable for year 2019);

- Provided that the foreign shareholders hold at least 1.888,19 TL of the capital, the company or branch registered a turnover of at least 141.9 million TL in the most recent year.
- Provided that the foreign shareholders hold at least 1.888,19 TL of the capital, the company or branch posted an export figure of at least 1 million USD in the most recent year.
- Provided that the foreign shareholders hold at least 1.888,19 TL of the capital, the company or branch employs in the most recent year, at least 250 personnel registered before the Social Security Institution.
- Provided that, in cases where the company or the branch is to make investments, the planned minimum investment figure is at least 47.1 million TL.
- Provided that the company has a foreign direct investment in at least one more country other than the country where its headquarters is located.

Related Institution

International Labourforce Department of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Security – www.ailevecalisma.gov.tr

10) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF TURKEY

A. CUSTOMS UNION

Turkey has a Customs Union Agreement with the European Union since 1996. This agreement allows trade of industrial goods between Turkey and EU countries without any customs restrictions and zero customs duties.

B. FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS (FTA)

Turkey has signed FTAs with 20 countries / country groups, including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, EFTA, Egypt, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Israel, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Serbia, Singapore, South Korea, Syria (suspended) and Tunisia.

The negotiations for a FTA with Kosovo, Lebanon, Qatar, Sudan and Venezuela have been finalized.

In addition, Turkey has continuing negotiations for FTA with 17 country / country groups, including Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Gulf Cooperation Council, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Mercosur, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Seychelles, Thailand and Ukraine.



C. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS*

To establish a favourable environment for economic cooperation, increase capital flows and establish a stable investment environment, Turkey has signed Bilateral Agreements for the Promotion and Protection of Investments with 80 countries.

D. DOUBLE TAXATION PREVENTION TREATIES*

Turkey has signed Double Taxation Prevention Treaties with 83 countries.

E. SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENTS

To make it easier for expatriates to move between countries, Turkey has signed Social Security Agreements with 28 countries, most of which are European Countries.

**The full country lists for Bilateral Investment Agreements and Double Taxation Prevention Treaties can be obtained from the website of Investment Office.*

11) TAX RATES

Corporate Income Tax	22%
Individual Income Tax	15 - 40%
Value Added Tax - VAT	
> General	18%
> Certain Products and Services	1 to 8%
Banking & Insurance Transaction Tax	
> General	5%
> Interbank Deposit Transactions	1%
> Repossession	1%
> Money Market Transactions Between Banks and Brokers	1%
> Sale of Government Bonds and T-bills	1%
> Sale of Foreign Currency	0%
> Buying of Foreign Currency	0.2%
Stamp Duty	Generally 0.948% (0.759% for salaries)
Gift and Inheritance Tax	1- 30%
Custom Duties	Various
Transfer of Real Estate	2% for both buyer and seller
Special Consumption Tax	
> Petroleum Products	Specific
> Vehicles	1-160%
> Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products	0 - 67%

> Certain Luxury Goods	0 - 20%
> Mobile Telecommunications Services	7.5%
> Radio & Television Broadcasting Services Through Satellite or Cable	7.5%
> Wired, Non-wired and Mobile Internet Service Providing Facility	7.5%
> Other Telecommunication Services	15%
Lottery Taxes	10% Generally
Digital Service Tax	7.5%
Accommodation Tax	1-2%
Motor Vehicle Tax	Revised each year
Municipal & Local Taxes	
> Real Estate Taxes	
• Buildings	0,1-0,4%
• Land	0,1-0,6%
> Entertainment Tax	10%
> Communication Tax	5 - 50%
> Electricity and Gas Consumption Tax	1-5%
> Sanitation Tax	Revised each year

12) USEFUL LINKS

- > İstanbul Chamber of Commerce – www.ito.org.tr
- > Ministry of Trade – www.ticaret.gov.tr
- > Ministry of Industry and Technology – www.sanayi.gov.tr
- > Ministry of Treasury and Finance – www.hmb.gov.tr
- > The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey – www.tobb.org.tr
- > İstanbul Chamber of Industry – www.iso.org.tr
- > Investment Office – www.invest.gov.tr
- > İstanbul Development Agency – www.istka.org.tr
- > Invest in İstanbul – www.invest.istanbul
- > The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey – www.tcmb.gov.tr
- > Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency – www.bddk.org.tr
- > KOSGEB (SMEs Development Organization) – www.kosgeb.gov.tr
- > İŞKUR – www.iskur.gov.tr
- > Credit Insurance Fund – www.kgf.com.tr
- > EXIMBANK – www.eximbank.gov.tr
- > Turkish Exporters Assembly – www.tim.org.tr
- > İstanbul Exporters' Association – www.iib.org.tr
- > İstanbul Minerals and Metals Exporters' Association – www.immib.org.tr
- > İstanbul Textile and Apparel Exporters' Association - www.itkib.org.tr
- > Aegean Exporters' Association – www.egebirlilik.org.tr
- > West Mediterranean Exporters' Association – www.baib.gov.tr
- > Blacksea Exporters' Association – www.kib.org.tr
- > Central Anatolian Exporters' Association – www.oaib.org.tr
- > Denizli Exporters' Association – www.denib.org.tr
- > Eastern Anatolian Exporters' Association – www.daib.org.tr
- > Eastern Blacksea Exporters' Association – www.dkib.org.tr
- > Mediterranean Exporters' Association – www.akib.gov.tr
- > Southeast Anatolia Exporters' Association – www.gaib.gov.tr
- > Uludağ Exporters' Association – www.uib.gov.tr
- > YASED – International Investors Association – www.yased.org.tr

