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CULTURAL POLICY IN TURKEY

NATIONAL REPORT

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PREFACE

Turkey is a colourful, pluralistic country with a profound culture and a rich historical, archaeological and artistic heritage. Embracing, preserving and maintaining this richness and diversity without prejudice forms the basis of the government's cultural policy.

The Anatolian geography, which covers a large part of Turkey, has hosted many civilizations and cultures, both eastern and western. The Anatolian peninsula is geography of material and emotional cultural tumulus. That's why Anatolia is defined as "cradle of civilizations." Ahmet Arif¹ of Diyarbakır, one of our famous poets, expresses this idea in his famous poem "Anatolia" as follows:

I gave cradles to Noah/
Swings, hammocks /
Even your Mom Eve assumed as kid/
I am Anatolia,
Do you know me?

Numerous artefacts belonging to civilizations and cultures that lived in Anatolia and contributed greatly to humanity are exhibited in museums of Turkey and throughout the world. Through the intensive work carried out in recent years, the number of these artefacts increases day by day and considerable progress is observed in museum affairs and presentation implications.

Today, with its population of over 75,6 million, the integrity and liveliness of its social and cultural life, its strong economy, entrepreneurial and competitive private sector, improvements gained in democracy and human rights, improved governing structure, and the increasing role played regionally and globally Turkey has become an important "pivotal" country. The responsibility Turkey has undertaken against religious, ethnic and regional discrimination is improving the dialogue and mutual understanding between cultures and civilizations and supporting a culture of coexistence. As part of such initiatives, Turkey has been acting as the co-chairman of the Alliance of Civilizations Project of the United Nations along with the Spanish government. Our esteemed Prime Minister, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, has personally undertaken the co-chairmanship on behalf of the country. Within this frame, a coordinator unit affiliated to Prime Ministry and two other units, one research centre and one institute, established under the responsibility of two universities in İstanbul are carrying out studies.

In the land of Anatolia, material and moral values belonging to Turkish and Islamic culture, which has been influenced and nourished by the beliefs and cultures inherited, continue to live within a rich cultural geography. Turkey is a country of harmony and stability where diverse cultures coexist with the diversity and richness of traditions and social practices that reflect the beliefs and principles of Islam. This sense of harmony and tolerance has resulted in production of various values that reflected in social, political and cultural areas throughout history. The sayings we inherited from the religious opinion leaders of Anatolia such as, "Let the person live so that the state may live as well"² "We indulge the creature for the sake of the Creator"³ and "Do not harm even if you are harmed"⁴ are still used in our daily lives as reflections of the belief and philosophical dimensions of our authentic cultural heritage.

¹ Poet; 1927, Diyarbakır - 1991, Ankara

² Şeyh Edebali (1206 – 1326)

³ Yunus Emre (1240-1321)

⁴ Hacı Bektaş Veli (1209- 1271)

Republic of Turkey has achieved great success in building a well-developed country by preserving its identity, independence and sovereignty through implying radical changes in administration, education and society. In 90 years passed from 1923, the foundation of the Republic till today, Turkey emerged as a country in accordance with Atatürk's "reaching contemporary civilization level" motto and developing rapidly, improving in democracy, modernizing its institutions and spreading prosperity throughout the society. Turkey has an experience on democracy full with important lessons and developmental success. I strongly believe that believe this experience emerges as a rich cultural storage and accumulation from which the humanity can benefit. It is expected that an important need will be met by the report, which has been prepared to promote the cultural policy of Turkey and get it understood at an international level. Understanding Turkey should be regarded as understanding the material and moral values that form the basis of a common cultural heritage as well as understanding an authentic experience in which unique samples of cultural coexistence are presented.

This report has been prepared with the cooperation of the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism has undertaken the responsibility of preparing the report and carried out the duty in accordance with numerous cultural institutions and organizations acting in the field of culture. In Turkey, the authorized and responsible public institution in the field of cultural policy is the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Besides, other ministries and institutions as well as local authorities also bear responsibilities and duties in culture field. Therefore, the presence of various organizations carrying out public services in the field of culture in Turkey is noteworthy. Actual situation brings along the challenges of collecting data in the field of culture and following the culture and art events from a single centre. So those forgoing challenges have been overcome with the contributions of the related institutions.

The text is composed of six main chapters. In the first chapter, under the title "**General Information about Turkey,**" overall information is given about the environment in which Turkey's cultural life has developed. In the second chapter, under the title "**The Legal and Institutional Framework Regarding Cultural Policy,**" information is provided about the legal framework related with Turkey's cultural policies and the institutions and organizations related to culture. In the third chapter, under the title "**Cultural Heritage,**" the system of preserving the cultural heritage in Turkey, has been explained by framing the regulations, practices and related institutions and the present situation has been stated. In the fourth chapter, under the title "**Cultural Industries and Institutions,**" the information about the creative sectors as cultural industries and institutions is given through mentioning the history of the related fields in Turkey, the leading artists, their works and some statistical data. The fifth chapter, under the title "**Financing and Supporting Arts and culture,**" provides information about the related legal regulations within the scope of supporting culture and art with the budget and finance that is reserved for culture in our country, the support practices and the other supports, awards and incentives given. Finally, in the sixth chapter, under the title "**The Contemporary Developments in the Field of Culture,**" some information is given regarding the contemporary developments in our country's cultural policy.

I strongly believe that this national report, which defines the legal and institutional framework of cultural policy in Turkey as well as information about the latest developments in the field, will contribute to the promotion of our country and the efforts made in the cultural arena to be understood and will also serve as a helpful reference.

Ömer ÇELİK
Ministry of Culture and Tourism

1. INTRODUCTION

Table 1 – Data About Culture

| Culture Data | |
|--|---------------------|
| Number of museums (Affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) | 189 |
| Number of private museums | 174 |
| Number of Protected Areas | 11,654 |
| Number of domestic excavations in progress | 117 |
| Number of Cultural Centres (established by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) | 90 |
| Number of libraries (Affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) | 1,112 |
| Number of National Library Collections | 2,984,408 |
| Number of State Theatres | 60 |
| Number of Private Theatres Supported | 178 |
| Number of Orchestra, Chorus and Ensembles (Affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) | 28 |
| Number of Painting and Sculpture Museums (Affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) | 3 |
| Number of Fine Arts galleries (Affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) | 48 |
| Support Provided to the Filming Industry (2012) | 11.187.233 USD |
| Cinema Audience Numbers (2012) | 43.935.763 |
| Number of Films Featured (2012) | 281 |
| Total Number of Universities | 168 |
| State Universities | 103 |
| Private Universities | 65 |
| Total number of TVs –number of radios broadcasting | 220- 952 |
| Number of Publications (Books etc.) with ISBN (2012) | 42.626 |
| Number of Periodicals with ISSN (2012) | 741 |
| Total Number of Newspapers and Circulation Rate (2011) | 2.905-2.130.183.241 |
| Number of National Newspapers and Circulation (2011) | 196-1.721.590.146 |
| Number of Regional Newspapers and Circulation (2011) | 91-40.698.665 |
| Number of Local Newspapers and Circulation (2011) | 2.618-367.894.430 |
| Total Number of Magazines and Circulation Rate (2011) | 3.873-135.354.912 |
| Number of National Magazines Circulation Rate (2011) | 2.237-104.943.785 |
| Number of Regional Magazines and Circulation Rate (2011) | 259-4.547.645 |
| Number of Local Magazines and Circulation Rate (2011) | 1.377-25.863.482 |

Located on a land where Europe and Asia continents meet, Turkey has borders with Georgia, Armenia, Nakhichevan and Iran in the east; Bulgaria and Greece in the west; Syria and Iraq in the South. Turkey is surrounded by the Black Sea, Mediterranean and Aegean Seas on three sides. The Marmara Sea, the Dardanelles Strait and the Bosphorus are authentic values of Turkey’s geography.

The land in Europe, which makes up 3% of the total area, is called “Thrace (Trakya)” and the rest of the land in Asia, which makes up 97% of the total area, is called “Anatolia (Anadolu)”. There is a 76 minute time difference between the eastern and western borders of the country. The length of Turkey’s land borders is 2,875 km and the length of sea borders is 8,333 km. Turkey is a country of quite variable climate; it is possible to live all four seasons at the same time.

Turkey is a land of immense historical and archaeological richness, a region of the very oldest human civilizations. Prehistoric remains in Anatolia date back to the Palaeolithic Era. The oldest residence in Anatolia is the Yarımburgaz Cave near Küçükçekmece Lake in İstanbul where human and animal fossils dated back 400.000 years were found.

Real archaeological value of “Göbeklitepe Archaeological Area” which was found through an excavation implied with the cooperation of Chicago University and İstanbul University in 1963 and defined as “V52 Neolithic Settlement” is well understood after the excavations started in 1994. It is understood through these studies that “Göbeklitepe”⁵ is a cult center dating back to 12000 years.

“Göbeklitepe Archaeological Area” was approved in UNESCO World Heritage Temporary List⁶ in April 2011.

Anatolia has been a land on which people have settled since the earliest ages of history. Çayönü, Hacilar and Çatalhöyük districts, which were formed and developed between 8,000-5,500 B.C.E. are among the oldest village cultures in the world. Çatalhöyük⁷ especially was one of the most important centres of the era.

Anatolia experienced the immigration and invasions of various communities and was a “cradle for several civilizations” and cultures. In Anatolia, a great number of communities lived together and this coexistence lasted for hundreds of years, starting from 3,000 BC. Anatolia has been a significant settlement area since the earliest times in the history of humanity.

The Anatolian Peninsula, surrounded by the Black Sea, Marmara Sea and Mediterranean Sea, has been an important area for thousands of years, as it both controls the routes from Asia to the west and stands as a natural passing route between Asia and Europe.

Depending on the nature and adapting to it is a phenomenon that was seen all over the world in ancient times. It is seen that Anatolia was a land where tens of extremely different local cultures lived in very ancient times within the regions that were enclosed in terms of their geomorphologic structures. While the fact that Anatolia is surrounded by high range of mountains starting from the north towards the south and that it has very few passages made the migrations on these routes very difficult, the fact that mountains on the Western Anatolia region run perpendicular to the sea has made it possible for the dense migrations reach as far as the central Anatolia.

It is seen that climate factor is also very influential on the formation of the social and economic life in Anatolia. It is known that in Anatolia, there are generally three types of climate which are different from each other: 1- Mediterranean Climate, 2- Black Sea Climate, and 3- Continental Climate.

People living under different climate conditions have developed different economic production types and different social structures and this caused the societies in Anatolia to develop different acculturations according to the areas where different climates are observed. The climatic zones and geomorphologic structures in Anatolia which vary from the east to the west and from north to south and in the centre caused Anatolia to have a multi-cultural structure.

⁵ Göbeklitepe

Foresaid scientific data on Göbeklitepe located on 18 km. northeast of Şanlıurfa near Örencik village provides important information that makes reevaluating hypothetical frame and dating issues of Neolithic era necessary. Göbeklitepe with its location, dimensions, dating issues and monumental buildings, is regarded as a unique holly area for Neolithic era. As the area stayed untouched for 12000 years, contains important and valuable findings..

<http://gobeklitepe.info/tr/index.html> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

⁶ See Appendix: 1- UNESCO World Heritage Temporary List

⁷ Çatalhöyük Area Management <http://www.catalhoyuk.com/index.html> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

In addition to this diversity in Anatolia's cultural structure, it is also observed that the civilizations that have developed on the land have an originality which reflects Anatolia's general characteristic indeed.

Throughout the historical eras, the main civilizations that were established in Anatolia before the Turks are as follows: Hittite Civilization, Phrygian Civilization, Urartu Civilization, Lydia Civilization and Ion Civilization.

Although they were not established in Anatolia, the following civilizations ruled in either some regions or in the whole Anatolian land: Sumerian Civilization, Assyria Civilization, Egypt Civilization, Babylon Civilization, Acadian Civilization, Persian Civilization, Hellenic Civilization, and Roman Civilization.

Before Turks, several large and small states were founded in Anatolia, and several states have owned either the whole Anatolian land or some parts of it throughout history. Some of these are as follows: Commagene Kingdom, Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, Sassanian Empire, Umayyad and Abbasid Empires, Mongol-Ilhanlı and Timor Empires.

Turkey, which is located on a land where various cultures and civilizations met and interacted with each other throughout history, can be defined with an appropriate metaphor as "an open-air museum," and possesses a great number of concrete and abstract cultural and civilization heritage.

Turks first appeared in history in 7th century B.C. around piedmonts of Köğmen Mountains as groups that were united under the same language which belonged to Ural-Altai group. In addition, there are archaeological researches which reveal that the history of Turks dates back to far more ancient times.

Before settling in Anatolia, Turks founded empires and states in the Middle East, Far East, Asia Minor, India and South Africa. Some of these are the Asian Hun Empire, Western Hun Empire, Akhun, Gokturkler, Turgesh, Kyrgyz, Uighur, Kara Hitaylar, Khazars, Tolunoğulları, and İhsits, Karakhanids, Ghaznevids, Seljuks and the Kharzem Shah State.

All the Turkish states mentioned above, including the ones not mentioned, contributed to enriching the cultural life of the regions they lived in and they played important roles in creating the values that we call "the common cultural heritage of humanity" today.

The event when Turks accepted Islam is a very important development in the Turkish and world history. The time when the Turks accepted Islam dates back to Abbasid Empire period. Islam was first accepted as the official religion by a Turkish state during Karakhanids period. Ghaznevids and Great Seljuks Empire were among the important Turk-Islam states.

Great Seljuks Empire has a particular importance in Turkish history. Turks started to settle in Anatolia as their homeland during the reign of Great Seljuks Emperor Alparslan after the Battle of Malazgirt in 1071. Turks who came to Anatolia as tribes and clans established Turkish "beylics" (feudal small states) in the regions they settled and as a result played a significant role in the transformation of the political and social structure of Anatolia. Anatolian Seljuks Empire and Turkish beylics formed the basis of the social and cultural pattern of the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Turkey.

Ottoman Beylic, which was one of the beylics that appeared after Anatolian Seljuks Empire was demolished, formed the Turkish unity in Anatolia in a few centuries and became a large empire whose borders extended from Crimean in the north to Yemen and Sudan in the south, and to the inner lands of Iran and Caspian Sea in the east, to Hungary in north-west and Algeria in southwest.

The Ottoman Empire started to regress in the 17th century and, despite the various reformations done in the government system in the late 19th century and early 20th century, it disbanded as a result of the Treaty of Sevres which was prepared and imposed by the conquering countries in the end of 1st World War. Treaty of Sevres was regarded as an unacceptable injustice and

a severe disaster for the Turkish nation. The Independence War was started on 19th May 1919 under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal the General, against the fact that their homeland was being shared and invaded by foreign forces and against the invasion of Anatolia. This battle, which was based on the public and their independence will, gained an organized and widespread character with the opening of Grand National Assembly of Republic of Turkey (TBMM) on 23rd April 1920.

The National Independence War achieved its goal with the Treaty of Lausanne signed on 24th July 1923. With the Treaty of Lausanne, TBMM government was recognized officially, the national borders of Turkey were defined and capitulations were abolished. As a result, Turkey's political and economic independence and the right of sovereignty were accepted by the other countries. The Parliament, which was opened during the national independence war laid the foundations of the Republic of Turkey. The Republic was declared by the Parliament on 29th October 1923.

It has been 93 years since the TBMM (Grand National Assembly of Turkey) was opened and 90 years since the Republic was founded. When we look back in the history and see where we had started and where we have reached today, the success of the Republic is undoubtedly significant. Even though there have been some interruptions and discontinuations throughout this 90-years journey, Turkey has been continuing to make its distinctive contributions to keeping the peace and to the humanity by improving its democracy, sustaining reforms according to its perspective regarding the membership of European Union, applying the national policies which accelerate social and economic development, joining in international associations and playing a role in solving regional problems.

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF CULTURAL POLICY

2.1. Fundamental Goals and Priorities in Cultural Policy

The fundamental goals and priorities of the cultural policy in Turkey; finds the framework and the basis in the Constitution, concretizes with top policy documents and being a party to an international convents and reflects on the policy implementations with the culture policy fundamental laws, as well.

2.1.1 The Constitution and Top Policy Documents⁸

In the core of Turkey's cultural policy lie the principles of mutual tolerance, cultural variety, equality and opposition to discrimination. The grounds for present national culture and the related modelling are included in the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey. The fundamental rights and freedoms stated in the Constitution are closely associated with culture.⁹

Being conscious of the importance of historical –archaeological heritage in its own territories, Turkish Republic allows a special regulation regarding to preserve this heritage in the Constitution. The foundation of the Ministry of Culture is bound to this Constitution and the obligation arising from that regulation. The responsibility of preservation of the cultural and natural properties is under the duties of the government and it is decided that this duty is to be carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The foundation of the Ministry of Culture is bound to this Constitution and the obligation arising from that regulation. The responsibility of preservation of the cultural and natural properties is under the duties of the government and it is decided that this duty is to be carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.¹⁰

Ministry of Culture and Tourism carries out the duty that is regarded to be of the government by the Constitution within the frame of provisions of Preserving Cultural and Natural Properties¹¹ numbered 2863, and its sub-legislation.

Some institutions playing a role in the culture policies are directly involved in the decrees of the Constitution.

⁸ Constitution (<http://tbmm.gov.tr/anayasa.htm>) (Date of Access: 03/06/2013)

⁹ The 6th article from the Introduction articles of the Constitution, states that;

“Each Turkish citizen has the right and authority by birth to benefit from the fundamental rights and freedom in this Constitution in accordance with the equality and social justice requisitions and to lead an honourable life in national culture, civilization and legal order and to improve his material and moral existence in this direction”

In the 5th article of the Constitution;

“...to arrange the requirements needed to develop one's material and moral existence” is regarded to be one of the basic aims and duties of the government.

In article 24

“Freedom of Conscience, religious belief and opinion,”

In articles 25 and 26

“Freedom of idea and expression”

In article 27 *“Research and education freedom in science and art”* have been guaranteed.

In article 63, concerning the preservation of cultural assets, it is stated that:

“The government preserves the historical, cultural and natural values and properties, and with this aim, takes supporting and encouraging precautions. The restrictions to be applied for the private properties among these values and properties, and the supports and exemptions to be given to the beneficiaries are determined according to the law.”

¹⁰ In the 64th article of the Constitution, it is stated that;

“The government protects art activities and artists and takes the necessary measurements in order to protect works of art and artists, to evaluate and support them and to spread love of art.”

¹¹ See Section: [3.Cultural Heritage](#)

The leading one of these institutions is Turkish Language and History Institution.¹² In accordance with article 134 of the Constitution pursuant to law numbered 2876, it was established on 17.08.1983 with the addition of Atatürk Cultural Centre and Atatürk Research Centre to the Turkish Historical Society founded in 1931 and the Turkish Language Institute founded in 1932 by Atatürk's directives.

Similarly, Turkish Radio and Television Institution Corporation (TRT) is the state Institution in existence today by using the Constitution as base.¹³

Also the article 64 of the Constitution giving the government responsibility of preserving the art and artists is another essential arrangement. Within this framework, there are three art institutions related to music, plastic arts and the performing arts under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Besides, there are vocal artists and saz (a traditional musical instrument) artists within the body of TRT General Directorate. Budgets of the Institutions that have artists performing in the field of music and performing arts are covered by the state legislation.

2.1.2. Fundamental Aims and Targets

The Ninth Development Plan¹⁴ covering the period 2007-2013 unlike the previous five- year development plans, covers a period of seven years. An approach considering the Republic of Turkey's EU membership preparation has been adopted.

Determined fundamental aims and targets of the Tenth Development Plan¹⁵, covering the period of 2014-2018 it is stated; *"Preserving and improving the cultural richness in the process of social change, passing it on to future generations, and enabling all individuals to live with tolerance and solidarity around common cultural values by respecting distinctions are the fundamental aims."*

For this purpose, determined policy priorities are as follows;

- It will be insured that Turkish Culture will be open to development without losing its original structure and richness, it will contribute to the universal culture background and participation in culture and artistic activities will be developed as lifestyle habits.
- Our cultural relationship will be developed with world countries, notably with the countries having common historical background. The impact of the culture industry on

¹² Constitution Article

"Article 134- In accordance with promoting and expanding the Atatürkist Ideology, Atatürk's principles and reforms, Atatürk's spiritual patronage, support and supervision of the president, being bound to the Presidency; being composed of Atatürk Research Centre, Turkish Language Institute, Turkish Historical society and Ataturk Cultural Centre, "Atatürk Culture, Language and History Institute" is established, which has legal entity.

Financial benefits which were mentioned in Atatürk's testament for Turkish Language Institute and Turkish Historical Society are assigned to them. Organizations, bodies, operating procedures and personal matters of Atatürk Cultural Language and Historical Institution are regulated by law and authority over the Institutions."

http://www.ayk.gov.tr/images/stories/mevzuatlar/664_KHK_Sayi_28103_Mukerrer.pdf [Date of Access :17/09/2013]

¹³ In order to carry radio and television broadcasts, Turkey Radio and Television Corporation (TRT) was established on behalf of the state in 1964, May 1 with a special law as an autonomous legal entity. The Institution was defined as an "objective" state-owned enterprise with the constitutional amendments of 1972. Turkey Radio and Television Law was revised in 1984 accordance with the provisions of the 1982 Constitution. Because of the emergence of private televisions broadcasting for Turkey after satellite broadcasts in 1986, the monopoly on television broadcasting of TRT which lasted until 1990, was abolished. Being changed of the article 133 of the Constitution; private radio and television broadcasts were set free and TRT's autonomy was restored. Today TRT whose autonomy and impartiality was connected to the constitutional provision, serves as a public service broadcaster that is broadcasting in all media tools.

<http://www.trt.net.tr/Anasayfa/Anasayfa.aspx> [Date of Access 18/07/2013]

¹⁴ <http://ekutup.dpt.gov.tr/plan/plan9.pdf> [Date of Access 18/04/2013]

¹⁵ [06/07/2013 dated and 28699 numbered Doublet Official Gazette](http://www.dpt.gov.tr/DocObjects/view/15089/Onuncu_Kalk%C4%B1nma_Plan%C4%B1.pdf) [Date of Access 06/07/2013]

http://www.dpt.gov.tr/DocObjects/view/15089/Onuncu_Kalk%C4%B1nma_Plan%C4%B1.pdf [Date of Access 16/09/2013]

national income, exports and contribution to the promotion of the country will be increased.

- In order to increase social cohesion and solidarity, it will be given priority to policies and practices strengthening the tolerance, social dialogue and common culture.

- By enabling the support for the preservation of our cultural values and traditional arts will continue to be implemented.

- The role of local administrations, private and civil initiatives will be increased in the scope of development and promotion of cultural and artistic activities, notably Audio-visual and performing arts.

- The major figures of history, events, fairy tale characters and cultural wealth will be transformed into documentaries, series and cartoons.

- The incentive mechanism will be created to handle the basic elements of our culture and values of the Turkish film industry

- The productions enabling the Turkish cinema to be a brand recognized by worldwide will be popularized and the sector's contribution to exports will be expanded and enhanced.

- By taking into account city architecture and the impact of the landscape on human, it will be paid attention to contribute urban design to development plans, public housing and public buildings to landscape, city texture and aesthetics and the identity. The compliance of urban transformation applications with cultural identity and structure will be considered.

- Our cultural heritage inside and outside Turkey will be protected in the manner that will enhance the conscious of public about culture, history and aesthetics , will contribute to the culture tourism and will pay attention to the risk of disasters.

- By protecting of the historic areas as a whole it will be enabled that they will become the centre of cultural and artistic life.

- Due to the fact that the Turkish language is under the risk of losing its distinctive and fundamental characteristics because of the negative effects of foreign languages on Turkish language, it will be ensured that Turkish language especially in media institutions will be used actively and correctly in all areas of life.

- With the aim of enabling Turkish Language to promote and to make it more spoken language, all studies will be supported.

- By expanding the reading habit, it will be provided that children at early ages will have culture and art education.

“According to the Decree of the Council of Ministers concerning Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring of 2013 Year Program”¹⁶ ;

“Especially it is originated from developed countries; being continued the growth process and employment increase, enhanced the public finance balances, continued the saved declining of current accounts deficit, increased the domestic savings, continued the

¹⁶ 2013 Year The Decree of the Council of Ministers concerning Implementation ,coordination and Monitoring - 18 October 2012 dated and 28445 numbered Official Gazette [Date of Access 04/04/2013]

struggle with inflation and kept financial stability are fundamental macroeconomic aims in spite of the on-going uncertainty, problems and risks of global economy”¹⁷

In Turkey, the statements in the part of “Aim” under the law number 4848 regarding the organization and duties of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, which is one of major responsible institutions, clearly present Turkey’s fundamental targets of cultural policy, principles and priorities:

“The aim of this law is to regulate the principles regarding the foundation, organization and duties of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in order to maintain, develop, spread, promote, evaluate and adopt the cultural values, prevent the damaging and destroying of cultural properties, making use of the country’s each and every facility that is convenient for tourism so as to contribute to the country economy in a positive way, take the necessary precautions to develop, market, encourage and support tourism, lead public institutions and organizations related with culture and tourism and cooperate with these institutions, develop the communication with the local authorities, nongovernmental organizations and private sector and cooperate with them. “

In addition to this, it is aimed to achieve the following targets:

- Taking the culture aspect into consideration in social and economic policies and enabling the efficient participation of the local authorities and Non-governmental Organizations in actualizing cultural policy,
- Taking the necessary precautions in order to bring up individuals who can confidently integrate the cultural heritage and identity that passed from the past on to present, with the values of our age,
- With the aim of helping the young grow up as healthy individuals who are integrated with the society and enable them to participate actively in social life, forming the youth policies within the principle of fundamental rights and freedoms as a needs-oriented, sustainable and totalitarian structure which is applicable and compatible with the structure of the society, and which provides the opportunity for the young to use their own potentials and takes into consideration the needs of different youth groups,
- Carrying out policies that aim at strengthening family institution in order to complete the economic development with social improvement, enhancing its status and raising the life standards of the family members.

Turkey shares the aims and targets of European Union in terms of improving national culture and encouraging the preservation of the cultural diversity. Turkey also follows the EU policy related with enhancing the cooperation with EU member countries and organizations such as UNESCO and Council of Europe.

2.2. Laws Related to Culture

The fundamental laws of Republic of Turkey related with culture are given below. Some of these laws are directly fundamental laws within the scope of cultural policy. Some of them are given here since their provisions that include fundamental regulations regarding culture. There are many legislations, circulars and public mandates within the content of these laws.¹⁸

¹⁷ See the Appendix: 2- 2013 Year Program Policy Priorities and Measures

¹⁸ See Appendix: 3- Legislations about Culture

2.3. Significant Cultural Legislation in Progress

Pursuant to the changing conditions in Turkey related with the culture, studies on some legal regulations are still in progress.

2.3.1. Transposition of the Acquis of the European Union and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism:

During the period prior to the attendance of Turkey to European Union, it was foreseen in the Negotiation Framework Document prepared by the European Commission for Turkey that the negotiations to be done with Turkey was to be carried out in 35 articles. Ministry of Culture and Tourism attends and contributes to the negotiations for 15 articles.

Within the works carried out in the scope of these 15 articles, practices for the Intellectual Property Law Number 7 have been performed with co-presidency of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Turkish Patent Institute. In the other 14 articles, with the cooperation of the ministries and EU Permanent Contact Point, contribution and participation is performed in the works done under the management of coordinator institutions on the issues that are under the duties and responsibilities of the Ministry.¹⁹

2.4. International Agreements in the Field of Culture and Turkey

In Turkey, the concept that “it is necessary to discuss the fact that culture constitutes a whole with the environment it belongs to and that the preservation precautions must be dealt with as a whole” has been reflected in the related regulations. Moreover, providing participation and contribution in the international common approach related with culture is one of the policy priorities that Turkey adopts.

The principal international agreements on Culture and environment which were signed by Turkey and the dates of the approval of these agreements are enclosed.²⁰

2.5 Fundamental Actors in Cultural Policy

In Turkey, many intellectuals, philosophers and opinion leaders have played important roles in cultural life. In addition to the nongovernmental organizations which are active in many fields, particularly the nongovernmental and volunteer organizations which are active in various fields of culture and art, are the irrevocable parts of Turkey’s social and cultural life.

In this section, the following institutions which take part in the creation of policies and the implementations with their legal basis, institutional authority and duties are included;

- Public Institutions and Organizations
- Local Authorities
- Nongovernmental Organizations,

2.5.1. Public Institutions and Organizations

The most important public institution in respect of Turkey’s organization structure and authority areas is the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

¹⁹ See Appendix: 4- Articles Related to Culture in EU Negotiations
<http://www.abgs.gov.tr/index.php?l=1&p=65> [Date of Access 04/04/2013]
See Appendix: 5- Juridical Legislations Raising from Actual Developments

²⁰ See Appendix: 6- International Agreements on Cultural Policies

2.5.1.1. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism²¹

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism was established as a New Ministry with the Law Number 48484 and dated 16.04.2003 regarding the Organization and Duties of The Ministry of Culture and Tourism which was published in the Official Gazette dated 29/04/2003 Number 25093.

Legal Framework

Some issues that are regarded to be among the duties of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are decreed/declared in the Constitution. In the 6th paragraph of the introduction section of the Constitution, the concept of “National Culture” is stated and is declared that *“Each and every Turkish citizen has the right and the freedom by birth to benefit from the fundamental rights and freedoms in this Constitution in accordance with equality and social justice and to lead an honourable life in an environment of national culture, civilization and justice order and to develop his material and moral existence in this way.”*

The Law regarding the Promotion of Culture Investments and Initiative, Number 5225, which is directly under the duties of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, is also related with the “national culture” concept that takes place in its Introduction Section and encourages and supports cultural activities.

Within the frame of provisions stated in the 63rd article of the Constitution:

The responsibility of preservation of the cultural and natural properties is under the duties of the government and it is decided that this duty is to be carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. As a matter of fact, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism conducts this duty in accordance with the provisions of the Law Regarding the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties, numbered 2863, and the sub-legislation.

Within the frame of provisions stated in the 64th article of the Constitution:

This duty, which is also regarded to be under the responsibility of the government is to be carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Fine Arts and the related art institutions, General Directorate of State Theatres and General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet in accordance with the provisions of the related regulations.

Aims and Duties of the Foundation

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism was founded with the Law Number 4848, dated 16.4.2003. The duties and responsibilities of the ministry which were determined by the 2nd clause of the Law Regarding the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism Number 4848 are as follows:

- a) Investigate, develop, preserve, enhance, evaluate, spread, promote, adopt the national, moral, historical, cultural and touristic values and contribute to the strengthening of the national unity and economic growth,
- b) Guide the public institutions and organizations on issues regarding culture and tourism, cooperate with these institutions and organizations, and improve the communication with the local authorities, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector,
- c) Preserve historical and cultural properties,

²¹ See Appendix: 7- History of the Ministry of Culture And Tourism

- d) Make use of, improve and market all the locations in the country which are available and convenient for tourism in order to make tourism a productive sector of the national economy,
- e) Guide all types of investment, communication and development potential in the field of culture and tourism,
- f) Provide the immoveable properties related with culture and tourism, publicise when required, and carry out the investigation, project and construction of them,
- g) Carry out the promotion services related with culture and tourism by benefiting from all types of opportunities and facilities and perform activities to promote Turkey's touristic properties in all fields.

Organizational Structure of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism consists of the central, provincial and foreign organizations and the related organizations.²² In the Ministry Central Organization, main service departments, consultancy and control departments and auxiliary units and related organizations are included.

According to the Decree Law Published in the Official Gazette No. 28103 dated 11/02/2011 and No. 662, Directorate General of Copyrights and Cinema were divided into two separate transformed into the headquarters.

With the law published in the Official Gazette numbered 27801, 30.12.2010 dated and numbered 6093, Turkish Manuscript Artefacts Institution Department under our department was established. The centre of this institution which undertakes the management of the libraries having a collection of manuscripts is in Istanbul. It carries out protection and restoration of manuscripts, research and education, catalogue browsing, access to internet web page for works and activities at the provinces of 17 libraries connect to the regional directorates in Istanbul, Ankara and Konya.

The EU Permanent Contact Point and Internal Audit Department Directorate carry out their activities dependent on the Undersecretariat Office with the regulatory approval.

There is also the Working Capital Enterprises Central Directorate (DÖSİMM) which was founded in accordance with the Law Number 2252 Regarding the Ministry of Culture Working Capital which was published in the Official Gazette dated 27/06/1979 Number 16679, and whose budget is arranged pursuant to the Law Number 5018 regarding Public Finance Management and Control. This institution which is a composing the large part of the budget revenues of visitors and museums provides contributions to the cultural investments and cultural artistic activities. It also employs the important part of workforce at the Ministry of Culture.

In addition, the representative of the Department of Promotion Fund of the Turkish Prime Ministry evaluates the projects by taking the opinion of the related Ministry Offices and presents the project to the Ministry.

The Ministry is authorized to establish;

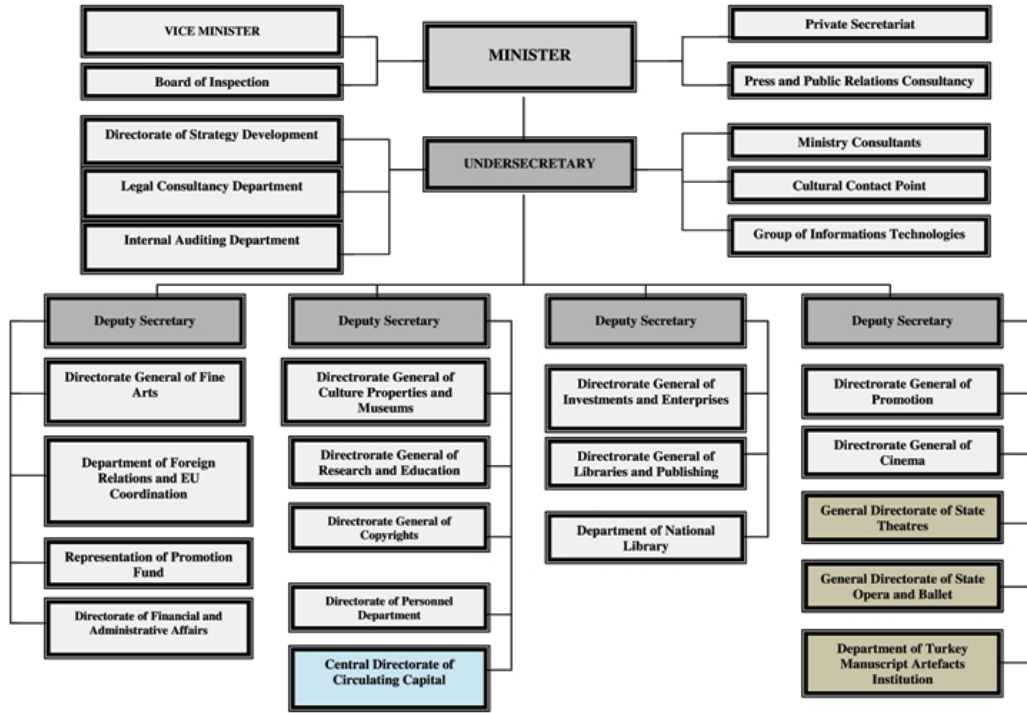
- a) the provincial organization in the provinces, when it is found necessary, in accordance with Law numbered 3046 dated 27 September 1984 and numbered 5442 Provincial Administration Law and the provisions of the Decree Law on General Staff and Procedure.*

²² See the Appendix: 8- Organizational Structure of The Ministry of Culture and Tourism

b) *The Overseas Organization in accordance with the provisions of the decree Law No 189 Public Institutions*

With this framework, units directly bound to the centre, Culture and Promotion Consultancies with Control Units outside Turkey in 44 points²³ and City Culture Tourism Directorates in 81 cities with Provincial Units were established.

Image 1



2.5.1.2 Public Institutions and Organizations²⁴

In Turkey, apart from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, several public institutions and organizations act on cultural policy within the framework of their vision and missions with authority and duties assigned by the law. These institutions and their work are enclosed:

2.5.2 Local Administrations

Local administrations in Turkey are administration organizations which are responsible to provide for local services and are formed by election of decision making bodies.

Article 127 of Constitution states that;

"Local administrative bodies are public corporate entities established to meet the common local needs of the inhabitants whose decision-making organs are elected by the electorate as described in law, and whose principles of structure are also determined by law."

²³ See the Appendix: 16 The List of Overseas Consultancy and Attache Offices

²⁴ See the Appendix:9- Other Institutions and Organizations

“The central administration has the power of administrative trusteeship over the local governments in the framework of principles and procedures set forth by law with the objective of ensuring the functioning of local services in conformity with the principle of the integral unity of the administration, securing uniform public service, safeguarding the public interest and meeting local needs, in an appropriate manner.”

Under the scope of local administrations, there are three organizations present in Turkey. These are, "Special Provincial Administration," "Municipalities" and "Villages." Article 127 of Constitution defines the main guidelines of local administration system. Main characteristics of this structure are as in below;

- These are autonomous organizations with legal entities.
- Decision making bodies of these organizations are elected by electorate.
- Representatives of elected organs of local government shall only lose their status by judiciary; local administration shall be suspended for temporarily.
- Duties shall be regulated by law.
- Local administrative bodies shall be allocated financial resources in proportion to their functions.
- Local administrations may form into a union with the permission of the Council of Ministers.
- Special administrative arrangements may be introduced by law for larger urban centres.

In the Constitution of Republic of Turkey local administrations are defined as *"Local administrative bodies are public corporate entities established to meet the common local needs of the inhabitants of provinces, municipal districts and villages, whose decision-making organs are elected by the electorate as described in law, and whose principles of structure are also determined by law"* and accepted as the inseparable part of administration with central administration.

Recently, local administrations and governorships started activities towards forming a unity in planning and execution for the preservation of cultural heritage. Local administrations cooperate with Ministry Culture and Tourism, Directorate General of Foundations, Universities and Non-Governmental Organizations in order to register, archive, protect, preserve and restore local cultural and historical properties and to carry those to next generation with best conditions possible. Thus, it is aimed to create a conservation culture in public and raise collective awareness and appropriation levels of people in order to secure protection of material and moral cultural heritage.

2.5.2.1. Municipalities²⁵

Fundamental laws regarding organization and duties of municipalities are **Municipal Law no. 5393** and **Municipal Law no. 5216 of Metropolitan Municipality**. By this law, municipal administrations are regarded as public local entities with administrative and financial autonomy. Municipalities are conferred with certain duties and authorities in order to exercise the services expected. Law no. 5393 comprehensively regulates authorities, duties and tasks of municipalities and their privileges. According to article 14;

Municipalities; "Providing services of urban infrastructure, geographical and urban data systems; environment and environmental health, forestry, parks and green areas; housing, cultural and artworks, tourism and presentation, youth and sporting activities; social and aid services; professional trainings. The Metropolitan Municipalities and the municipalities having population more than 100.000 shall be responsible for houses for women and children welfare,

²⁵ See the Appendix: 10- Municipalities and Special Provincial Administrations

protection of cultural and natural resource and places having historical value; repair and maintenance of such places; reconstruction of those ruined same as original etc."

Again, according to Article 13 of Law no. 5393; Municipalities are responsible for;

"perform necessary activities to improve the social and cultural relations between the fellow-citizens and to preserve cultural values. While performing these activities, it shall take measures to enable participation of the universities, proficiency groups in the status of public institution, trade unions, non-governmental organizations and experts."

Article 18 of the same law states that; municipalities are authorized;

"p)...To decide on establishment of cooperation with the local and foreign municipalities with the permission of the Ministry of Interior; institution of urban fellow-citizenships; organization of activities and development of projects in cultural and sporting field in order to promote the economic and social relations; allocation of land and construction, rent of buildings and facilities for this purpose."

According to article 73 of law no. 5393

"The municipality, may adopt urbanization and development projects in order to re-construct and restore the ruined parts of the city; to create housing areas, industrial and commercial zones, technology parks and social facilities ; to take measures against the earthquake risk or to protect the historical and cultural structure of the city."

Metropolitan Municipal law no. 5216 allocates duties and authorities to metropolitan municipalities in order to enable efficiency of municipalities in cultural life. Mentioned law's article 7 states followings as responsibilities of municipalities;

"v) ... " to provide social and cultural services for elderly people, persons with disabilities, women, young people and children; open vocational training and skills courses; in cooperation with universities, academies, vocational high schools, public institutions and non-governmental organizations"

Same law states that;

"provide social and cultural services for elderly people, persons with disabilities, women, young people and children; open vocational training and skills courses; build, and carry out maintenance work on and repairs to health care, educational and cultural facilities and buildings, and protect cultural and natural assets and the historical urban fabric; and provide services for the development of areas and functions of historical significance to the town,"

are under the duties and authorities of provincial and first level municipalities dependent upon metropolitan governments.

Statistical information about municipalities in our country is given below, as well as Article 1 of the Law No. 6360, adopted on 12.11.2012 in accordance with the general election in 2014, which will be held in conjunction with local authorities to be established in our country and a total of 14 provinces, metropolitan municipality more than 30 metropolitan municipality to be reached.

2.5.2.2. Special Provincial Administrations

According to Special Provincial Administration Law no. 5302, Special Provincial Administrations are public entities with administrative and financial autonomy, which are set up to meet the local and common needs of the people dwelling in the province, and whose decision-making branch is elected and made up by electors. Branches of the Special Provincial Administrations consist of the general provincial assembly, the provincial council and the governor. Special Provincial Administration Councils may form expertise commissions from at least three, at most five of its members in order to serve for one year. Special Provincial Administrations are obligated to from commissions of education, culture and social services.

2.5.3. Civil Society

Non-governmental Organizations are voluntary organizations with autonomous nature for benefit of society, contributing to social, political, cultural and financial development of state. Non-governmental organizations, such as foundations, associations and citizen initiatives with voluntary aim for undertaking of social responsibilities, increases day after day. Foundations and associations play great roles in improvement of social solidarity and cooperation and development of coexistent life. On the other hand, foundations with eminent place in Turkish culture played active role in achieving social development in the past and have very high potential to present contributions in cultural and social policies today.

On the other hand, foundations which constitutes an important place in Turkish culture, foundations, assumed the active role in social development in the past, today, especially in the field of cultural and social policies, the scope of activities and initiatives undertaken are rapidly increasing.

2.5.3.1. Foundations²⁶

Turkey has a long history for tradition of foundations. Activities of all types can be seen when their establishment objectives are examined. Foundations with activities relating to social aid, education, culture, art, sports, health, science and technology, research and environment constitutes an important part of these organizations. Directorate General of Foundations are responsible for procedure related to foundations recently established apart from the administration of foundations tradition each of which are registered cultural assets. Turkey has foundations which perform efficient cultural and artistic activities in national and international mediums.

2.5.3.2. Associations²⁷

Associations are important implements of citizens for participation to social and cultural life.

Article 33 of Constitution of Republic of Turkey states that;

"Every Turkish citizen has the right to form associations without prior permission"

Regarded as a product of socio-economic development of society, associations were formed by state's leadership and encouragement in the early years of Republic. Later on there is an increase in number of associations formed by voluntary initiative of individuals and number of members, due to improvement of economic activities and social and cultural developments.

²⁶ See the Appendix: 11- Foundations and Associations

²⁷ See the Appendix: 12- Associations

According to the data of Ministry of Internal Affairs, Directorate General of Foundations, there are 8.852.907 association members in Turkey in 2011. Women constitute 1.606.739 of this number while men constitute 7.246.168. Ratio of association in Turkey is in direct proportion to the development and urban population of the region. Statistics show that Istanbul is in lead with 19.391 associations and followed by Ankara with 9.305 associations and Izmir with 5.377.

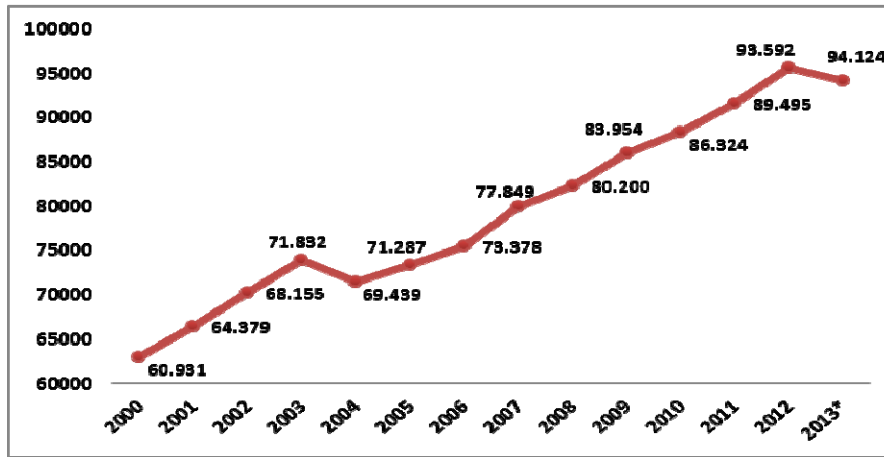
Like foundations, associations are legal entities formed aiming to serve the benefit of society.

In Turkish Civil Code no. 4721 and Foundations Law no.5253 similarly defines associations as;

"Assemblies of individuals with legal entity; formed by at least seven real persons or legal entities by continuous incorporation of their knowledge and efforts in order to achieve a certain and collective goal excluding gain of profit and aims prohibited by law"

Every person with juridical capacity has the right to form association. Moreover, no person can be forced to form an association or to be a member.

Graph 1 – Numbers of Active Associations²⁸



2.5.3.3. Unions, Professional Chambers and Vocational Unions Related to Industry of Culture²⁹

There are many unions and professional chambers in Turkey that represent workers in fields of culture, art and education. These unions and professional chambers can be classified as in below:

- Unions of Arts and culture
- Unions of Education
- Unions of Artists
- Turkish Union Chambers and Exchanges (TOBB) and Dependent Professional Chambers
- Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (TMMOB) and Dependent Professional Chamber TMMOB

Besides unions and professional chambers, in accordance with Article 42 of Literary and Artistic Works Law, authors, relevant owners of rights and publishers of knowledge-literature works may form professional confederations. Main duties of professional chambers are; to protect collective benefits, to provide follow up and administration for the rights of members, to collect fee for follow up and administration of the rights of members and to distribute these fees to members according to determined principles.

Today there are 27 active professional confederations in Turkey. Professional confederations are subjected to Ministry of Culture and Tourism administratively and financially. Fundamental

²⁸ Graph data is valid from the date of 15.02.2003.

²⁹ See the Appendix: 13- The List of Professional Chambers

verdict on professional confederations are included in Regulation Regarding Professional Confederations and Federations of Authors and Relevant Right Owners.

For authors:

- Authors of knowledge and literature works, 4 professional confederations ,
- Musical work owners, 2 professional confederations,
- Fine art work owners, 1 professional confederation,
- Cinematography work owners, 4 professional confederations,
- Treatment and composition work owners, 1 professional confederation.

For related right owners:

- Performing artists, 4 professional confederations,
- Phonogram producers, 3 professional confederations,
- Radio-television institutions, 1 professional confederations,
- Producers implementing first designation of movies, 3 professional confederations.

Publishers

- Publishers of knowledge and literature works, 2 professional confederations.

2.5.3.4. Private Organizations, Societies and Persons Active in Fields of Arts and culture

Private organizations, societies and persons who are active in fields of arts and culture in Turkey can be grouped under titles below.

2.5.3.4.1. Cultural Activities of Banks and Companies

Nearly all great banks of Turkey are engaged with cultural activities. Banks hold exhibitions in their art galleries, establish cultural centres to present an opportunity for public to listen to music, organize festivals, found orchestras and theatres, implement educational activities and publish esteemed books by publishing widely.

In our country, especially Istanbul is placed on the top in terms of active Culture and Art Institutions. Istanbul is on the extremely important location in terms of management and finance of Culture; in terms of museums, library, visual art places, performing arts places, culture centres, cinemas, activities places and education organizations and also in terms of the individuals and institutions that manage these functions. In this position Istanbul plays a role in itself as the structure of a civil society with special non-state institutions of culture and art.

It is seen that the NGOs are structured and institutionalized as private companies being in different manufacturing or service industry, culture and art in the field of private companies that perform their activities within their places of production, and exhibition of art and culture community that performs the activity location or private companies that reach the institutional structure and provide support services.

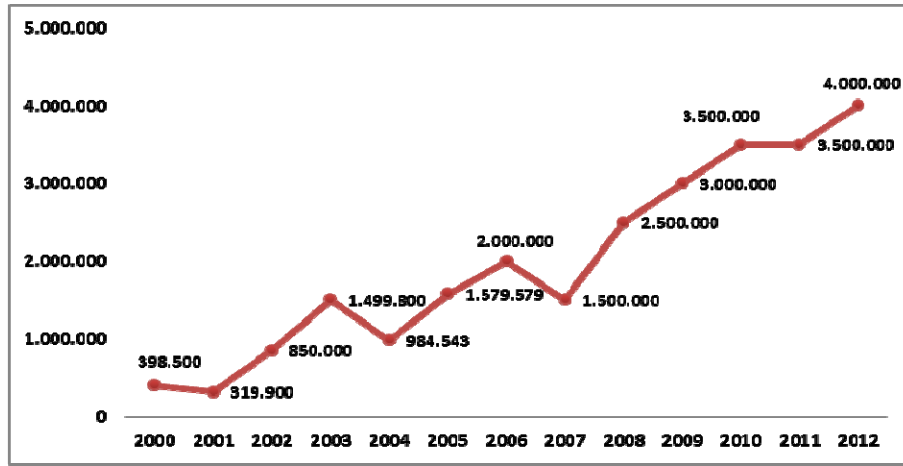
Institutions and organizations such as ; Akbank Art Centre, Garanti Culture Co., Ltd., Yapı Kredi Culture and Art Publishing, Inc., Is Bank and Is Art Cultural Publications, Beşiktaş Cultural Centre, Borusan Culture and Arts, Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts, Istanbul Modern, Garajistanbul , Vehbi Koç Foundation emerge important cultural and artistic life actors.

“Istanbul Cultural Heritage and Cultural Finance Inventor”³⁰ is one of the best examples of work on this subject that the volume of trade, labour, investment profile, production and consumption, stakeholders and culture venues are examined in detail by the support of Istanbul 2010 European capital of Culture Agency.

2.5.3.4.2. Private Theatres and Private Art Communities

The number of private theatres and art communities in many cities of Turkey, primarily metropolises, has increased in the last decade. The increase in performances by private theatres and arts organizations is parallel to the increase in the number of spectators. The number of performances by the General Directorate of State Theatres, municipalities, official organizations and private theatres present the aforesaid situation.

Graph 2 – Amount of Support Given to Private Theatres



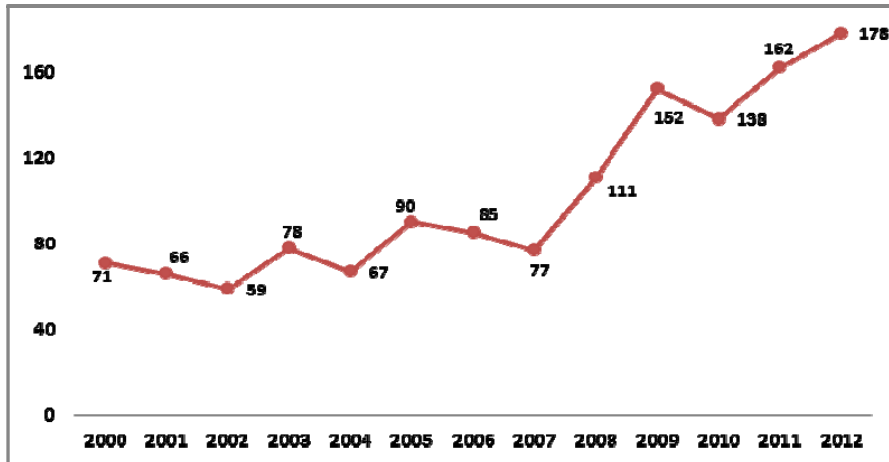
Moreover, private theatres and private art communities in Turkey are supported by Ministry of Culture and Tourism due to "Regulation Regarding Aids of Ministry of Culture and Tourism to Projects of Local Administrations, Foundation, Associations and Private Theatres"³¹ enacted on March 15, 2007 by Official Gazette no. 26463. Number of private theatres supported in 2011-2012 artistic season is 162, while the amount of financial aid is 3,500,000 TL. When it is considered that the number of supported theatres in 2000 was 71, an increase of 140% in the amount of theatres supported by Ministry of Culture and Tourism in the last decade can be observed.

Between the periods of 2012-2013 in art season, supported theatres number is 178; the total amount of support given to these theatres is 4,000,000 TL. considering that number of theatres in 2000 was 71. It can be seen that the number of theatres in Turkey has increased more than %200 in last ten years, which is supported by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Graph 3- Number of Theatres Supported in Turkey

³⁰ <http://www.istanbulkulturenvanteri.gov.tr/kultur-ekonomisi/text> [Date of Access 16/09/2013]

³¹ 15/03/2007 dated and 28699 numbered Official Journal



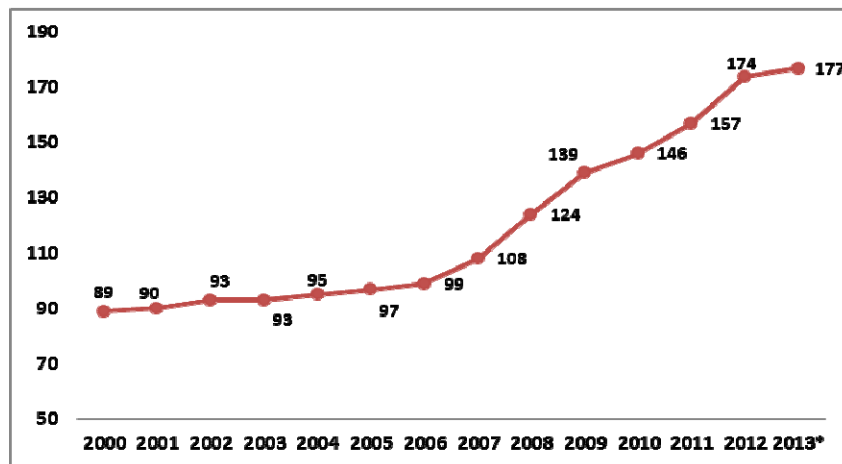
2.5.3.4.3. Private Museums, Galleries and Collectors

Public institutions and organizations, real persons and legal entities and foundations may open private museums with permission of Culture and Museums in direction of their service area or goals.

As it can be seen in Graph 5, there is an important progress of private museums in Turkey in the last decade. There are 157 private museums active dependent upon Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Annual inspections of mentioned museums are conducted by responsible museum directorates which are directly dependent upon Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Statistical data for Private Museum are registered and evaluated by the same general directorate.

By the end of 2012, there were 1,535 registered collectors under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Graph 4 - Private Museums in Turkey³²



2.5.3.4.5. Artists³³

There are artists in Turkey who perform and create works in fields of art such as plastic, music and stage. Artists have an important mission in Turkey's cultural life. In this context, there are many artists in Turkey employed by state permanently. Many of these artists continue to work as lecturers in state universities or under organizations such as theatre, orchestra and similar art communities.

³² Graph data is valid from the date of 12.06.2013.

³³ See the Appendix: 14- Legal Arrangement related to the Social Insurance of Artists

Employment of artists permanently by state is accepted as a provision improving their social securities. Leading institutions with many artists and art communities;

- Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of State Theatres,
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet,
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Fine Arts,
- Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT)

Apart from the artists working in these institutions, there are many artists, performing in professional and amateur communities in various cities, metropolises being in lead.

By means of the additional article of Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law, it enables the part-time employees to be insured. Secondary legislation was become valid to regulate the details of the provision by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

For the artists working part-time, aforesaid provision is applied in order to ensure that they are able to perform without carrying out future pursuits and to contribute to the development of social security for them.

According to the International Standard Classification of Occupations in Turkey (ISCO-88);

writers, newspaper writers and other authors, sculptures, illustrators and relevant artists, composers, musicians and singers, choreographers and dancers, movie, stage etc. actors and directors are under the scope of code 2.4.5 "*Writers, Producers of Art Works and Performing Artists,*"

Curators are under the scope of code 2.6.2 "*Librarians, Archivists and Curators,*" authors and translators (written and vocal) and other linguists

Under the scope of code 2.6.4 "*Authors, Journalists and Linguists,*" visual artists, musicians, singers and composers, dancers and choreographers, directors and producers of movies and stage etc., actors, hosts of radio, television and other media, unclassified creative artists and stage artists are under the scope of code 2.6.5 "*Creative artists and stage artists*" defined as Member of a Professional Occupation.

Photographers, interior designers and decorators and members of professional assistant occupations related to other art and culture are under the scope of code 3.4.3 "*Members of Professional Assistant Occupation Related to Art, Culture and Kitchen*" defined as Members Professional Assistant Occupation.

Manufacturers and repairers of precision instruments, manufacturers, repairers and tuners of musical instruments, workers in jewels and precious metal objects, potters and workers of related fields, glass object makers, cutters, grinders and polishers, scribes, decorative painters, engravers and carvers, craftsmen of wood and similar materials, basket makers, craftsmen of textile, leather and similar materials, unclassified of handicrafts are defined as Craftsmen and Workers of Relevant Works under the scope of code 7.3.1 "*Workers of Handcrafts.*"

Moreover, there are many artists preserving, sustaining and improving Intangible Cultural Heritage of Turkey (ICH). For instance, there are 737 minstrel and poet, 463 Traditional Turkish Handicraftsmen and 646 Local Artists registered only in Archives of Public Culture Information and Document Centre.

It can be observed that Turkey's art and culture industries have undergone an important growth in the last twenty years. By the impact of mentioned growth, artists of Turkey achieved great works both domestic and overseas. Istanbul, where many of our artists live and perform is an important art centre hosting art events and is preferred by worldwide known artists.

2.5.3.4.5. Media Organizations

With the legal regulation numbered 6112 of radio and television and on-demand broadcasting services were linked to the law and by abolishing the state monopoly ; ensuring freedom of expression and information, media service providers, administrative ,financial and technical structures, the scope of the obligations were determined.

In the 1990's, establishment of private television channels and radio stations became widespread. Private channels presented competitiveness and number and variety of programs has increased by this increased number of channels. After foundation of private channels, many local channels have been established beside national channels.

Printed Media Organizations are among other important actors in Turkey's cultural life. According to data by TUIK, in the year 2012 Turkey had 185 national, 102 regional and 2.717 newspapers making a total of 3004. Additionally, by 2012 there were 2342 national, 320 regional and 1443 local magazines making a total number of 4.105. In another words, there were 7.109 published newspapers and magazines in 2012.

Magazines constitute 57, 7% of mentioned publications. Newspapers published in Turkey in 2012 are 90, 4% local, 6.2% national and 3.4% regional. Magazines published are 57.1% national, 35, 2% local and 7.8% regional. When observed generally, of newspaper and magazines; 58, 5% is local while 35, 5% is national and 5.9% is regional.

Turkey Radio and Television Corporation (TRT) that is making public broadcasting in our country is currently broadcasting with 15 TV channels,7 national ,6 regional,5 international and with 18 radio channels and dialects via trt.net.tr and trt world, teletext broadcast and ‘‘TeleVIZYON’’, "TRT Çocuk" and "Pepee" are published magazines.

2.6. Promoting Turkish Culture Abroad³⁴

Ministry of Culture and Tourism is a public institution carrying out comprehensive and effective missions for the promotion of Turkey abroad. According to the Statutory Degree on International Organization of Public Institutions and Organizations" No 189, Ministry of Culture and Tourism also have the authority to establish foreign organizations. There are currently 44 Culture and Promotion Consultancy and Attaché Offices of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism³⁵ in 39 countries.

Main activity of the Culture and Promotion Consultancy and Attaché Offices is conducting promotion and public relations campaigns in order to promote Turkey's cultural and touristic values at home and abroad. So, it builds constant contacts with the academicians, artists, foreign press members, companies in tourism sector, cultural institutions and organizations. Moreover, other tasks can be summarized as supporting companies in tourism sector with information, promotional posters, brochures and other related materials on Turkish culture and tourism.

As one of the main service units of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Promotion conducts works in its field of responsibility in order to promote Turkey's historical, cultural and touristic richness to the world. This General Directorate organizes and participates in seminars, symposiums, congresses, fairs, exhibitions, festivals, competitions, shows and similar activities in order to promote Turkey's national, moral, historical, cultural, artistic and touristic values at home and abroad. In this context, it also supports various national/international artistic and cultural events locally and internationally. Therefore, it can be said that the General Directorate of Promotion plays an important role in establishing and increasing the incoming tourism demand as well as the demand for culture sector.

³⁴ See the Appendix: 15- Culture Tourism

³⁵ See the Appendix: 16-Culture and Promotion Consultancies and Attaché Offices of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism

As well as the other cultural and touristic promotional materials 41 types of publications were conducted in a total of 20 languages, as 9 languages consisting of Turkish, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Persian by General Directorate of Promotion, and other languages such as Finnish, Hebrew, Chinese, Japanese, Czech, Korean, Slovak, Hungarian, Portuguese, Danish and Slovenian etc. by consultancies and attaché offices.

TEDA program performed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism³⁶ also aims to promote Turkish culture, arts and literature abroad and to bring the written language accumulation of Turkish into other world languages. A total of 1351 works in 54 different languages in 57 countries were supported from 2005 to the end of 2012 in this context and 864 of these works were published and reached to the readers in various countries by December 2012. Also, to prop up TEDA Program, "Workshops for Translators of Turkish Literature" and various activities with the presence of national and international representatives' publication sector are organized regularly.

One of the most important starting points for international expansion of a country in the culture, art and literature field is book fairs which are international organizations. Due to the importance of the multifaceted relations of in book fairs our ministry gets important results in the promotion of Turkish culture, art and literature participating book fairs held in various countries. To this end, we participated to Abu Dhabi, Paris, Bologna, London, Tehran, Beijing, Moscow, Liber Barcelona and Frankfurt book fairs.

We send relic exhibitions to foreign countries or participate in the international exhibitions held by sending relics since 1984 in order to provide for promotion of our country's movable cultural assets in various countries.³⁷

³⁶ International Expansion Of Turkish Culture, Art And Literature Program (TEDA)

TEDA which has been originally a translation and publication support program and conducted successfully since 2005 and in order to promote Turkish culture, art and literature internationally and to bring accumulation of written Turkish Language into world languages was successfully conducted in 2012 as well. TEDA Consultation and Evaluation Committee met in May and November and decided to support 366 works totally for the first and second term of 2012 after evaluation of the applications. So, totally 1,351 works in 57 countries and in 54 different languages were supported between 2005 and 2012. As the result of these supports, 880 works have been published and met with their readers so far.

<http://www.tedaproject.com/> [Date of Access: 07/05/2013]

Translation workshops are held in order to bring competent literature translators and new translated pieces to translation wave which has been empowered in recent years in the the field of transferring Turkish literature to other languages.

Our ministry and Boğaziçi University have held in cooperation Translators of Turkish Literature workshops in Cunda (TEÇCA) covering English as the target language. In order to benefit form funds of Union Culture program to which Turkey has been party since 2010, LAF(Literature Across Frontiers) conducted by Aberystwyth University in England was included in the project and the project was realized in 2012 as project with three parties. Moreover, Turkish-German (TAÇAT), Turkish-French (TUFÇAT) Turkish- Russian (TURUSÇAT), Turkish-Spanish (TISÇAT) Turkish- Chinese (TUCÇAT), Turkish-Arabic (TURAPÇAT) mutual bilingual six translation workshops were conducted simultaneously with Istanbul Book Fair in Istanbul Büyükkada in November.

Turkish-German/German-Turkish Tarabya Translation Award began to be given in line with the "Ernst Reuter Initiative for intercultural dialog and tolerance" in coordination with Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Federal Republic of Germany -Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Istanbul Goethe Institute, Robert Bosch and S. Fischer Foundation. During the award ceremony held in Federal Republic of Germany Head Consulate in Istanbul on 17 November 2012, 2 grand award and 2 encouragement awards for new generation and 1 study scholarship for qualified translations of Turkish Literature to German and German Literature to Turkish. Our ministry participated to 31st Istanbul Book Fair held between 17-25 November 2012 as a part of international promotion of Turkish literature with a stand of publications supported by TEDA and Honor Guest Presentations in the Fair: panels titles as "New" Approaches, "New" Ideas...", "Book market of Turkey and England and Meeting of Turkish and English Publishers regarding the London Book Fair's Honor Guest Turkey", " The role of copyright agencies in the international book fairs, Agencies and Publisher's Meeting ", "International Translation Funds", "Translation workshops of Turkey", were performed with the presence of book fair officials, representatives of copyright agencies and publishing houses from abroad and sector representatives from Turkey as guests of the Ministry.

³⁷ Bkz Ek: 17- Exhibitions Organized in Turkey and Abroad

In addition to Turkish Movie Weeks of Ministry of Culture and Tourism necessary support is given for participation of the Turkish movie cast and production staff in international festivals and other activities related with cinema and participation to them to represent our country. Such activities enable to promote Turkish cinema abroad, to introduce movie producers with international producers and exchange their ideas, to enter cinema films to international market and to make several co-produced projects.

Yunus Emre Foundation (Yunus Emre Institute and Turkish Cultural Centres)³⁸

Yunus Emre Foundation is a public foundation established on 05/05/2007 with the Law No 5653 under the auspices of President Mr Abdullah Gül in order to promote Turkey, its language, history, arts and culture, presenting the information and documents related to this to the use of the works; serving to those abroad who want to get education on Turkish language, arts and culture fields; increasing cultural exchange of Turkey with other countries and develop its fellowships. Founding Board of Trustees Members of Yunus Emre Foundation include Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Culture and Tourism, Minister of National Education and Minister of Finance.

Yunus Emre Institute established in affiliation to the Yunus Emre Foundation is the unit that conducts all training, education and promotion activities, scientific research and applications in order to achieve the Foundation's goals. The Institute is the centre of the Foundation's domestic activities. The goals of the Institute include bringing up competent academicians and researchers in Turkish language, history, culture, arts and music and to realize education-training applications with certificate programs.

Yunus Emre Turkish Cultural centres opened and to be opened in various countries in affiliation to the Institutes will carry out academic activities related to their regions. While on one hand, contribution to promotion of Turkey will be provided with various projects, cultural activities and courses in Yunus Emre Turkish Cultural centres, the relations between Turkey and other countries will be increased on the other hand.

Thanks to the Turkish courses to be organized in Yunus Emre Turkish Cultural centres, the opportunity to learn Turkish will be provided to those who wish to learn Turkish as a foreign language and the Turkish citizens in related countries will be able to know their culture better and the cultural ties between them and Turkey will be provided.

Yunus Emre Cultural Centres have been established in Nicosia of NCTR (North Cyprus Turkish Republic), Sarajevo and Foynitza in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Tirana, Shkoder, Prizren, Peje, Pristina of Albania, Cairo and Alexandria of Egypt, Skopje of Macedonia, Astana of Kazakhstan, London of England, Brussels of Belgium, Damascus of Syria, Beirut of Lebanon, Amman of Jordan, Warsaw of Poland, Tbilisi of Georgia, Constanta and Bucharest of Romania, Tehran of Iran, Tokyo of Japan and Budapest in Hungary since 2009.

2.7. International Culture Institutions and Turkey

Within the framework of the provisions foreseen in the signed Culture Cooperation Conventions, legal grounds is provided for cultural activities under Mixed Culture Commission Protocol, Cultural Exchange Program, Implementation Program³⁹ titles periodically, again in compliance with the legislations of countries.

³⁸ <http://yunusemreenstitusu.org/> [Date of Access 23/05/2013]

³⁹ See the Appendix: 18- International Institutions in the field of Culture and Promotion of the other Cultures in Turkey

3. CULTURAL HERITAGE

In Turkey, cultural heritage is accepted as a concept covering movable and immovable cultural and natural assets and intangible cultural heritage. Hence, it can be stated that “cultural heritage” covers all kind of values that could reach to the present from the past and which are products of the economic, social and intellectual structure of humanity in the past. Turkey establishes and implements its cultural policies in a holistic approach to protect and sustain its cultural heritage, knowing that cultural heritage has a social function in building the social memory and the identities of contemporary humans.

3.1. Cultural Assets

Definition of Cultural and Natural assets in Turkey has been made through the Law on Cultural and Natural Assets No 2863. According to the Article 3 of the above mentioned Law;

“- Cultural assets are all movable and immovable assets located above or under the ground or under water, being deemed related to science, culture, religion and fine arts of prehistoric and historical ages or carrying a scientific and cultural original value about social life in the prehistoric or historical ages.

"- Natural assets are values located above or under the ground or under water that belong to geological ages, prehistoric or historical ages and which obliged to be protected regarding their rareness or their properties and beauty.

Properties of cultural and natural assets in Turkey are government-owned. Article 5 of the Law No 2863 contains the following statements regarding the subject:⁴⁰

“The movable and immovable cultural and natural assets in the property of the government and immovable assets in the property of real and legal identities subject to private law and cultural and natural assets existing or may exist in the future that need to be protected are acknowledged as public property. The registered and appended foundation properties that are subject to a different status due to their specific characteristics are outside of the provision hereby.”

3.1.1. Immovable Cultural Assets

Cultural and natural assets Law No 2863 lists what are “immovable cultural assets that need to be protected” in the Article 6.⁴¹ The immovable cultural assets found eligible for protection are determined in coordination of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism by obtaining the opinion of the related institutions and organizations and those whose activities are affected; and they are registered by a Decision of the Protection Boards.

⁴⁰ However, it can be noted that the “public property” feature of cultural and natural assets in Turkey is an acknowledged issue since the Regulation on Asar-ı Atika (Relics) dating back to 1884. The scope and limits of the movable and immovable cultural and natural assets in Turkey to be protected are noted extensively in Articles 6 and 23 of Law No 2863. It is observed that elements of “time, “qualification” and “authenticity” are determinant on definition of the concerned scope and limits. There is no limit for the “location” element regarding determination of movable and immovable cultural assets. Because the statements of “above or underground or under water” in Article 3 of the law show that regardless of their location, all cultural and natural assets within the borders of the country are kept within the scope.

⁴¹ See Appendix:19 Immovable cultural assets that need to be protected In Accordance with the Article 6 of the Law No: 2863

It's observed that "protected areas" are of special importance in the system for protection of immovable cultural assets.⁴² According to Indent 3 of Article 3 of Law No 2863;

“Protected areas are areas that are products of various civilizations from pre-history to present, the cities and city ruins reflecting the social, economic, architectural and etc. characteristics of their eras and places where cultural assets are located intensely that have been subject to social life or hosted important historical events and areas that must be protected along with their identified natural characteristics.”

Table 2- Registered Protected Areas in Turkey (2012)

| Type of the Protected Area | The |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Archaeological Protected Area | 10,976 |
| Urban Protected Area | 255 |
| Historical Protected Area | 151 |
| Other Protected Area | 445 |
| Urban Archaeological Protected Area | 32 |
| Total | 11,859 |

Immovable cultural and natural assets that belong to the foundations under the administration and supervision of General Directorate of Foundations, identification and taking inventory of the immovable cultural and natural assets need to be protected which are under the property of real and legal identities such as mosques, mausoleums, caravanserais, khans, hammams, prayer rooms, monasteries, public fountains, mevlevi lodges, fountains etc. are carried out by the General Directorate of Foundations.

3.1.2. Movable Cultural Assets

As in immovable cultural assets, the Law No 2863 does not specify movable cultural assets; instead, the content of "movable cultural and natural assets that need to be protected" is listed within the two indents in the Article 23.⁴³

Likewise, according to Article 24 of the Law No 2863; the government is responsible for keeping the movable cultural and natural assets that need to be protected which carry government property qualification in government possession and in museums and protecting and utilizing them and those that are possessed by real and legal identities of these assets may be purchased by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism by paying their price.

Ethnographic movable cultural assets may be purchased, sold or transferred within the country. However, the *Regulation on Ethnographic Movable Cultural assets* decides on which era's

⁴² As of the end of 2012, a total of 11,779 protected areas consisting of 10,918 archaeological, 255 urban, 151 historical, 32 urban archaeological and 443 other mixed protected areas were registered throughout Turkey and they have been taken under protection.

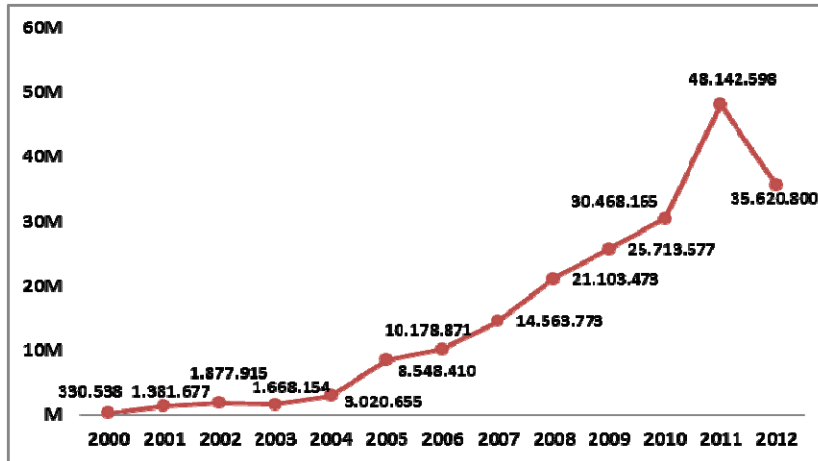
Moreover, a total of 94,155 immovable objects consisting of 62,368 civil architecture samples, 8,749 religious buildings, 9, 923 cultural buildings, 2,525 administrative buildings, 3,477 industrial and commercial buildings, 1,044 military buildings, 3,382 cemeteries, 231 martyrdoms, 324 monuments and memorials, 2,072 ruins and 60 streets were registered and taken under protection within the context of Law No 2863.

⁴³ See Appendix: 20 Movable cultural and natural assets that need to be protected In Accordance with the Article 23 of the Law No: 2863

ethnographic monuments will be released for purchase and sales and their other qualifications and the conditions for recording and registry.⁴⁴

The excavation and surface researches play the most important role in finding the movable cultural assets in Turkey and adding them to the inventory. Procedures related to granting permission for conducting research, drilling and excavations in order to reveal the movable and immovable cultural and natural assets subject to Law on Protection of Cultural and natural assets No 2863, storage conditions of the assets revealed, conducting research on the relics, tasks, authorities, responsibilities and rights of the related parties and their expenses are defined by "Regulation on Execution of Surface Research, Drilling and Excavation Works Conducted Related to Cultural and natural assets."⁴⁵

Graph 1 - Archaeological Subsidies Allocated for Archaeological Excavations and Researches

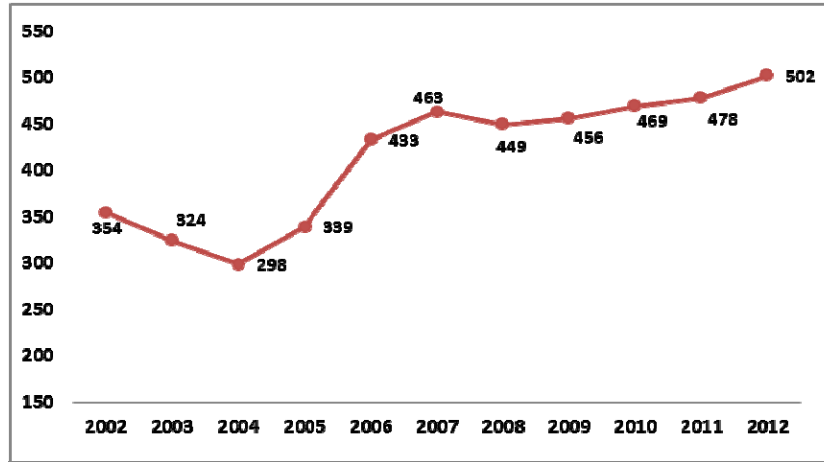


⁴⁴ Turkey has a very rich movable cultural asset inventory. Several methods are conducted to gain the movable cultural assets for Turkey. Excavations and surface research, purchasing, providing return from abroad, grants and donations add new cultural values to the inventory every day. For example, in 2011, 66,643 movable cultural assets were added to the inventory including 15,531 archaeological, 16,821 ethnographic and 34,291 coins.

⁴⁵ According to articles 6 and 7 of the above mentioned Regulation; those who wish to conduct excavations or drilling works apply to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism through their affiliated scientific organization with the documents covering the excavation location, excavation program and the identities of the members who will participate in the study. The foreign delegations apply through representations of Turkey abroad. These applications are sent to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs entailing opinion of it as well. The Ministry receiving the applications evaluates whether the location of drilling, excavation and research is one of the locations reserved on behalf of the Ministry and whether there will be benefits in granting permission and decides. In case where granting drilling and excavation permission is deemed proper, the necessary processes are completed and the file is sent to the Prime Ministry for a Decision of the Council of Ministers. The drilling works and excavations to be conducted are decided upon by the Ministry employees or Turkish scientists assigned by the Ministry.

Excavation and drilling licenses and research permits are valid for one year. In 2012, the total amount of subsidies allocated for Excavation and Surface Research works is 35,620,800 TL. In 2012, 116 excavations were carried out by Turkish scientists and 39 excavations were carried out by foreign scientists in Turkey. In addition to this, 102 surface researches as 84 from Turkey and 18 from abroad are conducted. The total number of excavations and research studies carried out in our country in 2012 has reached to 502.

Graph 2 - Total Excavation Works Between 2002-2012



In cases that return of our cultural assets smuggled abroad cannot be provided within bilateral contracts or agreements, legal actions are taken by contacting law firms via our consulates and embassies.⁴⁶

There are also movable cultural assets under the responsibility of the General Directorate of Foundations as well as the museums affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and private museums. They are classified in three groups as follows;

1. Archive relics⁴⁷,
2. Donated objects,
3. Complementary parts of Foundation Memorials

Additionally to the registry and inventory works related to the cultural assets of Turkey, various institutions and organizations conduct protection studies within the framework of their duties and authorities in order to sustain the heritage values of cultural assets and transfer them to the future generations.

3.2. Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)⁴⁸

Intangible cultural heritage contributes to the respect for cultural diversity and human creativity by inheriting between generations depending on the interaction of groups with their surroundings, the nature and their history, being recreated constantly and giving identity and continuity feelings.

With the Globalization process the societies go through fast socio-cultural changes and the intangible cultural heritage elements encounter serious dangers of degradation and extinction

⁴⁶ See Section: 3.3.2.5.2. International Activities

⁴⁷ **Archive relics**; Documents containing all information related to foundations established from the Ottoman Era until today are endowment books, imperial orders and certificates etc.

Donated objects; All kind of objects donated by benevolent persons or organizations to mosques and prayer rooms. These are movable objects such as manuscript or printed Korans, fascicles and books, Sakal-ı Şerif (hair from the beard of Prophet Mohammad), Quilt of Ka'bah, rugs, carpets, chandeliers, lustre, oil lamps, lecterns, tablets, clocks and similar movable objects.

Complementary parts of Foundation Memorials are decorative elements made of all stones, wood, plaster and metal materials such as porcelains, alem (the crescent and the star on top of a minaret), inscription, door and window wings, mihrab (shrine), minbar, balcony guardrails, stairs, column headings, ceiling roses, door knobs.

There are currently 49, 201 immovable cultural assets registered in the museums, storages, libraries and archives affiliated to General Directorate of Foundations.

⁴⁸ <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/?pg=00003> [Date of Access: 16/05/2013]

throughout the world, hence UNESCO accepted Convention on Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage in order to protect the intangible cultural heritage of the humanity in 2003. In the Convention, the intangible cultural heritage corresponds to “applications, representations, statements, information, competences that communities, groups and in some cases individuals define as a part of their cultural heritage, and tools, gadgets and cultural locations related to these.”

As the founder member of UNESCO, Turkey actively took part in the preparation process of the convention to protect the intangible cultural heritage. Turkey having this perspective from the beginning became a party to the convention in 2006 through a law accepted by Great National Assembly of Turkey. Ministry of Culture and Tourism carried out necessary institutional and legal regulations taking the responsibility of executive body of the convention. Within this framework, according to Article 13 of the Law on Organization and Tasks of the Ministry the following provision is stated;

“Research, collection, archiving, registry of the intangible cultural heritage and establishment of detection and registry boards in this context, provision of coordination on this subject between national and international institutions and organizations, development of cooperation.”

. In this context, all studies on intangible cultural heritages are carried out under the consultancy of "Specialists Commission" consisting of academicians.⁴⁹

UNESCO declares the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in order to make the intangible cultural heritage more visible, raise awareness about its importance and to support dialog regarding the respect for cultural diversity.

Table-3 UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity⁵⁰

| SOKÜM Elements Included in the List |
|--|
| The Arts of the Meddah, Public Storytellers (2003) |
| The Mevlevi Sema Ceremony (2005) |
| Âşıklık (minstrelsy) tradition (2009) |
| Karagöz (2009) |
| Nevruz – Joint File with 7 Countries- (2009) |
| Kırkpınar oily wrestling festival (2010) |
| Semah, Alevi-Bektaşî ritual (2010) |
| Traditional Sohbet meetings (2010) |
| Ceremonial Keşkek tradition (2011) |
| Mesir Paste Festival |

Mentioned studies are carried out with the participation of related non-governmental organizations within the context of detection, definition and appropriate protection measures of the

⁴⁹ As well as these studies, Turkey undertakes active tasks in the international platform in protection of intangible cultural heritage. In this context, Turkey has performed duties of Intangible Cultural Heritage Intergovernmental Committee Member in June 2007 and November 2008 and Sub-Organ Member in November 2008 - June 2010.

⁵⁰ In consequence of the studies carried out for protection of intangible assets in our country, the Arts of the Meddah, Public Storytellers in 2003 and The Mevlevi Sema Ceremony in 2005 was included in UNESCO's List of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

The Arts of the Meddah, Public Storytellers and The Mevlevi Sema Ceremony in the List of Masterpieces were then included in Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Âşıklık (minstrelsy) tradition and Karagöz tradition prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for 2008 and Nevruz Tradition presented by Turkey within a joint file with Azerbaijan, India, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Uzbekistan were accepted and included in the above mentioned list in November, 2009..

In 2010 Alevi-Bektaşî ritual: Semah, Kırkpınar oily wrestling festival and Traditional Talk meetings; in 2011 Ceremonial Keşkek tradition and in 2012 Mesir paste festival were added to the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

intangible cultural heritage. Participation of the non-governmental organizations have been included in action plans established in the workshops held within the context of file preparation studies on problems and solutions.

Studies are carried out on two main axes in Turkey for correction of intangible cultural heritage in national level:⁵¹

- 1-Turkish National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage,
- 2- Living Human Treasures (YİH)

3.3. Protection of Immovable and Movable Cultural Assets in Turkey

3.3.1. Development of Protection System of Immovable Cultural Assets in Turkey:⁵²

The Law No 5226 that entered into effect in 2004 changing the Law No 2863 has supported the economic aspect of protection with this Law additionally; protection concept has been activated through authority transfer from central government to local governments.

New approaches and organizations such as provision of aids to the proprietors of immovable cultural assets by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; provision of aid from the fund to projects to be carried out by the municipalities established through revenues accrued at a rate of 10% of real estate taxes; provisions of long term credits with low interest rates to the proprietors of immovable assets by the Housing Development Administration (TOKİ); granting tax exemptions to entrepreneurs and investors who promote the protection project and provide sponsorship; inclusion of new approaches such as transfer of rights on immovable objects and area management to our legislation; establishment of Protection, Application and Inspection Offices (KUDEB) in municipalities and mayor's offices were introduced to our country with the Law No 5226.⁵³

3.3.1.1. Status of the Immovable Cultural Assets Protection System⁵⁴

According to Clause 4 of Article 3 of Law No 2863, "Protection" concept in immovable cultural assets is defined as conservation, maintenance, repair, restoration, function conversion processes."

Determination of the values to be protected (identification) forms the first stage of protecting the Cultural assets. Second stage is legalization of this identification with a process and earning the qualification of cultural asset. Ministry of Culture and Tourism and General Directorate of Foundations are the institutions responsible for the processes for determination of cultural assets.

To ensure implementation of the duties stated in the related articles of Law No 2863 in line with scientific procedures on immovable assets that need to be protected; the Superior Board of Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets in affiliation to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Ankara, the Regional Boards of Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets, the responsibility areas were introduced.⁵⁵

⁵¹ See Appendix: 21- Main Axes Of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Information And Document Centre For Folk Culture

⁵² See this Appendix: 22-Development of Protection System of Immovable Cultural assets in Turkey

⁵³ With the Legislative Decree no 648 coming into force by being published in the official journal of 17 August 2011, the authority of decision taking and planning was transferred to Ministry of Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning.

⁵⁴ See 3.3.1.1. Chronological Status of the Immovable Cultural assets Protection System

⁵⁵ As of today, there are 35 Regional Protection Boards in Turkey. Regional Protection Boards have to carry out their processes in direction of the principle decisions taken by the Superior Board of Protection. However, since the

Principle decisions of the Superior Board are of great importance in establishing the protection policy of the country and driving the applications.

According to Article 9 of the Law No 2863; *“It’s prohibited to make any constructive and physical interventions in immovable cultural and natural assets that need to be protected, reopening them for use or changing their mode of use in violation of decisions taken by the protection boards within the framework of principles decisions of the Superior Board of Protection. Repair, construction, installation, partial or full demolition, excavation and similar works are considered as constructive and physical interventions.”*

Establishment of Protection, Implementation and Inspection Offices (KUDEB) in order to execute the transactions and applications related to the immovable cultural and natural assets in the Provincial Special Administrations, Metropolitan Municipalities and the municipalities authorized by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was decided through the Article 13 of Law No 5226.⁵⁶

As required by the Article 17 of Law No 2863, declaration of an area as protected area by the Regional Protection Board ceases the execution of development plan in this area. Until a protective development plan is prepared, the transition period construction conditions are determined within one month by the Regional Protection Board. Related mayor’s offices and municipalities are obliged to submit the protective development plan to the Regional Protection Board at the latest in one year for evaluation.

The article 15/a of the Law No 2863 has the provision that

“the immovable cultural and natural assets that need to be protected possessed partially or fully by real or legal identities and protection areas are confiscated in accordance to the programs to be prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. To this end, the sufficient subsidies are allocated in the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism”

In this context, the ruins and immovable cultural and natural assets that need to be protected possessed partially or fully by real or legal identities are confiscated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and General Directorate of Foundations in order to conduct their maintenance-repair works, provide their protection and to transfer them to the future generations.

According to Article 7 of the Law on Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets, immovable cultural and natural assets that belong to the registered and appended foundations under the administration or supervision of General Directorate of Foundations; determination and taking inventory of the immovable cultural and natural assets that need to be protected such as mosques, mausoleums, caravanserais, khans, hammams, prayer rooms, monasteries, public fountains, mevlevi lodges, fountains and etc. that are under the property of real and legal identities are carried out by the General Directorate of Foundations.⁵⁷

authority and responsibility in relation to natural assets and natural sites were assigned to the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning with the Statutory Decree dated 17/08/2011 and numbered 648, the processes and files were transferred to Provincial Directorates of Environment affiliated to the mentioned Ministry.

⁵⁶ A regulation was issued on this subject on June 11, 2005 and the establishment and functioning procedures of KUDEBs were detailed. KUDEBs work in directorate related to housing development in Provincial Special Administrations, development department head in Metropolitan Municipalities and Directorate of Settlement in other municipalities.

⁵⁷ There are several foundations affiliated to General Directorate of Foundations, which is responsible for the foundations, which have played important social, cultural and economic roles in our country's history. Current structure and tasks of this institution can be summarized as follows depending on the organizational laws:

- Operating and representing the foundations in the most effective way possible,
- Conducting the registration and inspections of the new foundations established in accordance with the provisions of Law No 903,
- Conducting the repairs and restorations of historical and architectural relics that are foundations and maintaining them.

General Directorate of Foundations has also a model defined as “restore-operate-transfer” as well as the restoration works paid from its own budget. General Directorate of Foundations carries out restoration or renting in return for repair works within the context of Law No 5737 and Regulation of Procedures and Principles of Renting the Foundation Cultural assets in Return for Restoration or Repair and Transactions in order to maintain and improve the cultural assets that belong to the foundations it manages and represents, to convert them into economic investments in accordance to the current conditions and to operate them.⁵⁸

Collaboration with non-governmental organizations has a critical importance for protection of Cultural and natural assets. In cultural heritage studies where interdisciplinary studies take the lead, it's observed that the awareness of the related parties such as public institutions, professional associations, local governments and investors on the importance of communication are high.

It's seen that new non-governmental organizations with various purposes such as raising awareness of protection, organizing various events for this purpose, conducting applications for direct plan and project production and protection have been established since 1950s. Among these organizations ICOMOS Turkish National Committee⁵⁹ and ICOM International Museums Council⁶⁰ have a special place among these organizations. These National Committees as Turkey extensions of two international organizations affiliated to UNESCO have a semi-public nature.

Other non-governmental organizations such as Friends of the Cultural Heritage Organization, Foundation for Developing the Culture Awareness, GEYRE Foundation, Suna and İnan Kır aç Institute for Mediterranean Civilizations Research, Association of Museum Experts, Association of Archaeologists, and Association of Anatolian Arts Historians, Protection and Restoration Experts Association (KORDER) make important contributions to protection of immovable cultural assets.⁶¹

Article 58 of Law No 2863 states that, “*Related professional chambers may participate in the meetings of regional protection board as observers.*” Works of Regional Boards of Protection are overseen closely by institutions such as Chamber of Architects and Chamber of Urban Planners and their opinions and suggestions are evaluated in Regional Boards of Protection.

3.3.1.2. Financial Support Provided to Restoration and Construction Works for Protection of Immovable Cultural assets

Restoration and construction activities are the other part of protection system of immovable cultural assets in Turkey. With the contribution of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Foundations local administrations and non-governmental organizations, several special projects on the protection of immovable cultural heritage assets are realized.

Restoration and construction activities carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are realized using the budget of the Ministry. Subsidies in serious amounts are allocated for special provincial administrations for various cultural infrastructure investments, maintenance, repair and operation expenses of museums and ruins by DÖSİMM.

According to Article 12 of Law on the Protection of Cultural and natural assets No 2863;

the Ministry of Culture and Tourism provides aids of cash, in kind and technical aids for protection, maintenance and repair of the cultural and natural assets in possession of real and legal identities subject to private laws

⁵⁸ Within this framework, a decision has been taken for evaluation of 72 immovables according to Restore-Operate-Transfer model in order to revive the Silk Road. For example, investment decisions were made with renting in return for restoration for a total of 98 immovable cultural assets between 2003 and 2009.

⁵⁹ <http://www.icomos.org.tr/> [Date of Access: 16/05/2013]

⁶⁰ <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/TR,44442/icom.html> [Date of Access: 16/05/2013]

⁶¹ See Appendix: 23-Main Non-Governmental Organizations In The Field Of The Protection Of Cultural Assets

According to the "Regulation on Provision of Aid for Repair of Immovable Cultural Assets" published in the official journal no 25876 on 15.07.2005; The Ministry of Culture and Tourism provides project and project application aids for supporting the protection, maintenance and repair of the immovable cultural and natural assets that need to be protected in possession of real and legal identities subject to private law.

Table 4 - Aids Provided for Repair of Immovable Cultural Assets

| Year | AMOUNT OF SUBSIDY (TL) | THE NUMBER OF IMMOVABLES GIVEN AIDS (PROJECT AID + IMPLEMENTATION AID) |
|------|------------------------|--|
| 2005 | 5,300,000 | 249 |
| 2006 | 5,303,445 | 277 |
| 2007 | 5,595,000 | 231 |
| 2008 | 8,000,000 | 423 |
| 2009 | 8,156,000 | 401 |
| 2010 | 11,914,000 | 541 |
| 2011 | 12,605,000 | 552 |
| 2012 | 13,487,000 | 481 |

Within the framework of the above mentioned regulation, revenue from the property tax imposition, accrual and collection are decided to be used in the protection of immovable assets and expropriation to evaluate them, development plan for protection, projects on street improvement, landscaping projects, survey, restriction and restoration projects and their implementation issues and the governor has the authority to use the concerned resource.

The Decision of the Superior Board of Protection of Cultural and natural assets No 745 allows for provision of the financial sources needed for sustenance of cultural assets with applications such as incentives and sponsorships by considering use-protection balance within the context of Laws No 5225 and 5228 in fields such as restoration of the immovable cultural assets within the Law No 2863 where the public funds fall short.

Also, the Housing Development Administration and Ministry of Culture and Tourism have reached a mutual agreement and the "Procedures of Allocation, Utilization and Payment of Credits Utilized by Housing Development Administration for Maintenance, Repair and Restoration of Immovable Cultural assets" has been signed on 03/05/2005, credits are utilized in two different terms each year.

General Directorate of Foundations is also observed to be a leading institution in restoration and construction works of immovable cultural assets in Turkey. It's observed that an important part of the capital expenses of the General Directorate of Foundations -which is responsible for carrying out and procurement of repair and restoration of the immovable cultural assets of regular foundations- are repairment and restoration expenses of cultural assets of large real estates. Conservation of over 1500 immovable cultural assets in museums affiliated to General Directorate of Foundations are carried out and there are still art works with on-going conservation works.

3.3.1.3. Maintenance and Repair of Relics Located Abroad ⁶²

The works to be carried out in relation to our immovable cultural assets abroad are conducted within the context of the Prime Ministry Circular No 2008/15.⁶³

According to the mentioned Circular, the Cultural assets Abroad Coordination and Direction Board consisting of Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Administration (TİKA) Chairman⁶⁴, Minister of Foreign Affairs⁶⁵, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Foundations⁶⁶,

⁶² See Appendix: 24-Maintenance and Repair of Relics Located Abroad

⁶³ <http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2008/07/20080706-4.htm> [Date of Access: 16/05/2013]

⁶⁴ <http://www.tika.gov.tr/> [Date of Access: 16/05/2013]

⁶⁵ <http://www.mfa.gov.tr/default.tr.mfa> [Date of Access: 16/05/2013]

Head of Turkish Institution of History⁶⁷ and Department of Religious Affairs⁶⁸ was established in order to provide cooperation and coordination between the public institutions and organizations and non-governmental organizations, develop strategies and orient restoration activities in works carried out.

3.3.1.4. Legislation Related to Protection of Immovable Cultural Assets

Fundamental laws for regulation of activities and procedures in protection of immovable cultural assets in Turkey are the "Law on Protection of Cultural and natural assets No 2863." The mentioned laws have provisions in general that determine;

- Works and operations related to detection and registration of cultural assets,
- Public institution and organizational structure responsible for protection,
- What and how will be done during the protection process.

There are also laws that affect protection indirectly such as "Law on Tourism Incentives," Law on Environment, Law on Shores and "Law on National Parks." Also, the "Principle Decisions" taken by the Superior Board of Protection of Cultural and natural assets have undertaken an important role.

Important amendments are conducted on the Law on Protection of Cultural and natural assets No 2863 with the Law No 5226 in 2004. These amendments include procedures related to organization, management, financing and share of authority.⁶⁹

The regulations prepared for protection of immovable cultural assets that are in effect are available in the annex.⁷⁰

3.3.1.5. International Legislation on Immovable Cultural Assets

Relation of Turkey with the protection and evaluation of cultural assets that are mostly carried out within the scope of UNESCO and that cover immovable cultural assets was intensified with the "European Architecture Year" declared in 1975 and the principles determined for protection and development of immovable cultural assets in an integrated protection area have had an important impact in repair and protection planning activities in our country. These principles foresee also utilization and use as well as protection and they emphasize that buildings are integrated with their environment and emphasize that environment is an element that needs to be protected. This bunch of principles that may be defined in short as "Integrated Protection" is the leading subject that entered into quickly our country and found a wide platform for discussion and application.

The first fundamental convention to which Turkey is a party is *the Convention on Protection on World Cultural and Natural Heritage* accepted in 1982 with Law No 2658.⁷¹ The second fundamental convention we are a party to is Convention on Protection of European Architectural Heritage approved in 1989.⁷²

⁶⁶ <http://www.vgm.gov.tr/> [Date of Access: 16/05/2013]

⁶⁷ <http://www.ttk.gov.tr/> [Date of Access: 16/05/2013]

⁶⁸ <http://www.diyaset.gov.tr/turkish/dy/default.aspx> [Date of Access: 16/05/2013]

⁶⁹ See [Section 3.3.1.](#), [Section 3.3.1.1.](#)

⁷⁰ See the [Appendix:25- Regulations On The Protection Of Immovable Cultural Assets](#)

⁷¹ This convention accepted in the 17th General Assembly of UNESCO conveyed in Paris in 1972 brought the concept that the cultural and natural heritage does not only belong to the citizens of that country but also is a common property of the world and invited the member countries to "adopt a general policy that aims to provide a function to the cultural and natural heritage and to include protection of this heritage to comprehensive planning programs." Besides, the countries will take "appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for detection, protection, exhibition and renewal of this heritage."

⁷² According to this convention accepted by the European Council member countries in Granada in 1985, and that entered into effect with the law dated 13/04/1989 and numbered 3534 by the Turkish Grand National Assembly; countries undertook to take legal measures for protection of the architectural heritage and protect the monuments,

3.3.2. Protection of Movable Cultural Assets

According to Clause 4 of Article 3 of Law No 2863, “Protection” concept in immovable cultural assets is defined as conservation, maintenance, repair, restoration processes.” Museums, storages, private museums and libraries play an important role on protection of movable assets that need to be protected registered by The Ministry of Culture and Tourism and General Directorate of Foundations.

3.3.2.1. Museums, Specialized Storages and Private Museums in the Protection of Movable Cultural Assets

It can be said that museum establishment activities were restricted until the establishment of the Republic of Turkey. After the proclamation of the Republic, thanks to the importance Atatürk attached to researching and revealing the cultural assets and promotion of museums throughout the country, museology in Turkey has shown a great development. As a matter of fact, during the establishment of the Republic, Turkey only had İstanbul Archaeology Museums referred to as “Asar-ı Atika Museum,” the Military Museum built in Hagia Irini, Islamic Foundations Museum located in the imaret of Süleymaniye social complex and branches of the Grand Museums opened in some large cities of Anatolia.

Established in affiliation to the Ministry of National Education in the early years of the Republic, “Türk Asar-I Atikası” (Turkish relics) undertook studies for collecting and protecting all archaeological and ethnographic findings. Buildings such as churches, mosques, khans in several cities of Anatolia were repaired and changed into new museums. It’s seen that several legal regulations are made on museums and relics beginning from the early years of the Republic.

Table 5-Museums and Movable Cultural Assets in Turkey as of the End of 2012⁷³

| Museums and Movable Cultural assets in Turkey | Number |
|--|---------------|
| The Number of Museums Affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums. | 105 |
| The Number of Museums Affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism | 189 |
| The Number of Museum Affiliated with the Directorate General of Foundations | 11 |
| Number of Organized Ruins Affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism | 130 |
| Number of Shrines Affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism | 125 |
| The Total Number of Works in Museums Affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism | 3,188,271 |
| The Number of Private Museums Under the Supervision of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism | 177 |
| The Number of Works in Private Museums | 281,195 |
| The Number of Works in Museums Affiliated with the Directorate General of Foundations | 12,231 |
| The Number of Collectors Under the Supervision of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism | 1,535 |

building groups and protection areas with measures specific to each country and region. Another universal principle imposed by the convention is “accepting protection of architectural heritage, promotion and spreading of this as the main element of cultural and environmental planning policies.” This issue is of great importance for especially improving the country conditions.

⁷³ It's known that 15 museum directorates, 8 museum offices and 13 museum storages were established 1923–1940. While there were 33 museums and 7 museum storages in 1956, this figure increased to 58 museums and 12 museum storages at the beginning of 1960s and 87 museums and 13 storages at the end of 1973. The number of museums affiliated to the Ministry of Culture was about 120 at the beginning of 1980s. As of the end of 2012, there are 189 museums and 130 organized ruins affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Number of Works that are Registered to Collectors | 215,141 |
| Number of Commercial Businesses that Practice Cultural Assets Trade Under the Supervision of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism | 111 |

Besides restoration and conservation of movable cultural assets, making archives from their documents is another function undertaken by museums in the protection of movable cultural assets in Turkey. Moreover, transmitting objects owned by museums to other generations exactly and in a correct way, is one of the leading institutional functions of them in Turkey. Documenting in museums, in case of works themselves being lost or stolen or detecting the illegal smuggling of copies of them to abroad, helps to prove their original countries.⁷⁴

According to article 25 of Regulation no. 2863; movable cultural assets to be protected are subject to scientifically based classification and registration by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The restrictions, procedures and principles concerning the display of movable cultural and natural assets that are under protection, in museums are determined by the “Regulation on Classifying, Registering and Placing in Museums of Movable Cultural and Natural Assets Under Protection.” Those of the works that are subjected to classification and registration that are seen necessary to be displayed in museums are taken by the relevant museums.

The point of action for documentation and archiving in Turkey is the “registration” and “evaluation” of historical and cultural objects. According to above mentioned regulation, “*The registering of movable cultural and natural assets under protection that are being placed in museums, in the museum inventory registry and maintaining of one copy each of the documents and inventory records for those that aren’t placed in museum files; the evaluation and display of cultural and natural assets, their arrangement, use and introduction by scientific means.*”

Private museums that are established by real individuals or legal entities in Turkey may have and display movable cultural assets that are determined as being relevant to their areas by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Applications for private museums are examined according to the no. 2863 Regulation and included “*Provisions on Private Museums and their Supervision,*” and evaluated regarding their providing sufficient quality, quantity and continuity.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism attach special importance to increasing the number of quality private museums. To this end, in addition to the various incentives extended within the capacity of Regulation no. 5225 and relevant regulations for opening and achieving the continuity of private museums, scientific and technical assistance is provided as well. The principles on the protection of movable cultural assets in private museums are at the status of government museums.

3.3.2.2. Collectors and Business Establishments of Cultural Assets in Protection of Movable Cultural Assets

Collectors and cultural assets businesses also play a role in the protection of movable cultural assets. The fact that collectors and businesses dealing in cultural assets work on a legal basis, employ experts to ensure the training of new experts, maintain cultural assets in environments that are suitable for protection, that support scientific and popular publications, instill the concept of protection and keep the interest of the public alive are seen as important factors concerning the protection of movable cultural assets in Turkey.⁷⁵

Within the framework of the regulation “Regulation on the Audit of Movable Cultural and Natural Assets Requiring Protection Collectors”; such processes as the evaluation of collection certification applications, the yearly audits of collections, the cancellation of permits issued to

⁷⁴ See Appendix: 26-Ministry of Culture and Tourism Museum Internal Services Regulation

⁷⁵ See Appendix: 27- Article 26 and 27 of Law on the Protection of Cultural and natural assets . As of 2012, according to the provisions of Article 26 and 27 of Law on the Protection of Cultural and natural assets, collectors and cultural asset trading offices sustain their work under the supervision of Ministry of Culture and Tourism. There are 1,511 collectors and 117 cultural assets businesses registered in Turkey.

collectors that have been determined to display behaviour and approaches that are in violation of the relevant regulations and sanctions are conducted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

3.3.2.3. Libraries and Archives in the Protection of Moveable Cultural Assets

Libraries, which need to be developed and popularized for the creation of cultural and scientific contemplation, carry a special significance in terms of the protection of movable cultural assets that are in manuscript form. While Turkey has a rich library history, libraries have a special importance in cultural politics and cultural industry.⁷⁶

Manuscripts, which are important products of our cultural inheritance, are comprised of works that have been written in the subjects of history, religion, language, geography, astrology and science; that include sources of first hand basic knowledge on the world of science and the arts of the historical period and place in which they were written. Many manuscripts and documents are available in the libraries of Turkey.⁷⁷

The Turkey Institute of Manuscripts was established within the scope of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, by Regulation 6093 dated 30/12/2010, in order to serve as an institute specializing in the field of manuscripts libraries, to collect manuscripts and rare printed artworks using old scripts that are our cultural heritage and to protect and convey these works efficiently to future generations.⁷⁸

The institutes concerned with manuscripts in Turkey are involved in many projects such as arranging the places where these artworks are maintained, preparing catalogues, making copies as microfilm or in digital format and conducting restoration and conservation functions so that the artworks may be maintained for future generations and also be made available sufficiently, quickly and easily for use of local and foreign researchers.⁷⁹

The Directorate General of Foundations is also conducting similar archives projects. These projects are The Collection and Computerization of Foundation Related Documents Project (VAYS), The Determination of Foundation Properties and The Creation of the Foundation Information System (CBS) Project and the Document Management System for Art Works Project (SEBYS).

3.3.2.4. Legislation Related to Protection of Movable Cultural assets

As in the protection of Immovable Cultural Assets, the fundamental laws towards organizing the activities and procedures involved in the protection of movable cultural assets are “*The Regulation no. 2863 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets*” along with the regulation that defines some changes made in this regulation titled, “*The Regulation no. 5226 on Various Changes Made to the Regulation on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets and Various Other Regulations*” and “*Regulation 5835 Concerning Changes Made to the Regulation on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets.*”

⁷⁶ See [Section 4.2.4. Libraries](#)

⁷⁷ It is estimated that there are 300,000 volumes of manuscripts in Turkish libraries, especially libraries and museums that are affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, universities, official and private establishments and institutes and individuals. There are 4,448 manuscripts in three libraries alone that belong to the Directorate General of Foundations. In 28 libraries affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, fourteen of which are manuscripts libraries, there are 170,028 works and in the National Library there are 27,478 manuscripts.

⁷⁸ <http://www.yek.gov.tr/> [Date of Access: 16/05/2013]

⁷⁹ Some of these projects are as follows:

The Project to Transfer the National Library Manuscripts and Periodical Publications Collections to Micro Form

The Project to Transfer Manuscripts to Digital Form

The Project on Internet Access to Manuscripts

The Project on the Information System for Periodical Publications

The Development and Application of Cleaning and Protecting Techniques for the Protection and Restoration of Document Collection Cultural Heritage, Museums, Libraries and Archives Project

The Regulations in Turkey that have been prepared and are in force concerning the protection of movable cultural assets in Turkey⁸⁰ and international conventions on the protection of movable cultural assets and bilateral agreements⁸¹ are available in the annex.

3.3.2.5. The Prevention of Cultural Properties Smuggling

The Republic of Turkey is devoted to acting with an awareness and responsibility to protect the heritage of cultural assets that have been left behind by all civilizations that have lived on its territory from its foundation to present. In line with this commitment, Turkey combats against smuggling of cultural assets outside the country by illegal means and conducts procedures to have properties smuggled outside of the country returned to our country.

The activities of preventing the smuggling of cultural assets, making the necessary announcements concerning stolen cultural assets, following up denunciations concerning cultural assets smuggling and processes to enable the return of stolen assets to Turkey and activities of combating against the smuggling of cultural assets can be considered in two groups which are Domestic and International Activities.

3.3.2.5.1. Domestic Activities

As a requirement of their policies on combating against smuggling historical works in Turkey, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism organizes, together with relevant institutes, national seminars and conferences regarding the prevention of smuggling; oversee the compliance of treasure excavations with regulations, follows up renunciations and sends photographs and inventory information of cultural assets reported as stolen, to the Governors, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Law Enforcement Headquarters, the Coast Guard, the Commander General Gendarmerie, Ministry of Customs and Trade and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to prevent them being taken out of the country.

In addition to these, the legislation activities being conducted regarding the protection of cultural heritage are an important part of enhancing the protection policies. Within this framework legislation activities that include rules on the prevention of using metal detectors for the purpose of finding cultural assets through illegal means and administrative and legal action to prevent the sale of cultural assets on the Internet are on-going. Also in order to making a policy by acting on statistical information, a database containing systematic records of nationwide smuggling incidents, illegal excavations and stolen cultural assets has been prepared.

Up to date information on combating the smuggling of cultural assets is published at the web address⁸² for easy access by public establishment and institutes as well as by citizens. Photographed inventory records on works that have been stolen in the country, data and statistical information on works that have been followed up abroad and returned can be accessed on this site.

3.3.2.5.2. International Activities

Taking cultural assets outside of the country has been completely banned in Turkey. Despite this, taking cultural assets out of the country by illegal means has continued to be a problem.

Especially after 1980s, projects which can be deemed achievements are carried out on cultural assets returned to Turkey. Among the cultural assets taken out of Turkey uncovered with illegal excavations via illegal ways, 1,885 works were returned in 2011 and 86 works were returned from abroad in 2012. By June 2013 additional 24 works were returned from abroad as well.

⁸⁰ See Appendix:28- Regulations On The Protection of Movable Cultural Assets

⁸¹ See Appendix: 29- International Conventions And Bilateral Agreements On The Protection of Movable Cultural Assets

⁸² <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/belge/1-42949/eski2yeni.html> [Date of access 16/05/2013]

Afyon-Tatarlı Tumulus wooden tables taken out of our country in 1960s among the returned works in 2010 were detected to be in Munich Museum in 2005. These works were returned to their homeland in 2010 and with the financial support of the 2010 European Cultural capital Agency and intense efforts of experts from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Yapı Kredi Culture and Art publication corporation, an exhibition named as "return of colours" was realized between 18 June and 26 September 2010 in Vedat Nedim Tor museum, hence public attention was called to protection of cultural heritage.

In 2011, 1865 archaeological works and coins were returned from Serbia, 17 archaeological works from England, 2 from Germany and 1 from the U.S. were returned, for a total of 1,885 works returned. Also the return of more than 600 works was accomplished by efforts made by the Directorate General of Foundations. In 2012 86 works were returned to Turkey and 24 works were returned by June 2013.

Another example is efforts for bringing in the "Tired Heracles Statute" to Turkey. The top part of the "Tired of Heracles Statue, to have been uncovered in the process of illegal excavations in Turkey and then taken out of the country -the situation was detected through scientific evidences-; was returned to Turkey on September 25, 2011 within the framework of mutual goodwill discussions with the Boston Fine Arts authorities. The work, after being fastidiously put back together with its bottom part, was opened for display as of 09/10/2011 in the Antalya Museum Directorate.

The procedures to have works that were taken by Germans from Bogazkoy-Hattusa city for restoration in 1906, resulted in most of the pieces being returned, but the return of one of two sphinxes called as the "Bogazkoy Sphinx" was only just resolved in 2011. As a result of meetings conducted in Ankara and Berlin within the year 2011, a "Memorandum of Understanding" was signed concerning the return of the Boğazköy Sphinx and it was released to Turkish custody on July 27, 2011. The sphinx which was restored in the Directorate of the Istanbul Archaeology Museum by experts from the Istanbul Restoration and Conservation Centre Headquarters was opened for display at the Boğazköy Museum, along with its pair, on 26/11/2011.

Moreover, 24 works pieces of Troy Treasures were returned from Pennsylvania University Archaeology and Anthropology Museum and 19 works and a marble statute were returned to our country from Bulgaria with diplomatic efforts in 2012.

The first group of most remarkable returns of 2012 constitutes 34 pieces of tiles stolen from Bursa Sinanpaşa Mosque during a robbery in 2002 and being the window ornaments written verse 23 of Surat al-Hashr on it. 34 pieces of tiles returning from England delivered by experts from the Ministry on 08.08.2012 were submitted to the Directorate of the Ankara Ethnography Museum. Tiles are still on exhibition in Ankara Ethnography Museum and open to visit.

Mosaic panel on which it has animal domestication scene of the Poet Orpheus associated with concepts such as music and poem in the ancient Greek mythology, was learned by the Ministry that it was exhibited in USA and it was identified after researches that the piece was taken from its place through illegal excavation and the piece belonged to Şanlıurfa (Edessa). *On 03.12.2012, the work was taken upon signing memorandum of understanding with officials of Dallas Art Museum. Mosaic panel has been exhibited in Istanbul Archaeology Museum since 09.12.2012. Orpheus mosaic plate will be transferred to Şanlıurfa in September in 2013.*

After understanding that the winged seahorse brooch in the Directorate of Uşak Museum was replaced by its copy in 2005, as the consequence of domestic and international efforts, the work was reported to be in Germany Hagen within the scope of an investigation and experts from our ministry analysed and examined it. After analysis and examinations, it was determined to be winged seahorse brooch stolen from Directorate of Uşak Museum and necessary initiatives began about returning it to

Turkey. Thanks to efforts taken by our Ministry, the work was returned to our country on 06.03.2013 and delivered to Anatolia Civilizations Museum on 08.03.2013.

The return of works that have been taken out of Turkey by illegal means is conducted through cooperation between The Ministry of Internal Affairs, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Ministry of Justice and international establishments, and the surveillance of foreign and domestic press, foreign and domestic auction catalogues, web pages and publications.

Another important subject concerning the illegal trade of cultural assets is auctions. The closed policies practiced by these establishments, which provide opportunities for buyers that have economic power in Europe and America to buy cultural properties, contribute to the destruction of cultural assets. The public opinion in our country and the world that is progressively being accepted is in favour of the requirement for getting the supply and demand in the cultural properties market, under control.

Moreover, by cooperating with many international organizations such as UNESCO, INTERPOL and ICOM on the prevention of the illegal transfer of cultural assets, Turkey has contributed to necessary precautions in the prevention of cultural assets smuggling.

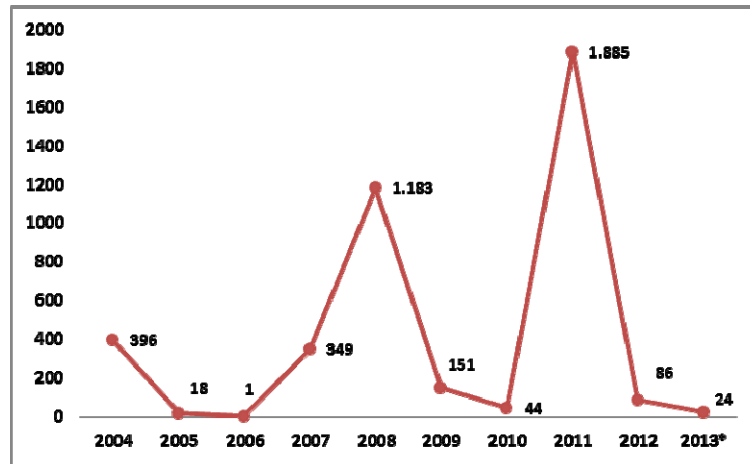
In the event that works of Turkish origin obtained through illegal mean are found in other countries, they are returned at the demand of scientific reports prepared by expert scientists and museum managements. When it is not possible to have works of Turkish origin returned within the capacity of bilateral negotiations and bilateral agreements, legal actions are started by contacting law firms with the mediation of consulates and embassies and the legal fees for law firms are funded from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism's budget.

When works belonging to foundations are stolen in Turkey, the surveillance of the works is conducted by the Anti-Smuggling Unit Office that was established in 2002, in the capacity of the Directorate General of Foundations. The Anti-Smuggling Unit Office prepares the inventory receipts and their English translations of smuggled works in digital format; the prepared information is then conveyed by way of law enforcement offices, Interpol, customs, governorships, museums and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to their foreign representatives and relevant media; and when the works are found the same organizations are informed and the return of the work is accomplished. Information on cultural assets that have been stolen from Foundations can be inquired.⁸³

It is requested that owners of collections and auction houses that trade in antiques, review the Antiques Inventory Slips with photographs included, that are listed on this site. Recording most religious objects in inventory, protecting them and especially announcing that they are stolen has served as a deterrent to religious objects theft and a significant decrease in the number of thefts has been achieved. However, Turkey is decisive on continuing and developing policies in the fight against the illicit transfer of cultural assets inside and outside of the country. This decisiveness is clearly seen in the recent attempts successfully concluded in the return of cultural assets that have been taken out of the country by illegal means.

⁸³ <http://www.vgm.gov.tr/calinanvakifkulturvarliklari.aspx> [Date of Access: 16/05/2013]

Graph 7- Cultural Assets Whom Smuggled and Returned Between 2004-2011



4. CULTURAL ECONOMY

4.1. Cultural Industries

The historical development and current status of cultural industries in Turkey are explained under the following headings below.

4.1.1. Literature and Publishing

The public organizations and institutes in Turkey promote authors of literature as much as possible and act to ensure that the works of famous authors are not to be forgotten. Starting from the establishment of the Republic, it can be seen that some public organizations, led by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Atatürk High Authority on Culture, Language and History have published selected Turkish and World (both Eastern and Western) literature. In this context, it can be said that the contributions of the government to the literary publication sector in Turkey is significant. With the impact of national and international successes of Turkish authors and initiatives of private publishers, publishing sector has achieved a strong and well developed structure.

In line with the new publication policy adopted since 2004, Ministry of Culture and Tourism has changed his activities in publishing and started providing support to writers and publishers through incentive programs put into action in this field. With these new publishing policies, Ministry has a given special importance to publishing works of art reflecting Turkey's general culture, art and history in harmony with aesthetic expressions. Ministry, who has become supporter of the publishing houses instead of their competitor, continues publishing prestigious works of art each year in limited number.

Ministry played a leading role in publishing sector through the years in which the sector was not developed enough and served Turkey's cultural means to readers taste through numerous publications. As the sector gets developed the number of publication houses rises day by day, Ministry has left his place to private publishers. Incentives provided to support publishers and initiatives almost in every field have led to developments in publishing and a significant rise in book sales.

The Ministry has provided new and authentic cultural centres to public with Literary Museum Libraries opened in 6 different cities since 2011. "Promotion of Literary Works of Art Program" has been prepared and related regulations have been put into action in 2012. Besides, it is planned to provide aid to literary production by preparing "Turkish Reading Culture Map" and "Literature Map" studies.

In order to keep the memories of the important representatives of our literature alive and to increase academic studies and literary evaluations, commemorative meetings and anniversary activities are organized by various public organizations with the joint efforts of non-governmental organizations and universities, plan commemorative meetings and anniversary activities. Among these organizations, Ministry of Culture and Tourism is the leading one.⁸⁴

Besides, Ministry of Culture and Tourism provides a leading cultural service by publishing commemorative and generous works in the name of authors who have contributed to Turkish culture, literature and art.

⁸⁴ Within this frame; the Ministry of Culture and Tourism extended their support in the nationwide functions that were organized by the Professional Organization of Authors (Owners) of Intellectual and Artistic Works of Turkey (İLESAM), in celebration of the 100th birthday of famous poet Arif Nihat Asya. Some poets and authors such as Ömer Seyfettin, Fakir Baykurt, Haldun Taner, Orhan Kemal, Onat Kutlar, Nazım Hikmet Ran, Aziz Nesin, Cemil Meriç, Necip Fazıl Kısakürek, Mehmet Akif Ersoy and Behçet Necatigil, were commemorated on the anniversary of their deaths. In addition to these, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has carried out an important cultural service by publishing the Commemoration and Gift series that includes the authors of literature mentioned above as well as many more authors that have made significant contributions to Turkish literature.

Turkey participated in the 2008 Frankfurt Book Fair as a “guest country” and organized important activities for the promotion of Turkish authors and publishers. Turkey also participated as a “guest country” in London Book Fair in 2013.

5th National Publishing Congress, organized with cooperation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Vocational Unions and Associations in publishing sector on 4-5 December 2009 in Ankara brought author, publisher, interpreter, copyright agency, bookshop owner and distributor representatives with public institution representatives. Publishing sector was evaluated in all dimensions through 11 commissions varying from structure of publishing to interpreter-interpretation policies within 5th National Publishing Congress aiming at detecting the problems and solutions, sectorial development, raising competitiveness of sector in international arena. 6th National Publishing Congress will be held in 2015.

Publishing has become a large sector today. With the application of ISBN⁸⁵, ISSN⁸⁶ and ISMN⁸⁷ tax labels, great achievements have gained against illegal publishing. This system is regarded as an important achievement in Turkish publication sector.⁸⁸

Table 6 – Number of given ISBN According to Material Type and Subject in 2012

| Material Type | General Topics | Philosophy and Psychology | Religion | Social Sciences | Language and Linguistics | Natural Sciences and Mathematics | Technology (Applied Sciences) | Arts (Fine Arts) | Literature | Geography and History | Total |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Book | 876 | 1752 | 2666 | 13742 | 635 | 593 | 1980 | 1394 | 13135 | 2630 | 39403 |
| E-Book | 7 | 122 | 147 | 536 | 3 | 14 | 72 | 19 | 1484 | 182 | 2586 |
| Cassette | 3 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 28 | 2 | 57 |
| Map | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 64 |
| Braille | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| Video | 3 | 48 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 74 |
| Microform | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Audio Book | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 2 | 66 |
| Electronic Book (DVD, VCD, CD) | 9 | 7 | 8 | 207 | 1 | 28 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 311 |
| Educational Documentary Film | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Computer Software | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Educational Cards | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 37 |
| Total | 901 | 1933 | 2826 | 14542 | 651 | 656 | 2104 | 1420 | 14726 | 2867 | 42626 |

88% of materials published in 2012 were published by private sector, 8% by public and educational organizations, and 4% by non-governmental organizations.

With International Standard Periodical Number application (ISSN), publishers are given user number and access codes and allowed to apply online since December 2010

⁸⁵ <http://www.ekygm.gov.tr/isbn.htm> [Date of Access 20/05/2013]

Between 01 Jan–31 Dec.2012, 42.626 new books got ISBN number and 293.057.824 bandrol are allowed. According to 2011 data of General Directorate of Libraries and Publications number of publishers registered ISBN system has reached 24.271.43.217 publications got ISBN in 2011 ISBN registered publication number reached 396.866 in total. According to 2012 data number of publications got ISBN number reached 436.773 in total.

⁸⁶ <http://www.ekygm.gov.tr/issn.html> [Date of Access 20/05/2013]

2012 yılında 741 yayıncı ISSN numarası almış ve toplam ISSN numarası 11.500

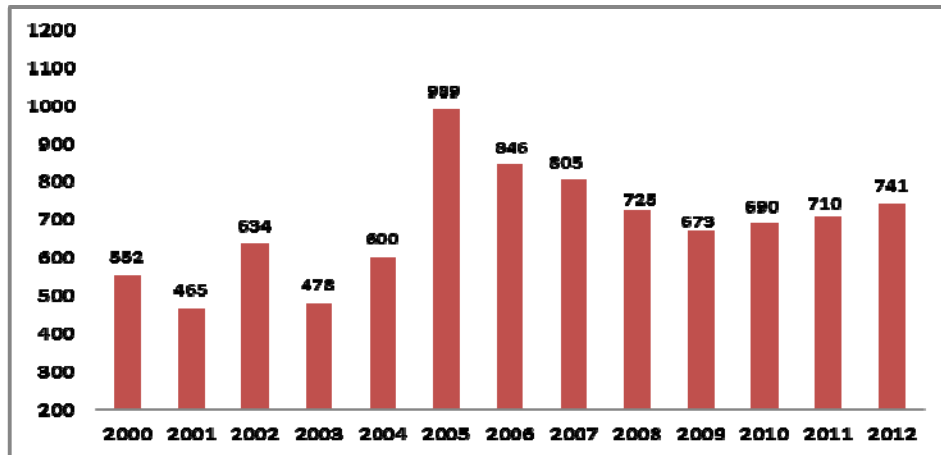
⁸⁷ <http://www.ekygm.gov.tr/ismn.html> [Date of Access 20/05/2013]

Due to International Standard Music Number application, 29 yayıncı ISMN numarası almış ve toplam ISMN numarası 18.

⁸⁸ 42.626 kitap Türkiye’de 2012 yılında yayımlandığına göre konularına göre sınıflandırılabilir: Genel konular: 901, Felsefe ve Psikoloji: 1933, Din: 2826, Sosyal/Sosyetal Bilimler: 1452, Diller ve Dilbilim: 651, Doğal Bilimler ve Matematik: 656, Teknoloji (uygulama bilimleri): 2104, Sanat: 1420, Edebiyat ve Retorik: 14.726, Coğrafya ve Tarih: 2867

The number of given bandrols with cooperation of YAY-FED and General Directorate of Copy Rights is 293.257.824 Number of course books is 187.000.000, and total books produced is 480.257.824.

Graph 8 – ISSN Number of Periodicals



Numerous regulations have been put into action in Turkey in order to provide support for development of publishing. First of these regulations is **The Law Number 5225 regarding the Promotion of Cultural Investments and Enterprises**. Within this law, incentives and tax reductions can be provided for cultural investments and enterprises. Publishing houses studying on cultural assets and intangible cultural heritage can get “Cultural Investment Certificate” or “Cultural Enterprise Certificate” and make use of the promotions provided by the Ministry.

Another regulation is the part of Law Number 193 regarding Income Tax. Article 18 of this Law provides exemption to work of art owners and their legal heirs in getting income through explained fields explained in the same article. These explained incomes are regarded free of income tax. This provision is regarded as support in increasing published Works of art and an application of promoting publishing.

The Law of Intellectual and Artistic Works is the main law which protects the rights of work of art owner’s rights in publishing field. Due to the foregoing law inward and financial rights are solely given to the owner. Financial rights which can be classified as processing, duplicating, disseminating, representation and conducting to public can be circuted to the third parties by the owner or his legal heirs through a written contract within legal periods

4.1.2. Cinema and Film⁸⁹

Within the framework of Regulation no. 5224 on the Evaluation, Classification and Support of Films, endorsement is offered by the Directorate General of Cinema within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in the forms of direct and non-repayable project endorsements for research, development, scenario and dialogue writing, adaptation, design and other similar pre-production activities to support the cinema sector, direct/indirect and repayable project endorsements for the support of all stages of production from the pre-production preparation stage to the stage in which the film becomes ready for presentation and direct/indirect and repayable or non-repayable project endorsements directed at promoting films so that they reach an audience and support their distribution and presentation.

The three main fields of film industry in Turkey can be classified as “production”, “dissemination” and “screening”. At the point of meeting production with the audience, production companies may sign contracts with distributors for dissemination and screening of their productions under the circumstance of keeping copyrights for their legal use. Distributors provide films to cinemas under circumstances in order to ensure demonstration rights of the movies they distributed.

As being a privileged and strategic sector providing great contribution to cultural and economic life of countries cinema shows a rapid change and development in Turkey. States’ role in this development is significant and resulted in rise in film production and audience rates in country.

Through the aids⁹⁰ the Ministry provided due to Law no. 5224 the sector has gained acceleration in numbers of audience and movies featured as well as high quality productions. As a

⁸⁹The first film of Turkish cinema was “Ayastefanos’taki Rus Abidesi’nin Yıkılışı” (The Ruin of the Russian Monument in Ayastefanos) which was filmed in 1914 by Fuat Özkınay. Another film which is among the firsts is “Himmet Ađanın İzdivacı” (The Marriage of Himmet Ađa), which began filming in 1914 and was completed in 1919. The institutionalization of Turkish Cinema occurred in the beginning of the 1920s. The films, which started out in these years in the 35 mm format and mostly on documentary topics, later transformed into full length films that were adapted from theatre plays in the 1930s. Theatre artist Muhsin Ertuđrul, who started out as a director after the establishment of the first film company in 1922, became one of the main names in Turkish Cinema thanks to the numerous productions he organized in the 1950s. Out of over 30 works that he directed throughout his life, some of the most significant were "Ateřten Gmlek" (1923)(Shirt of Fire) about the War of Independence and he featured the first Turkish actress in a movie, "İstanbul Sokakları" (1931) (The Streets of İstanbul) which was the first Turkish film with sound and "Bir Millet Uyanıyor" (1932) (A Nation is Awakening).

With the arrival of the 1950s, serious activity began in Turkish cinema. An audience of around 20 million in the 1940s had reached 60 million by the end of the 1950s. This was a result of both foreign films entering the Turkish market and the increase in movie theatres and available seats. Nearly 600 films were produced up until the 1960s, but after the year 1960 a very significant advancement in the local film sector took place. Throughout the 1960s the local film sector had a much larger share in the market than foreign films. The film industry, which was expanding, began a decline to become dormant in the 1970s due to television and the increased entry of foreign films into the country. The artists who were working in these areas had to redirect themselves into other professions at this time. While nearly 200 films were being produced yearly at one time, in the beginning of the 1980’s the production of films reached its lowest point at 68.

In the 1980’s relations between the cinema and public organizations developed and the Turkish cinema began to make a name for it internationally. During this period, films that included community, psychological and women’s rights topics became prominent. In the 1990s cinema entered a period of less quantity but much better quality film productions. The availability of cinema education leading to the creation of new directors and actors, and the support of the government for the art of cinema all contributed to this development. Also, the competitive atmosphere of television and successful accomplishments in the international arena also contributed. With the effects of this transformation, Turkish cinema achieved a quality that made it possible for Turkish films to compete in international film festivals and several Turkish films succeeded in winning some very significant awards. Director Nuri Bilge Ceylan won the Jury Award at the Cannes Film Festival in 2003 and 2011, and The Golden Palm Best Director Award at the Cannes Film Festival in 2008.

Turkish cinema met the 90s in crisis. Film production as decreased in this period. Some halls were closed and reopened following private Tvs. After 1995, Video-VCD-DVD formats have accordingly become widespread and alternative watching channels have emerged. A generation of young directors who earn their living through shorties and scenarios have appeared in 90sand have brought a fresh breath to Turkish Cinema sector

Turkish Cinema audience profile has changed after 2000 and significant changes have been observed in expression styles of cinema professionals. Technical levels of Turkish movies have reached world standards and youngs who were educated in the field of cinematography have become dominant in the sector. Budgets of Turkish movies have reached million dollars and the number of the audience also have risen up to millions. Since 2008, yearly number of tickets sold throughout Turkeyha exceeded 40 million (limit).

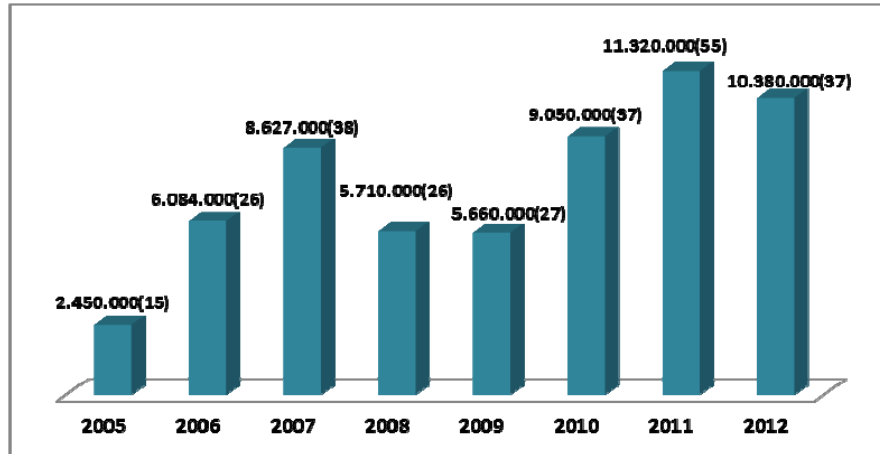
Law no. 5224 of Evaluating, Classifying and Promoting Cinema Films has been put into action in 2004 and this regulation has been regarded as a turning point for the Turkish Cinema sector. With this law, international evaluation and classification system has been accepted. Increases have been observed bth in film production and the number of the audience of Turkish movies. This rise has drawn attention of all producers and an acceleration has been gained; in 2012, jus the vision incomes reached 421.883.398 TL and the total extent of the sector has passed over 2 billion dollars.

result of these developments many Turkish Movies have been awarded in international film festivals in recent years. The success gained by the cinema in international area have provided support in promoting Turkey abroad and raised attention of foreign cinema professionals to the country.⁹¹

In cooperation with Yılmaz Güney Foundation, a collection of Yılmaz Güney, one of the most valuable actors and directors in Turkey, movies including “Seytihan”, “Aç Kurtlar”, “Arkadaş”, “Ağıt”, “Endişe”, “Zavallılar”, “Yol”, “Umut”, “Düşman”, “Sürü”, “Duvar” ve “Hudutların Kanunu” have been compiled in “Yılmaz Güney DVD Collection” by the Ministry. Copies of the collection published with English and French subtitles are sent to institutions like General Secretariat of Presidency, Prime Ministry, Ministry of European Union Affairs and Turkish Radio and Television Broadcasting Institution in order to be delivered to foreign commissions and representation offices abroad. The collection is also being shown in many events organized abroad.

Within the framework of Regulation no. 5224 on the Evaluation, Classification and Support of Films, endorsement is offered by the Directorate General of Cinema within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in the forms of direct and non-repayable project endorsements for research, development, scenario and dialogue writing, adaptation, design and other similar pre-production activities to support the cinema sector, direct/indirect and repayable project endorsements for the support of all stages of production from the pre-production preparation stage to the stage in which the film becomes ready for presentation and direct/indirect and repayable or non-repayable project endorsements directed at promoting films so that they reach an audience and support their distribution and presentation.⁹²

Graph 9- Supports Provided for Motion Pictures



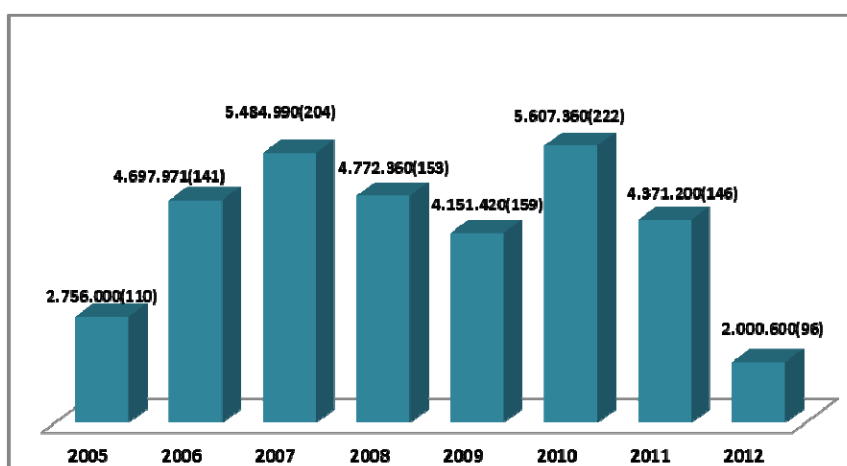
⁹⁰ While the number of movies featured was 15 in 2000, it rose up to 60 in 2012 and the number of audiences increased 10 times and reached 43.940.000.

⁹¹ With decree law dated 2 November 2011, General Directorate of Cinema and Copyrights was restructured as two separate bodies, General Directorate of Cinema and General Directorate of Copyrights. According to the article 61 of the foregoing decree law, promoting foreign film projects that contribute to country's presentation abroad is defined among responsibilities of General Directorate of Cinema. Studies on the regulation defining implication rules frame of promoting foreign film production projects are on progress.

⁹² In 2012, 37 motion pictures, 36 during production and one post production, got 10.380.000TL repayable funds; 2.000.000TL non-repayable funds paid to 96 production and pre-production projects in documentary, animation, shortie categories.

See Appendix 48- List of Supported Projects

Graph 10- Supports Provided for Documentary, Script/Scenario, Animation and Short Films



As employee and production costs get higher in recent years, big production companies have begun to search for production possibilities in foreign countries where film incentives and tax refunds are provided in order to reduce production costs.

Due to these demand of foreign film producers, some legal regulations have been put into action and explained in Law No: 5904 Law on Income Tax and Making Changes on Some Laws, Article 11 as “Due to Law No. 5224 of July 14, 2004 on the Evaluation, Classification and Promotion of Cinema Films, the expenses paid by foreign producers for cinematographic productions that are authorized by the Ministry Movies are allowed to get tax refunds within the limits explained in Article 232 of Law No: 213 on Tax Procedure.

Foreign Film Producers get tax refunds for the import taxes and goods and services expenses within the time period allowed by the Ministry for cinematographic work productions due to foregoing regulation.

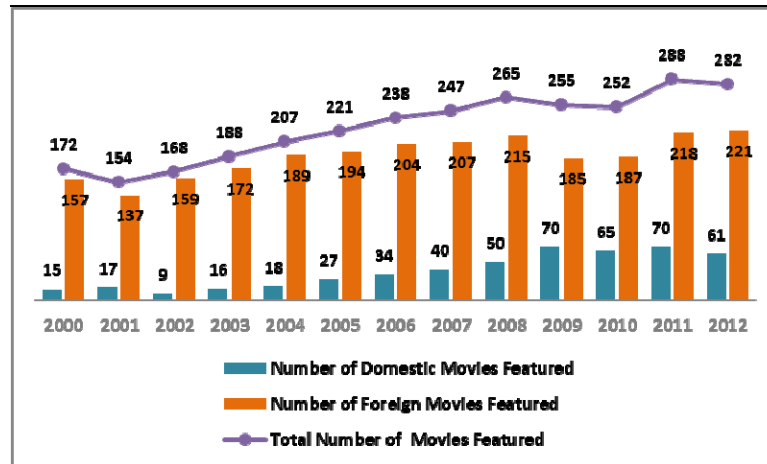
Moreover, some tax advantages are provided to private and incorporated bodies for their support to the field in order to incite sponsorship by making changes in corporate and income tax laws through the Law No:5228 Law on Making Changes in some laws and Regulation Number No: 178

Within this frame, following points which are supported or endorsed to be supported by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are decreed to make use of tax refunds;

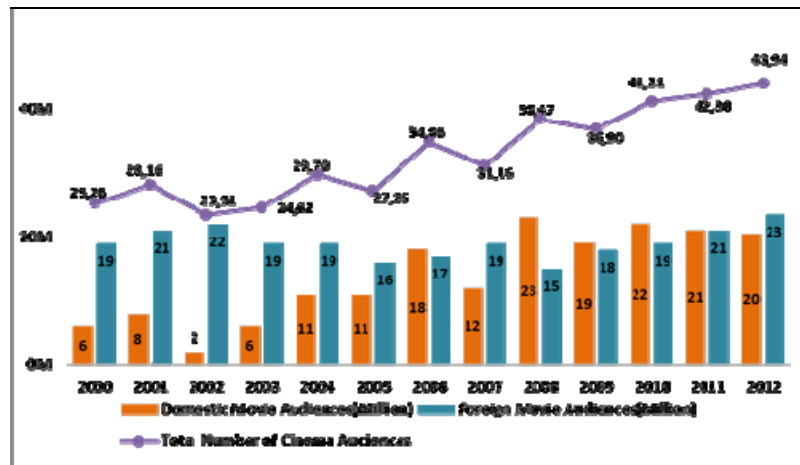
- 1. Implementing national or international organizations related to culture and art events,*
- 2. Ensuring preparation, compilation, publishing of materials like books, catalogues, brochures, films, cassettes, CDs, DVDs, and similar works produced in electronic formats on our country's cultural heritage, arts, history, literature, architecture and intangible cultural heritage and dissemination and presentation of these materials both locally and abroad.*
- 3. Promoting intangible cultural heritage, fine arts, cinema, contemporary and traditional arts production and events; carrying out research, training and opening up training and implementation centres, workshops, studios, film plats, maintenance of these places, purchasing all kinds of equipment and film production*
- 4. Expenses of building, renovation, modernization or restoration of establishments for cultural and artistic events like library, museum, art gallery, cultural centres, cinema, theatre, opera, ballet and concert halls as well as all types of donations to foregoing fields are free of income tax and corporate tax up to 100%. (Council of Ministers is authorized to reduce foregoing rates by half or increase to legal utmost limits regarding regions and event types).*

The 2000s mark a period of rising prominence in Turkish film. When compared to the 1990s there is an increase of 60% in film production and an increase of five times in the number of cinemas. The largest film studio that is active in Turkey is the Antalya Film Studios, which is a privately owned company.

Graph 11 – Number of Motion Pictures/Movies 2000-2012⁹³



Graph 12 – Number of Audiences between the years 2000-2012



Also, Turkey is a member of the Eurimages European Fund for the Endorsement of Creative Audio Visual Works through the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, since 1990. In 2012 five common production projects elected to be supported by Eurimages.

The establishment of the Professional Union of Film Producers (FİYAB) on August 23, 2005 with 28 founding members was a significant factor to the Turkish film industry. The purpose of FİYAB is to bring the film producers of Turkey together and with this unity achieve development in the cinema sector and to carry this sector to a higher level in the international platform. Today FİYAB

⁹³ Number of Turkish movies featured for the first time in 2012 realized as 61 and number of foreign movies featured for the first time as 220. Total income got through these movies realized as 421.883.398, 22TL. Including the new ones, 495 movies have been featured and 43.935.763 tickets were sold in total.

is an organization that has over 250 members from small companies as well as large well known production companies.⁹⁴

4.1.2.1. TV Series

More than 100 Turkish TV Series which have the highest view rates in Turkey are also viewed in more than 20 different countries and export records were broken in this field in the year 2011. 116 different TV Series have been sold to 76 different countries and 65 million \$ export revenue generated through these sales.

In 2011 Turkish TV Series have found new markets in countries like Serbia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Romania, Ukraine, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore. Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Thailand, Taiwan, Vietnam, Hungary, Poland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Uzbekistan, Greece, Kosovo, Azerbaijan, Iran, Middle East Countries, Romania, Qatar, Albania, Croatia, Brunei, Bosnia, Ukraine, Israel, Singapore, Malaysia are among the countries where our TV Series are sold.

⁹⁴ See Appendix: 30- Film Festivals Organized in Turkey

4.1.3. Music⁹⁵

The birth of the Turkish music industry goes all the way back to producer and record companies that were established in the beginning of the 20th century. The number of producer and record companies in the music industry can also be seen to continue in these limited numbers, in the Republic period up until the 1960's. The inclinations towards change that started in the 1960's became much more prominent with the popularity of cassettes and cassette players in the 1970's. The growing popularity of local and foreign musicians among people led to the increase of supply and demand which instigated the strong appearance of the music industry.

In parallel to this development, a significant growth has occurred in the music market in the last 30 years. The Turkish music industry, which started becoming active in the second half of the eighties, went through a very active and productive stage in the nineties. In the 2000's, as in the rest of

⁹⁵ Turkish music has developed in many areas throughout the process of history. These areas are classical Turkish music developed in palaces and cities, Turkish folk music that was developed over hundreds of years as a direct discourse of the Anatolian people, religious music and band music. Western polyphony music which is the foundation of contemporary music was only adopted after the establishment of the Republic. Other types of music that were developed in the past 20 years, such as pop, rock, jazz and hip hop, are also among types of music that are listened to with pleasure.

In the Ottoman era, the classical music education institutes were the Enderun and tekke, which were under the control of the palace. Darüelhan, established towards the end of the Ottoman era, was the first official Turkish music school. Before the establishment of the Republic, Darüelhan took on the name, Istanbul Municipality Conservatory, and later on became the Istanbul University State Conservatory. Other than this, there is the Istanbul Technical University Turkish Music Conservatory established in 1979 and many other university conservatories that were established following its example.

The state radios which were established in the Republic period, served an important function in the teaching of classical Turkish music as well as in its execution. Istanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Bursa and Samsun classical Turkish music choirs, the Istanbul Historical Turkish Music Ensemble, Edirne and Istanbul state Turkish music ensembles and the Konya Turkish Mystic Music Ensemble are some of the organizations in today's world of Turkish music.

Rauf Yekta, Sadettin Arel, Suphi Ezgi, Münir Nurettin Selçuk, Safiye Ayla, Sadettin Kaynak, Selahattin Pınar, Emin Ongan, Nevzat Atlığ, Alaeddin Yavaşca, Niyazi Sayın, Necdet Yaşar, Süheyla Altımdört, Avni Anıl, İsmail Hakkı Özkan, Erol Deran, Cınuç Tanrıkorur, Meral Uğurlu, İnci Çayırılı and İhsan Özgen can be shown as examples of prominent composers, performers, masters and scholars of classical Turkish music in the Republic period.

The characteristic feature of Turkish Folk music is that it is anonymous. This "anonymous" feature of tunes means that the tradition is carried from one generation to the next with the creativity of the local people. The policy of music that was adopted in the Republic era accepted that the source of contemporary Turkish music to be created is the folk tunes from the people. Nationwide trips were organized for the collection of these works and efforts were enhanced for determining their musical notes and recording them in the archives. In 1936, the Ankara State Conservatory completely took over the folk music studies and as a result of work conducted yearly, on an orderly basis, until 1952, scored 10 thousand melodies and recorded them in the archives.

The state radio which started broadcasting in 1937 was another factor in the enlivening of folk music. The authentic folk music programs of performers such as Sadi Yaver Ataman, Tamburacı Osman Pehlivan, Servet Coşkunses and Muzaffer Sarısözen, were the subject of great interest. In recent years, Turkish folk music has become one of the most listened types of music in Turkey. While the popularizing influence of radio and television played a role, the activities of the Turkish folk music choirs affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism were an important contributor to this popularity. The trips organized by solely by TRT for the collection of works as well as their broadcasts contributed significantly to the development of the Turkish folk music repertoire.

Polyphonic music works in Turkey became widespread after the declaration of the Republic. At this time, studies and performances for which contemporary music and Turkish Folk music were used as a basis and the techniques of international music were used under the leadership of Atatürk, started the movement towards Western music. By sending students abroad and bringing such experts as Joseph Marx, Paul Hindemith, Carl Ebert and Béla Bartok from abroad the formation of fundamental institutes were initialized. With the establishment of the Ankara State Conservatory in 1936, studies to process Turkish folk music into the order of Western polyphonic music gained intensity. Such famous composers as Cemal Reşit Rey, Ahmed Adnan Saygun, Ulvi Cemal Erkin, Ferit Alnar, Necil Kâzım Akses that comprise the first generation of composers in the Republic, were educated in various Western conservatories. Later generations that followed in the paths of first generation composition teachers, created the school of Turkish composing that was based on folk music but also sourced from Western movements.

The oldest symphonic ensemble, the Presidential Symphony Orchestra, is a significant factor in the popularization of polyphonic music. This orchestra, which served as a leader in making polyphonic music popular and well liked by organizing numerous concerts also succeeded in making polyphonic Turkish music known worldwide with concerts held in many countries such as Germany, the U.S., France, Spain, Italy and Southern Korea. In addition to the Istanbul, İzmir, Antalya, Bursa and Çukurova state orchestras, the State Polyphonic Choir founded in 1988 continues, even in our day, to perform in many national and international tours. Other than state orchestras there are a number of significant private orchestras such as the Bilkent Symphony Orchestra, the Borusan Istanbul Philharmonic Orchestra and the Akbank Chamber Orchestra. In addition to award-winning orchestra conductors that have conducted orchestras in other countries and made both national and international recordings in the area of polyphony music such as Hikmet Şimşek, Gürer Aykal, Rengim Gökmen and Betin Güneş, many world famous musicians have been educated abroad with the regulation that has been issued for talented children.

The "rock'n roll" storm that spread throughout the world starting in the 1960's was also followed closely by young musical groups in Turkey. During this period, the Anatolian Rock school, which continues its influence in our day, was created. This inclination which started with writing Turkish words to foreign compositions later left its place to unique compositions that combined light Western music and Turkish folk music; pieces that emphasized artistic interpretation, creativity and musicality gained prominence.

the world, the music industry in our country went through some significant changes. Performers that have just entered the music market can become well known in an instant. In this way fan groups are formed and concerts are given. Over 100 million foreign and domestic albums are sold yearly. Mass communication tools such as radio, television and the Internet have contributed to the popularization of the music market.

While the spreading of Internet, through rapidly growing and developing technology transfer, has been a significant contributor to the popularization of the sector, the easy access to music provided to users from anywhere has resulted in a decline of physical sales. The number of record labels that have been registered in Turkey is the clearest indication of this situation. It is apparent that this rate of decline has had more of a negative effect on the labourers of the music market than on performers and producers.⁹⁶

In accordance with Law No: 5846 Law on Intellectual and Artistic Properties, there are six vocational associations established representing music industry and they work for preserving the copy rights of artistic product owners, performer artists and phonogram producers. Turkish Vocational Association of Musical Product Owners (MESAM) and Vocational Association of Musical Product Owners Group (MSG) works for musical product owners; Vocational Association of Music Performers (MÜYORBİR) for performer musicians, Vocational Association of Related Right Owner Phonogram Producers (MÜYAP), MÜZİK-BİR and MÜYA-BİR for related right owner phonogram producers.

Enterprises that use or transmit music in open use areas or radio- television corporations and similar platforms make use of musical Works by getting licence from vocational associations mentioned above. Owners of the Works who are registered members of the vocational associations, singers, composers, other phonogram producers benefit from the implication. Foregoing associations not only coordinate licenced use of foreign repertoire throughout the country but also help sectorial improvement by coordinating the same licencing procedure for local products to be used abroad.

Besides effecting the development of the industry directly by licencing activities, Vocational Associations ensure preserving copy rights through interference activities in illegal/unlicensed use and accelerate sectorial growth indirectly. Within this frame, they both follow unlicensed and/or misuse and illegal productions, start and monitor juridical processes against illegal use and study on numerous legal initiatives in order to stop infringements especially in digital platforms.

⁹⁶ See Appendix: 34- Presidency Symphonic Orchestra

4.1.4. Performing Arts

4.1.4.1. Opera and Ballet⁹⁷

Directorate General of State Opera and Ballet is responsible for preparing strategic plans and determining national policies on opera and ballet on country basis, organizing international events and actualizing well organized artistic events by coordinating provincial directorates.

Directorate General of State Opera and Ballet is the only public body on performing, promoting, vocalization and broadcasting of performing arts as opera, ballet, musical, and operetta.⁹⁸

Graph 13 – Number of Performances of the Directorate General of State Opera and Ballet

⁹⁷Turkey's history of classic opera and ballet performances is two hundred years. Giuseppe Donizetti, who was invited to Istanbul in 1828 during the reign of Padishah Mahmut II., was a significant contributor to the introduction of some samples of western music rules, operas, operettas and ballets to the Ottoman Palace and the adoption of these innovations in the Republic era. One of the most important steps taken in the field of culture in 1923, after the establishment of the Republic, was to send talented young people to Europe for an education in music, from which they came back in the 1930's to become academics in the fields of music and the performing arts, at the Music Teaching School that was founded in Ankara in 1924. In 1936, this school was transformed into the Ankara State Conservatory with the efforts of German composer Paul Hindemith and opera director Carl Ebert. The State Conservatory was founded as an institute including music, opera, ballet and theatre by regulation on May 16, 1940.

The State Theatre which includes theatre, opera and ballet in its scope, was founded in 1949 by Regulation no. 5441 and the State Opera and Ballet was directed until 1970 as an institute under the State Theatres Regulation.

With the "1309 Establishment Regulation" issued in 1970, the State Opera and Ballet was established as an independent institute, reassigned as a Ministry of Culture and Tourism "Affiliated Institute" and renamed the General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet. Under this regulation, the General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet Organization was founded as a central structure in Ankara. The Istanbul Opera and Ballet, which had been operating as a separate local institute since 1960 was reassigned, under the regulation mentioned above, to belong to a central structure that was formed under the name The Istanbul State Opera and Ballet Directorate. Later on, in accordance with article two of this Regulation, Izmir (1982), Mersin (1990), Antalya (1997), and Samsun (2008) Directorates were established as separate units. After long, efforts, restructuring studies in State Opera and Ballet have reached a result and Ankara Provincial Directorate has been built up without any extra employment or financial cost.

⁹⁸ The modern Dance Group, which was established in 1992 as a repertoire group under The Directorate General of State Opera and Ballet, performed its first performances in February of 1993. Since the day it was established the group has displayed a total of 65 works on the stage, that were the products of both Turkish and foreign choreographers.

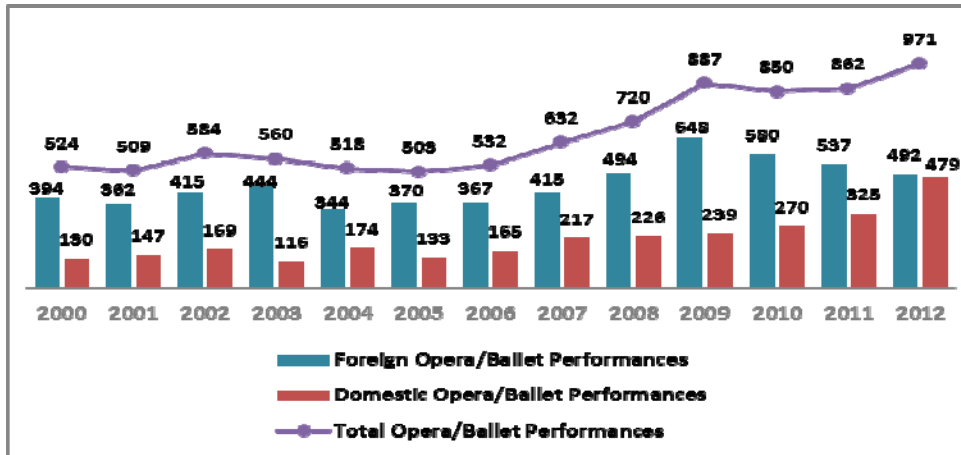
In 2008, the Unit Dance Theatre was established in affiliation with the Directorate General. This was established as a group that stages dance and theatre with a new expression where ballet performers take a place on stage.

State Opera and Ballet has performed almost all classics of world opera and ballet repertoire till 2013.

Within this frame, world premiere of V. Murad Ballet was performed by Ankara State Opera and Ballet on 28th April 2012 as part of 2011-2012 seasons. The Ballet's libretto and musical arrangement was performed by Prof. Emre Aracı. The choreography of the play created by Armağan Davran and Volkan Ersoy and the play performed with accompany of Donizetti, Guatelli Paşa, Lizst ve Adelburgh's music.

10th International Bodrum Ballet Festival started with world premiere of "Bodrum Aşkı", created especially for this festival by head choreographer of State Opera and Ballet, Mehmet Balkan. On 10th November 2012, world premiere of "Şu Çılgın Türkler", adopted from Turgut Özakman's best seller novel by composer Çetin Işıklı, was performed by Izmir State Opera and Ballet.

In 2006-2007 art season 15, 2007-2008 season 9, 2008-2009 season 14, 2009-2010 season 28, 2010-2011 season 18 plays belonging to Turkish composers were featured. 10 plays of Turkish composers took stage in 2012-2013 art seasons.



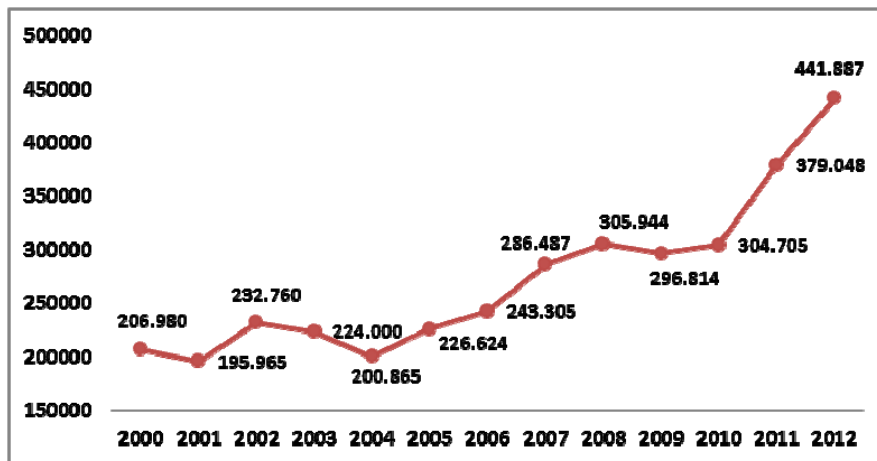
Istanbul International Ballet Competition which is organized by Directorate General of State Opera and Ballet since 2008 has been registered as associate member of International Federation of Ballet Competitions with solid vote of boarding committee of the federation on 17th June 2009 dated meeting.

International Aspandos Opera and Ballet Festival is being performed by the Directorate General of State Opera and Ballet since 1994 and registered as member of European Festivals Association 2003.

Directorate General of State is Opera and Ballet was also registered as member to The Organisation for European Professional Opera Companies and Festivals on 1st April 2010.

TÜRKSOY (International Association of Turkic Culture) organized a meeting with 9 out of 14 members on 15th January 2010 and has built up an association among member countries' Opera and Ballet Directorates within TÜRKSOY General Secretariat. Articles of association for TÜRKSOY Operas Committee were signed with the meeting.

Graph 14 - Number of Audiences in Performances of the Directorate General of State Opera and Ballet



4.1.4.2. Theatre⁹⁹

State Theatres were established officially with the law put into action on 10th June 1949 and very first plays “Small City” in small hall, “Faust” in big hall were performed on 1st October 1949.

Provincial Theatres have opened their curtains in 1957 in Bursa and İzmir first. İstanbul (1978), Adana (1981), Trabzon (1987), Diyarbakır (1988), Antalya (1993), Sivas (1997), Van (1997), Erzurum (1997) and Konya (1997) followed and these provincial theatres established 12 resident directorates of Directorate General of State Theatres.

In addition to foregoing provinces, State Theatres take stage on Gaziantep, Malatya, Elazığ, Samsun, Çorum, Aydın, Kahramanmaraş and Zonguldak regularly on circuit base. Studies for building up resident theatre directorates in these cities are on progress.

The basic functions and priorities, comprised of “Plays,” “Tours” and “Festivals,” of the State theatre, that are directed towards this purpose, are as follows:

- Staging works that bring people together and carry community and founding values
- Organizing National and International Festivals
- Developing Children’s and Youth Theatre
- Undertaking large productions that only the State Theatre would dare to do
- Raising the professional education level of actors, technical and administrative staff

⁹⁹ The first important step in contemporary Turkish theatre was taken with the Gedikpaşa Theatre in 1860. Güllü Agop, who rented this theatre in 1861, formed a group called the Ottoman Theatre in 1868 and gravitated towards Turkish writers and Turkish plays. With the support extended by the Grand Vizier Ali Pasha in 1870, on the condition that he establish a theatre that performed Turkish plays in various areas of İstanbul, Güllü Agop held the concession for the performance of Turkish plays for ten years, training Armenian actors side by side with Muslim actors in his group. One of the most famous actors from this group is Ahmed Fehim. In the Ottoman theatre, the works of famous poets and authors such as Namık Kemal, Ahmed Mithat Efendi, Adülhak Hamid, Rezaizade Mahmut Ekrem and Ahmed Vefik Pasha’s expert Moliere adaptations, translations of French melodramas in particular, comedies, vaudevilles, cantos, musical games and operettas were performed.

The first step towards establishing a conservatory for training Turkish actors and forming a repertory theatre endorsed financially by local administration was taken with the founding of Darülbedayi in 1914. The first Turkish-Muslim actress, Afife Jale, took to the stage for the first time at Darülbedayi in 1914.

It is widely accepted that the art of Turkish drama began with the performance of Marriage of a Poet (1860), a play written by İbrahim Şinasi that is the first original Turkish play. This play was followed by other plays filled with romance and patriotism. One of the most famous among these works is Namık Kemal’s “Vatan Yahut Silistre” (1873). After the Constitutional Period romantic historical plays that focused on freedom were prominent. The plays between 1839 and 1923 were generally comedies, historical dramas, romantic dramas, middle class tragedies and melodramas.

Turkey, which had adopted the Western theatre model in the Republican Period, became the stage for significant advancements in terms of the institutionalization of theatre and the development of playwriting. The first major contribution towards turning theatre into a contemporary field of the arts, came from theatre and cinema man Muhsin Ertuğrul. Ertuğrul, who took on the leadership of Darülbedayi in 1927, formed the foundation of today’s Turkish theatre by promoting local writers, presenting translated plays of contemporary works, instilling up to date concepts of stage, acting and decor and contributing to the creation of female and male actors. Turkish playwriting developed in parallel with advancements in the institutionalization of theatre that applied Western models during the Republican Period.

Darülbedayi became “The İstanbul City Theatre” in 1934 and later “İstanbul Municipality City Theatre.” This theatre, which occupies a significant place in Turkish theatre, continues to function under the İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality. The purpose for establishing the İstanbul Municipality City Theatre is explained as follows:

“The İstanbul Municipality City Theatre was established, in accordance with art which has been secured as a basic right by the Constitution and especially the public duty of theatre, to contribute to the increase of the public’s cultural production, the artistic level of contemporary education; to provide select examples of local and foreign theatrical works to audiences and serve as a leader in creative advancements made by the Turkish Theatre towards the future.”

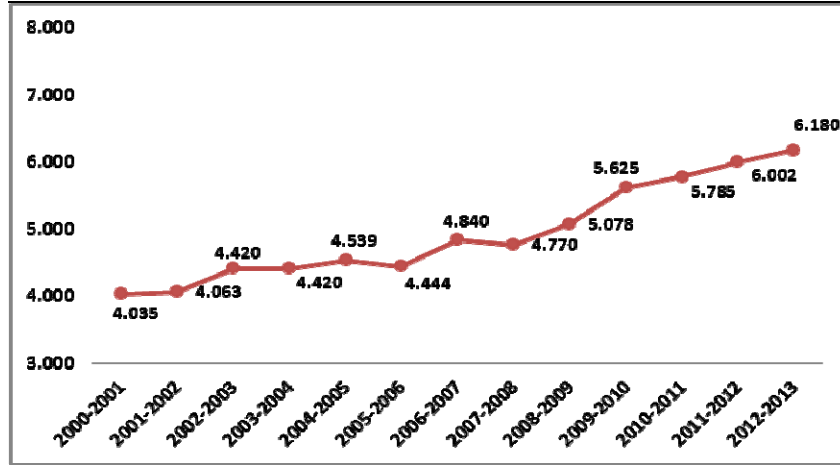
Aside from the İstanbul Municipality Theatre, there are Metropolitan Municipality theatres in Ankara, İzmir, Bursa, Kocaeli and Eskişehir, as well in most other large cities, provinces and townships.

These theatres carry out a significant function by providing a theatre experience for the public at the local level as well as providing a large number of performers with financial and artistic opportunities. Here is where the 1941 Practice Stage was created which produced the first graduates.

The Ankara State Conservatory, which has been of great service in the development of actors, was opened as a section of the Musical and Representation Academy.

In order to present and promote Turkish Theatre abroad and contribute to intercultural developments and changes by observing foreign implications, State Theatres organized Sabancı International Theatre Festival in 1998 and raised number of international festivals to 5, national ones to 2 up to date.¹⁰⁰

Graph 15 – Number of Plays Performed by State Theatres¹⁰¹



One of the current developments regarding theatre is the opening of the Refik Ahmet Sevengil Theatrical Library, which will contribute to the personal development of Turkish stage artists and serve scientists and young people who are conducting research on the history of Turkish theatre. At this library, the first Theatre Specialty Library in Turkey, observation areas in which posters, brochures, pictures and digital records of all performances since 1949 have been created.

Actually, in the 1950's, when new groups were being formed in Turkey, with the concept of performing serious, progressive theatre and taking on the responsibility of raising the awareness of the public, private theatres began entering the cultural lives of communities

One of the most significant problems private theatres have is that of income. This causes the decline of quality in some theatres and causes serious disruptions in the incomes and social securities of private theatre actors and labourers. In these situations, theatres that are not able to be supplemented by income acquired by the theatre owners from other sectors such as the cinema and television series face the prospect of being shut down. In order for these difficulties to be overcome and to provide a contribution to private theatres, financial support is made available by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on a project basis.¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ See Appendix: 32- International Theatre Festivals Organized in Turkey

¹⁰¹ In order to make the art of theatre watched, shared and kept alive nationwide, the State Theatres working with 708 actors/actresses, 54 decorator, 16 costume designer, 1079 technical staff and 633 official staff on 60 stages in 23 cities, have numerous plays met with the audience both local and abroad.

In 2011-2012 art season, 68 Turkish, 83 translations, 151 plays in total featured; plays took stage 6002 times and 1.777.743 audiences were reached through those plays. seven theatre festivals were organized and 450 local, 35 abroad circuits were performed. In 2012-2013 art season plays have been featured 6180 times and the number of audiences reached has been realised as 1.786.700.

¹⁰² See Section 6.3.3. Theatre, Section 7.1.4. Theatre

4.1.5. Visual Arts¹⁰³

In line with their task of promoting fine arts and building consciousness about arts, the General Directorate of Fine Arts routinely organizes the State Painting and Sculpture, Şefik Bursalı and State Turkish Decorative Arts Competition, and exhibits and applies various methods for the purpose of supporting artists in these areas.¹⁰⁴ Also there are three Painting and Sculpture Museums in Izmir, Erzurum and Ankara. With the publication of the “Regulation on Painting and Sculpture Museums”¹⁰⁵, a significant step has been taken in the management of museums and enriching of collections.

Turkey meets new experiences and implications on arts especially through biennials and private initiatives. International İstanbul Biennial¹⁰⁶ is one of the most precious events actualized in Turkey. In addition, Turkey attends Venice Biennial with “Turkish Pavilion”.

Information on Developments in Plastic Arts and important artistic studies is given in appendices.¹⁰⁷

4.1.6. Festivals and Fairs

“The Aspendos International Opera and Ballet Festival”¹⁰⁸ which is being held since 1994 and has gained international accreditation in 1998 held for the 29th time this year between the dates 5-22 June 2012 with involvement of Provincial Directors and foreign artists and groups./

The Bodrum International Ballet Festival, which was held for the first time in 2002 with the idea of “culture and art nurtures tourism”, is organized by the State Opera and Ballet General Directorate every year with the participation of world famous groups. The 11th annual Bodrum International Ballet Festival¹⁰⁹ was held in the Bodrum Castle in August 2013.

International İstanbul Opera Festival¹¹⁰ which was first organized in 2010 and performed for the fourth time between the dates 25th June- 8th July 2013.

¹⁰³ Turkey has a long, rich heritage in the plastic arts with an illustrious past. This heritage was transformed during the Republican Period into a more dynamic, innovative, productive and contemporary identity. The Republic has taken this rich cultural heritage from the past and synthesized it with modernity to create its own arts and culture. Twenty talented young people were sent to be educated in Europe as part of the 1st anniversary celebrations of the Republic, making the views of Atatürk and the Republic towards art obvious. In order to protect the cultural heritage of the plastic arts in Turkey, the Dolmabahçe Palace Heir Flat was opened on September 10, 1937 as the Istanbul Painting and Sculpture Museum under the Istanbul Fine Arts Academy (now known as the Mimar Sinan Fine Arts Academy). The “State Painting and Sculpture Exhibits” were organized in 1939. Turkish architects, artists and sculptors also began organizing international programs.

The Ankara Turkish Nationalist Building constructed in 1930 served as the Ankara Community Centre and carried painting, music and theatre activities to all of Turkey’s provinces in this period. In 1980 the building began being used by the Ankara Painting and Sculpture Museum under the General Directorate of Fine Arts.

With the changes which began to take place in art starting with the 1980’s, beyond painting and sculpture, new media such as installation and performance art increased in number; video filming, moving objects, and parts of the work such as light-sound and other techniques began to be used. Restrictions were not placed on the techniques and materials used in new applications; boundaries were tested with the vision, creativity and talent of artists. While the centre of this new modern art was Istanbul, some can also be seen in Ankara as well as other provinces.

The public organization responsible is the General Directorate of Fine Arts under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The duties of the Directorate of Fine Arts are as follows:

“Conducting and spreading fine arts that are suitable to national culture and contemporary concept, throughout our nation, by following past and current art movements, ensuring that the public is informed in this direction, promoting our fine arts both nationally and internationally, and collaborating with organizations on this issue, taking precautions with the purpose of introducing other country’s arts within the country, developing the state collection and ensuring that work concerning fine arts is productive in terms of social and cultural development.”

¹⁰⁴ See [Section 6.3.1. Prestigious Awards and Competitions](#)

¹⁰⁵ 09/10/2010 dated and 27724 numbered Official Gazette

¹⁰⁶ <http://13b.iksv.org.tr> [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

¹⁰⁷ See [Appendix: 33- Visual Arts](#)

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.aspendosfestival.gov.tr/> [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.bodrumballetfestival.gov.tr/> [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

¹¹⁰ <http://www.istanbuloperafestival.gov.tr/> [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

In cooperation with Eskişehir Metropolitan Municipality and Directorate General of State Opera and Ballet, Eskişehir National Opera and Ballet Days took stage for the third time 09-25 March 2013. The event was first performed in 2011.

National İzmir Young Soloist Singing Competition¹¹¹ was performed between the dates 4-10 April 2013 for the sixth time. This competition keeps providing opportunities abroad each year to talented young singers with contribution of various institutions and corporations.

International İstanbul Ballet Competition¹¹² which provides opportunities to young dancers to be recognized abroad has being performed under the coordination of General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet and decided to be repeated biyearly and performed for the third time between the dates 25-30 June 2012.

Many festivals in a variety of arts are also organized in the capital, Ankara. The “International Ankara Music Festival”¹¹³ organized every year by the Sevda Cenap Music Foundation, is only one of these. This festival, which is a member of the “European Festivals Union,” was held for the 28th time in 2011 and hosted over 10,000 famous musicians. Classical music is dominant at this festival but various activities in ballet and jazz as well as dance, theatre, mime and electronic music are also included. “The International Ankara Theatre Festival,”¹¹⁴ which will be held for the 17th time in 2012, is also a significant festival that attracts a lot of attention.

The Istanbul Arts and culture Foundation (İKSV)¹¹⁵, which was established in 1973, carries out a commendable mission in this regard. This foundation is behind many successful film and music festivals which are organized every year, such as the Biannual Theatre Festival¹¹⁶ in May and the Istanbul Biennale in the fall, which are organized alternately. In addition to the festivals, the foundation also organizes a seven day activity called “Filmekimi”¹¹⁷ (October of Film) in the month of October every year to show all of the movies that have been featured that year at foreign film festivals. Other important events organized by the foundation are İstanbul Film Festival¹¹⁸ for the 32nd time, İstanbul Jazz Festival¹¹⁹, for the 20th time and İstanbul Music Festival¹²⁰, for the 41st time in 2013. Besides, with “İstanbul Design Biennial” organized for the first time between the dates 13 October- 12 December 2012, positive effects of design to economic growth, societal development, cultural interaction and life quality of the individual are evaluated.

The “Akbank International Jazz Festival”¹²¹ which brings Turkish musicians together with world jazz musicians, has activities sprinkled throughout the year, from rock to pop and jazz to classical music, giving it the unique feature of being a “year round festival”. “Efes Pilsen Blues Festival” makes leaders of Blues meet Turkish music lovers. “Rock’n Coke”, which is organized for the 8th time this year is the biggest open air music festival in Turkey. With the artists attend, artistic vision and basic facilities, it is expected to become a trade mark.

“The İzmir European Jazz Festival”¹²² organized by the İzmir Arts and culture Education Foundation, which will be held for the 18th time in 2012, and the “International İzmir Festival”¹²³ in its 25th year in 2012, is only two of these festivals.

¹¹¹ <http://gencsolist.com/> [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

¹¹² <http://www.istanbulballetcompetition.gov.tr/tr/index.html> [Date of access 10/05/2013]

¹¹³ <http://www.ankarafestival.com/> [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

¹¹⁴ <http://www.ankaratiyatrofestivali.org/> [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

¹¹⁵ www.iksv.org.tr [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

¹¹⁶ <http://tiyatros.iksv.org.tr> [Date of access 10/05/2013]

¹¹⁷ <http://filmekimi.iksv.org.tr/index.asp> [Date of access 10/05/2013]

¹¹⁸ <http://film.iksv.org.tr> [Date of access 10/05/2013]

¹¹⁹ <http://caz.iksv.org.tr> [Date of access 10/05/2013]

¹²⁰ <http://muzik.iksv.org.tr> [Date of access 10/05/2013]

¹²¹ <http://www.akbanksanat.com/caz-festivali/hakkinda/> [Date of access 10/05/2013]

¹²² <http://www.iksev.org.tr/caz-festivali> [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

¹²³ <http://www.iksev.org.tr/izmir-festivali> [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

“İzmir European Jazz Festival”, performed for the 20th time and “International İzmir Festival”, performed for the 27th time in 2013 by İzmir Foundation for Culture, Arts and Education are also leading events.

“*Afyonkarahisar Jazz Festival*”, organized for the first time in 2001, is good examples of public-local artist cooperation for making society meet with culture and arts. Festival was performed for the 13th time in June, 2013 with participation of both local and foreign artists.

Turkey’s oldest film festival is the “Antalya Golden Orange Film Festival”¹²⁴ This festival, which was organized for the 48th time in 2011, has the significance of an Oscar in Turkish Cinema. “The Ankara International Film Festival”¹²⁵ and “The Adana Golden Cocoon Film Festival”¹²⁶ are among the other festivals that bring film lovers together.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism supports many national or international film festivals which contribute to promote national culture abroad. In 2012, 3.870.000TL financial aid is provided for cultural and artistic events including national and international movie weeks, organized throughout the country

As seen in the examples above, Turkey is country rich with festivals and fairs. These festivals and fairs not only enrich the culture of Turkey, they provide cultural and social diversity and allow dynamism to come forward and contribute to the development of cultural dialogue. In addition to the select festivals and fairs that are mentioned above, there are a number of local activities organized as well. In order for the continuation of these activities and an increase in their quality, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism along with other public organizations, local managements and civil community organizations have provided more support and participation to culture-arts festivals.

4.1.7. Design

Subjects such as legal problems and industrial position of design in Turkey, design-related problems, design training, approaches, safety of design, information technologies in design, place of design in foreign sales are among the subjects of discussion in country’s agenda particularly in the last 10 years.

It is also worth remembering that these works which discuss on the basis of research and project data the special issues such as collaboration of university and industry, localisation and specialisation in design have helped Turkey cover a lot of ground.

The first design congress in our country was held in 1982, and the second in 1996. The third and the fourth one were hosted by İstanbul Technical University in 2006 and 2009 respectively.

Design has also been addressed in the development plan, which is the upper policy document. The concept of design has been used for the first time among the policies and targets of 9th *Development Plan* executed between 2007 and 2013 under the title 7.1.7. *Development of R&D and Innovation*. The paragraph 480 states that “R&D activities supported in universities shall be designed to contribute to economic, social, and cultural development of the country, and outcomes of such activities, such as patents, other than scientific publications shall be taken into consideration in academic progress.” Under the title 7.1.10, *Transformation to Production with Higher Added Value in Industry and Services*, the statement that “Original design activities shall be encouraged in consumer products of sectors such as textile, ready-wear garments, leather, ceramics, glass, furniture, and jewellery, and qualified designers shall be trained; generation of national and international brands shall be supported; and the supports regarding promotion and marketing shall be developed in accordance with the needs of our exporters” is included in paragraph 522; “Competence facilitated in the field of

¹²⁴ <http://www.altinportakal.org.tr/> [Date of Access 0/05/2013]

¹²⁵ <http://www.filmfestankara.org.tr/> [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

¹²⁶ <http://www.altinkozafestivali.org.tr/index.php/tr/> [Date of Access 10/05/2013]

manufacturing shall be maintained for sustained competitive power in automotive sector; competence of technological development and R&D shall be maintained and a new collaboration shall be developed between basic and supporting industry in terms of concept and design” in paragraph 526; “The capabilities of machinery and white goods industry for design, engineering, and innovation shall be supported, and the awareness shall be raised to prevent unfair competition arising from imports encountered by the domestic manufacturers” in paragraph 527; and “It is the primary objective in the defence industry to develop competitive, self-sufficient, flexible production integrated with national industry that provides active participation in international cooperation activities in the fields of co-production and design, and R&D in order to meet the needs in a safe and stable manner using national potential, and to gain the necessary infrastructure as well as technological and managerial capabilities to this end” in paragraph 532.

In paragraph 19 of the chapter titled Global Value Chains: Changing Manufacturing Structure and Service Provision Manners under the Tenth Development Plan that includes the 2014-2018 period intended for evaluation of 9th Plan, it is stated that "With increasing direct access of individuals to information and various product and spread of Internet, there is increasing tendency towards products intended for persons or demands in consumer choices within the fields such as electronics, automotive, medicine, medical equipment, textile. Status of product design as the decision domain of the manufacturer has come to be determined by consumers' choices. Contrary to previous periods which saw a small number of major and powerful manufacturers for a greater number of retailers, currently, major and organised retailers are expected to face a greater number of manufacturers. Furthermore, sectors of industry and services become more and more integrated and intertwined. With the advent of information-communication infrastructure and services, the cyberspace has grown a domain of production, consumption, and trade. Another development is that within the service sector that is not conventionally subject to foreign trade export of services is increasing in volume and importance."

Examination of provisions of the 10th plan reveals that, in the chapter 2.1.1 titled Transformation in Manufacturing Industry, the statement "Original design activities shall be encouraged in export products intended for consumption, qualified designers shall be trained, patent registration and international branding shall be supported, and promotion and marketing incentives shall be developed according to the needs of the exporters." is included in paragraph 480 of chapter 2.1.1. titled Balance of Payments, "Development of pre-competitive collaboration among enterprises, networking, joint R&D and design, joint supply and marketing activities shall be encouraged" in paragraph 662, "Transformation of textile, ready-made garment and leather sectors into a structure that is capable of improving manufacturer's properties, creating designs, collections, and brands, being innovative, environment-friendly, and effective in marketing and manufacturing channels through customer orientation, speed and flexibility shall be supported" in paragraph 670, "The capability of furniture industry to design, develop brands, use modern manufacturing techniques, and access registered operation and distribution channels shall be increased" in paragraph 671, "Added value shall be increased in automotive industry by developing domestically the design/R&D, manufacturing, sales-marketing processes including the supply chain in automotive industry. Development of new environment-friendly technologies shall be supported. Cooperation and integration shall be facilitated among electronics, software, electric machinery, base metals, and defensive industry domestically. Branding shall be encouraged with tools with original designs that are intended for the needs of domestic and global markets" in paragraph 678.

Industrial property rights are mentioned and an analysis is made about patent and design applications in our country in chapter 2.1.13 of the plan titled Intellectual Property Rights.

The statement “Design and building standards of user-oriented, safe, environment-friendly, energy-efficient and architecturally aesthetic structures shall be developed” is included in the paragraph 890 of chapter 2.2.21 of the plan titled Construction, Engineering-Architecture, Technical Counselling and Contracting Services.

"Priority Transformation Programmes" were contemplated for critical reform areas that have entered the agenda for the first time with 10th Development Plan, which are important for attaining the

targets of 2023 and Tenth Development Plan, and which could solve basic structural problems, contribute to the process of transformation, and which are included in the responsibility domain of several ministries in general. 4th Component under one of these programmes, the "Programme for Increasing Efficiency in Production" shows "Increasing the capacity of the companies in terms of product design, product diversification, branding, marketing, and promotion" as the target of Supporting Scale Economies in Enterprises, and the 1st Component under the "Programme for Reducing the Dependence on Import" shows "Focusing R&D, innovation and design activities on intermediate-high and high technology products" as target for Achieving Transformation in Production.

The *AllDesign*¹²⁷ fair which is considered the most important event of design organised in Turkey, and which is held in İstanbul in every February hosts many domestic and foreign participants.

Aiming to emphasise the impact of design on production, economic development, social development, cultural interaction and individual quality of life, *İstanbul Design Biennial*¹²⁸ was first held in 2012. Organised by İstanbul Foundation of Culture and Arts, works of İstanbul Design Biennial are executed by the participation of a board of counselling that is made up of persons that have a leading positions in their field domestically and abroad. All actors within creative industries have participated in the biennial by their ideas, projects, discourses or products within the scope of the identified theme.

İstanbul Design Week¹²⁹ is another important event. Held for the first time in 2010, it hosts design exhibitions and designers from all over the world, and the whole design community is focused on İstanbul.

It is fair to say that the most recent development in terms of design in our country is the Association of Creative Industries Council (YEKON)¹³⁰ which was established in 2012. Established as an upper association for foundations and unions for the purpose of lobbying for creativity in Turkey, bringing creative industries together, establishing worth-price relationship of creativity, making attempts for positive discrimination before public-bureaucracy, YEKON aims to draw attention to the importance of intellectual property and bring together the industries that manufacture on the basis of intellectual property.

4.1.8. Advertising

The advertising industry has become a sector that appears to be led especially by private sector organizations in recent years. Especially through multinational capital investments, the number of foreign advertising company and group agencies has increased in Turkey. Producing World-class goods and services in advertising industry resulted in a rise in advertiser number and situation caused a remarkable increase in the share of the sector in economy. Presence of big companies and groups leading the sector as well as big advertiser companies is outstanding. As sector has not fulfilled organized structure through a vocational association, foundations' and associations' events and studies help in guiding the sector.

Advertising Self-Regulatory Board¹³¹, comprised by Turkish Association of Advertisers, Turkish Association of Advertising Agencies and related bodies against dishonest advertisements, has demand correction or stopping broadcasting of advertisements contrary to advertisement implementing regulations from the advertiser since 1994. This service of the Board is a kind of advice to advertisers and media companies in order to be prevented from penal sanctions of other supervisory bodies. The Board does not provide this service because of a statutory obligation but depending on judgement of

¹²⁸ <http://istanbuldesignbiennial.iksv.org/?lang=tr> [Date of Access 19/09/2013]

¹²⁹ <http://www.istanbuldesignweek.com/> [Date of access 19/09/2013]

¹³⁰ <http://www.yekon.org/index.htm> [Date of access on 19/09/2013]

¹³¹ <http://www.rok.org.tr/> [Date of access 19/09/2013]

responsible advertisers sensible to society. The share of digital and internet media is rising in advertising and sector keeps growing with contribution these developments.¹³²

International Association of Advertisers (IAA)¹³³ is a non-governmental organization where advertisers, advertising agencies, survey and public relations companies come together. The Organization's Turkey Department has been established with Council of Ministers decision in 1988.

The Association of Turkish Advertising Agencies¹³⁴, established in 1984, embodies 103 legal entities and 22 real members. Of all the members, 18 are media and 6 are digital agency representatives and they perform 85% of total volume of advertising. As being vocational association of advertising agencies in Turkey, main corporate aim of the Association is strengthening and keeping the growth of advertising profession and agencies.

Foundation of Advertising¹³⁵ is another non-governmental organization focusing on keeping raising reputation of advertising in every field of social life and help development of Foundation by providing or creating financial aid needed. Foundation was established in the end of 1998 by Turkish Association of Advertising Agencies and their members. Two main points have been determining on the establishment of the Foundation; first one is the point of development and the size advertising sector reached and the other is the limitations of Associations Law. After the establishment of the Foundation, needs of advertising sector have been provided by two closely related organizations, Turkish Association of Advertising Agencies and Foundation of Foundation.

Interactive Advertising Association¹³⁶ is another one of the non-governmental organizations working in the field. This organization works for the development of interactive media and advertising by acting as data producer, information exchange point, spokesman of the industry and information provider for both the public and the members. The association works in cooperation with similar sectorial organizations, public and private institutions to raise standards of interactive advertising and media.

Board of Radio Tracking and Research¹³⁷ is a non-governmental organization built up by the representatives of Turkish Association of Advertising, Association of Advertisers, Vocational Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, media planning and purchasing companies, radio agencies and radio broadcasting companies. The Board targeting to increase the influence of radio as an advertising channel and widen the incidence area, supervises the sector through various researches and reports. Advertising associations are represented in Advertisement Board affiliated to Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Crystal Apple Advertising Awards¹³⁸ is the most important event in the sector. The competition is the way of awarding media and advertising workers and their efforts in Turkey. It is organized for the 25th time in 2013 and brought advertising, marketing, media and communication industry parties together for four days in Crystal Apple Creation Festival¹³⁹.

The second biggest award given on advertising in Turkey is "Red-Bests in Media Advertising-Awards"¹⁴⁰. The award is given for the 10th time this year and main of the competition is promoting creativity in advertising, encouraging sector workers and advertisers.

¹³² See Appendix: 34- 2012 Media Investments Source: Turkish Association of Advertising Agencies [Date of access 19/09/2013]

¹³³ www.iaaturkey.com [Date of access 27/05/2013]

¹³⁴ <http://www.rd.org.tr/> [Date of access 20/09//2013]

¹³⁵ <http://www.rv.org.tr/> [Date of access 15/08//2013]

¹³⁶ <http://www.iabturkiye.org/> [Date of access 15/08//2013]

¹³⁷ <http://www.riak.org.tr/> [Date of access 20/09//2013]

¹³⁸ <http://www.kristalelma.org.tr/> [Date of access 23/08//2013]

¹³⁹ <http://www.kristalelmfestivali.com/> [Date of access 23/08//2013]

¹⁴⁰ <http://www.kirmiziodulleri.com/> [Date of access 14/08//2013]

Effie Turkey¹⁴¹ Advertisement Efficiency Competition first organized in 2005 and decided to be repeated bi yearly, is a collective event of Turkish Association of Advertising and Association of Advertisers.

One of the leading organizations in advertising sector is Association of Advertisement Producers¹⁴². The association aiming at raising standards in industry by preparing a common base for information, experience and idea sharing was established in 2006.

Advertorial Authors Association¹⁴³, established in 1989, is another important institution in sector. The association builds up vocational cooperation among advertising staff like creative advertorial directors, advertorial authors, art directors and Graphic designers and preserves their legal copyrights. Association also works for raising creativity levels of staff and providing opportunities abroad.

The main aim of Association of Advertisers¹⁴⁴, established in 1992, is coordinating information exchange about advertising and media developments among business environments. Besides, they endeavour to create healthy relations among Advertisers -Media- Advertising Agencies and raise awareness about social responsibilities.

SIGN İstanbul¹⁴⁵, one of the leading fairs in industrial advertising sector, is being organized for the 15th time this year.

As starting from 90s and continues developing year by year, open air advertising areas in Turkey have resulted in significant investments of local and international open air advertising companies. Today open air advertising investments are rather organized throughout Turkey. Efforts for establishing a foundation started in 2011 by leading companies in sector have resulted in a legal structural condition and Foundation of Open Air Advertising Agencies¹⁴⁶ and Open Air Advertising Agencies Association¹⁴⁷ were established.

Advertising has become a tool used by public institutions in recent years. In order to announce their events and activities and as a result of necessity to act effectively, public institutions decide to use advertising channels. Procedures for official announcements and advertisements of public institutions are carried out by *Basın İlan Kurumu* (Media Announcement Institution)¹⁴⁸ The institution is an incorporated public body on duty since 1961 and has its own budget. Institution acts as mediator for publishing of foregoing bodies' announcements and advertisements in any written media. By this way, small and local media with deficient financial structure is supported to get share from announcement-advertisement market.

4.2. Units Affiliated to Ministry of Culture and Tourism

4.2.1. Cultural Centres

Cultural centres are places at which projects are usually produced by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and established to meet the cultural-art needs of the area, enliven culture life and increase community participation by organizing culture-art programs such as meetings, exhibits, courses, shows and competitions. The large cities also have cultural centres that have been established through the city's own resources and are being managed efficiently by the local administration. In order for the abovementioned activities to take place in cultural centres, multi-purpose halls,

¹⁴¹ <http://www.effieturkiye.org/2013/index.htm> [Date of access 14/08//2013]

¹⁴² <http://www.ry-tr.org/> [Date of access 14/08//2013]

¹⁴³ www.ryd.org.tr/ [Date of access 15/08//2013]

¹⁴⁴ <http://www.rvd.org.tr/default.aspx> [Date of access 15/08//2013]

¹⁴⁵ <http://www.signistanbul.com/> [Date of access 15/08//2013]

¹⁴⁶ <http://www.arvak.com.tr/> [Date of access 20/09//2013]

¹⁴⁷ <http://www.ared.org.tr/index.php> [Date of access 20/09//2013]

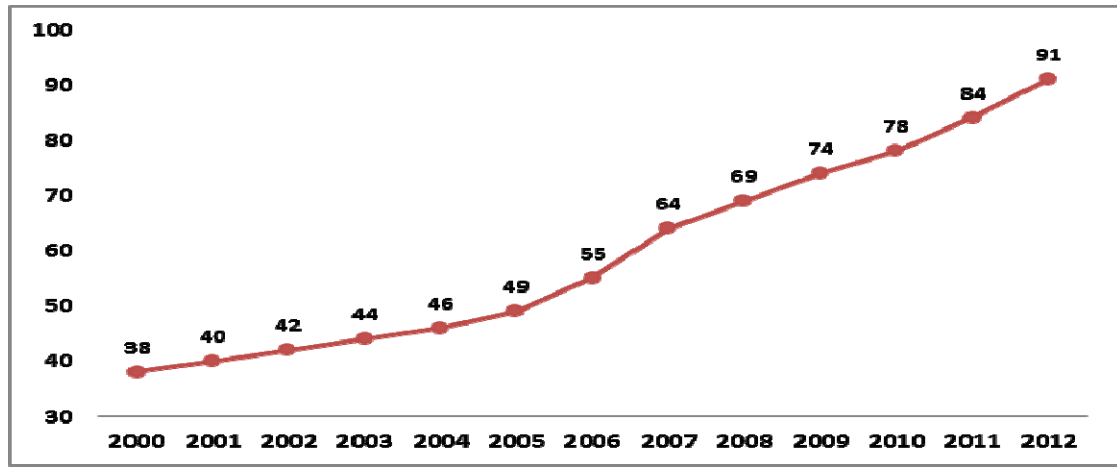
¹⁴⁸ <http://www.bik.gov.tr/> [Date of access 14/08//2013]

conference rooms, foyers, reading rooms, art galleries, ballet and folk dancing work areas, musical study areas, course workshops, technical areas and services units are included in these centres.

Cultural centres that are built in provinces and districts provide a cultural interaction setting for the local public, a place for producing and displaying cultural, artistic, traditional and contemporary hand crafts and a place for national and international meetings, conferences and conventions. The Cultural Centre provides services to the local community with multi-purpose halls, museums, display rooms, workshops, study rooms, administrative offices and technical equipment.

The population density in the area, the existence of a university in the area, requests made from the area and the area lacking a place in which to organize cultural activities are all priorities for investments made in Cultural Centres in a particular area.

Graph 16- Number of Cultural Centres in Turkey¹⁴⁹



4.2.2. Fine Arts Galleries and Painting/Sculpture Museums

As the Ministry of Culture and Tourism's rural organization, Fine Arts Galleries which work in affiliation with the Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorates to develop the community's artistic appreciation and culture, increase interest in the plastic arts and provide resources to masters and amateur artists, have been opened in many provinces nationwide.

There are 48 Fine Arts Galleries¹⁵⁰ nationwide which are all subject to the Fine Arts Galleries Regulation¹⁵¹

By hosting numerous exhibitions and providing exhibit areas for local artists, Fine Arts Galleries make important contributions towards carrying plastic arts to rural areas outside of cities and spreading them throughout Anatolia.¹⁵²

Art and Sculpture Museums¹⁵³ are places that function in affiliation with the General Directorate of Fine Arts, where rare examples of Turkish plastic arts in the Western style from the beginning until today are displayed, where some of the most important collections are documented,

¹⁴⁹ By the year 2012, the number of cultural centres established within city and town centres by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism or through contracts in which the Ministry has been part of is 91.

¹⁵⁰ <http://www.guzelsanatlar.gov.tr/TR.3124/guzel-sanatlar-galerileri.html> [Date of access 10/05/2013]

¹⁵¹ 07.11.1984 dated and 18568 numbered Official Journal

¹⁵² Selective Board of the fine arts gallery, composed of 2 full and 1 associate member, evaluates the demands of artists and institutions willing to organize exhibitions and arrange exhibitions up to one month. Members of the board are elected from artists, art critics or people who are educated in plastic/visual arts by the gallery administration for one year.

¹⁵³ <http://www.guzelsanatlar.gov.tr/TR.2410/resim-heykel-muzeleri.html> [Date of access 10/05/2013]

protected and preserved for following generations while being displayed for art lovers and researchers. With the “Regulation on Art and Sculptor Museums”¹⁵⁴ an important step was taken in terms of the management of the Ankara, Izmir and Erzurum Art and Sculptor Museums and the enrichment of their collections.

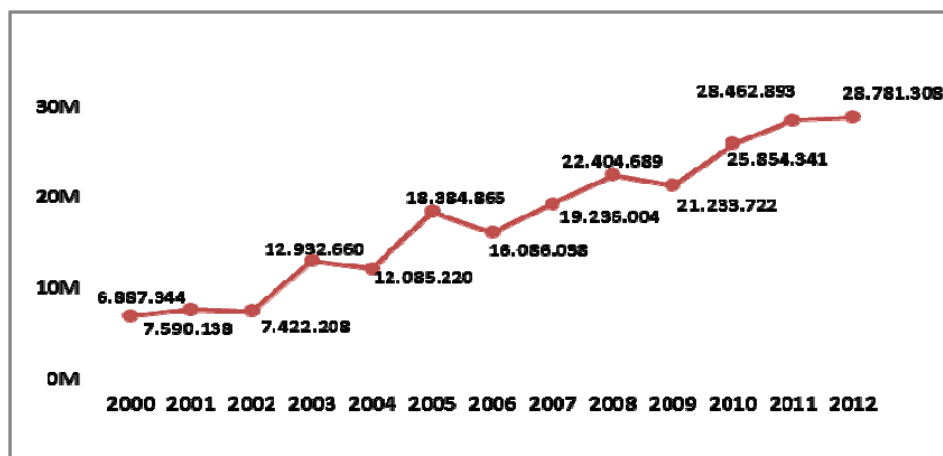
Private galleries began developing after the second half of the 20th century, increasing in numbers starting with the beginning of the 1990’s and becoming an important factor in the arts market. Currently there are hundreds of art galleries which are mostly active in Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir.

4.2.3. Museums¹⁵⁵

Ankara Ethnography Museum, the first building designed as museum in Republic era has opened doors to visitors in 1930. Also, new museum have been established in Bursa, Adana, Manisa, İzmir, Kayseri, Antalya, Afyon, Bergama and Edirne. Museum establishment studies have continued in following years and numerous new museums have been established in almost every part of the country.

Müzekart Application¹⁵⁶ developed in 2008 in order to raise interest of both local and foreign visitors to museums and historical ruins and raising consciousness about history and archaeology by simplifying the access to these services provided significant contribution.

Graph 17 – Number of Visitors for Museums and Historical Ruins¹⁵⁷



¹⁵⁴ 09/10/2010 dated and 27724 numbered Official Journal

¹⁵⁵ After the declaration of the Republic, thanks to the significance placed by Atatürk on the research and recovery of cultural assets and popularizing of museums across the nation, contemporary Turkish museums experienced significant development. Hence, at the time of the declaration of the Republic, the **Istanbul Archaeological Museums**, referred to then as Asar-ı Atika Museum, the **Military Museum** established in Aya İrini and the **Evkaf-ı İslamiye Museum** under the directorship of the Süleymaniye Social Complex, are some of the **Müze-i Hümayun** branches that could be seen opened in some of the larger cities of Anatolia.

The “Türk Asar-ı Atıkası,” which was established in affiliation with the Ministry of Education in the first years of the Republic, took on the important task of collecting all the different types of archaeological and ethnographic findings and making sure they were protected. Many old churches, mosques, khans and other, similar monumental structures were repaired and new museums were established in many areas of Anatolia. The **Topkapı Palace** was turned into a museum along with the objects inside it, in 1924. Also in the same year the Evkaf-ı İslamiye Museum was reorganized as the **Turkish and Islamic Works Museum** and the Mevlana Lodge in Konya became a museum. The **Ankara Ethnographic Museum**, which was the first structure designed as a museum in the Republic era, was opened to the public in 1930. New museums were also established in Bursa, Adana, Manisa, and İzmir, Kayseri, Antalya, Afyon, Bergama and Edirne. Museum activities continued in the following years so that museums were established in every corner of the country.

¹⁵⁶ <http://www.muzekart.com/> [Date of Access 05/07/2013]

¹⁵⁷ Owing in part to Müzekart the number of foreign and local visitors to museums and historical ruins in 2012 increased to 28.781.308

Private museums that are established by foundations with the support of the private sector also contribute to the development of arts and public interest in culture and the arts in Turkey. One of the best examples of this is the Istanbul Modern Art Museum opened by Eczacıbaşı Holding. Opened in the Number 4 Customs Antrepo in Istanbul on December 11, 2004, the Istanbul Modern¹⁵⁸, with its permanent collection and temporary exhibits, holds an important place in the arts agenda of our country.

The building in Tepebaşı, Istanbul, constructed by architect Achilles Manoussos at the end of the 19th century and then known as the Bristol Hotel, was reorganized by the Suna and İnan Kıraç Foundation and turned into a museum, which opened under the name of the Pera Museum¹⁵⁹ in the beginning of June, 2005. The objects in this museum, which include plastic arts as well as general collections and works from the European orientalist artists that reflect the Ottoman world of the 17-19 centuries, form a collection that is very significant for our country.

Another museum which has various collections is the Sakıp Sabancı Museum¹⁶⁰, which is also in Istanbul. Sabancı University Sakıp Sabancı Museum serves in a multi-dimensional environment through their large collection, temporary international exhibitions, conservation units, sample educational programmes, various concerts, conferences and seminars.

Besides newly constructed museum buildings in our country, rich with historical and cultural accumulations, there are many immovable cultural assets that are being restored and many opened to

¹⁵⁸ <http://www.istanbulmodern.org/> [Date of access 05/07/2013]

The Istanbul Museum of Modern Art, Turkey's first private museum to organize modern and contemporary art exhibitions, was founded in 2004 and occupies an 8,000 square meter site on the shores of the Bosphorus.

Istanbul Modern embraces a global vision to collect, preserve, exhibit and document works of modern and contemporary art and make them accessible to art lovers.

As part of its commitment to sharing Turkey's artistic creativity with wide audiences and promoting its cultural identity in the international art world, Istanbul Modern hosts a broad array of interdisciplinary activities.

¹⁵⁹ <http://www.peramuzesi.org.tr/> [Date of Access 05/07/2013]

Established on 8 June 2005, Pera Museum is a private museum founded by the Suna and İnan Kıraç Foundation. The aim of offering an outstanding range of diverse high quality culture and art services is as important today as when the Museum first opened its doors to the public. Couched in the historic quarter of Tepebaşı, the impressive building was originally conceived as the Bristol Hotel. Restorer and architect Sinan Genim was given the daunting renovation operation in 2003; the triumph of transforming the interior into a modern and fully equipped museum is only matched by the architect's mastery in simultaneously preserving the exterior façade, safeguarding an integral part of Istanbul's architectural flavour.

Through its three permanent collections, "Orientalist Paintings", "Anatolian Weights and Measures", and "Kütahya Tiles and Ceramics," the Pera Museum seeks not only to diffuse the aesthetic beauty of these collections but also to create dialogue with the public concerning the values and identities that they encompass. Utilizing a full scope of innovative methods, including exhibitions, publications, audio-visual events, educational activities, and academic works, the objective of transmitting the beauty and importance of these works to future generations is realised.

Since its establishment, Pera Museum collaborates annually with national and international institutions of art and education to hold exhibitions that support young artists. All of the Museum's exhibitions are accompanied by books, catalogues, audio-visual events in addition to education programs. Parallel to its seasonal programs and events, Pera Film offers visitors and film buffs a wide range of screenings that extend from classics and independent movies to animated films and documentaries. Pera Film also hosts special shows that directly correlate with the temporary exhibitions' themes. Pera Museum has evolved to become a leading and distinguished cultural center in one of the liveliest quarters of the city.

¹⁶⁰ <http://muze.sabanciuniv.edu/anasayfa> [Date of access 05/07/2013]

Sabancı University's Sakıp Sabancı Museum is located in Emirgan, at one of Istanbul's oldest settlements on the Bosphorus. In 1927 Prince Mehmed Ali Hasan of the Hidiv family of Egypt commissioned the Italian architect Edouard De Nari to build the villa, now the museum's main building, and it was used as a summer house for many years by various members of the Hidiv family; for a short time it also served as the Montenegrin Embassy.

After the mansion was purchased in 1950 by industrialist Hacı Ömer Sabancı from Prince İffet, a member of the Hidiv family, it came to be known as "Atlı Köşk", The Horse Mansion, because of the statue of a horse (purchased in the same year) that was installed in the garden; the statue is the 1864 work of the French sculptor Louis Doumas.

A second horse sculpture on the grounds of Atlı Köşk is the cast of one of the four horses taken from Sultanahmet square in Istanbul when it was looted by Crusaders during the fourth Crusade in 1204 and removed to the Basilica of San Marco in Venice. After the death of Hacı Ömer Sabancı in 1966 Atlı Köşk began to be used permanently as a home by Sakıp Sabancı, the eldest of the family, and for many years housed Sakıp Sabancı's rich collection of calligraphy and paintings. In 1998, together with its collection and furnishings, the mansion was allocated to Sabancı University to be transformed into a museum.

With the annex of a modern gallery, the exhibition areas of the museum opened to visitors in 2002; with a further extension of the layout in 2005, the technical level of the museum reached international standards.

the public as museums. The Cer Modern¹⁶¹, which was gained through the efforts of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to restore old wagon and railway repair workshops, has been revitalized recently as an example of modern museum architecture.

In addition to Modern Art Museums, there are many other museums that are active in other areas and themes. These museums are under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism according to regulation. Most private museums provide the resources that are needed for repair and restoration work, as well as the efforts to raise their level of service, from their own capital. State museums do not have administrative and economic autonomy as required by regulation. Therefore, it has become necessary to consider restoration and service efforts that are needed by state museums according to an integrated approach.

Hence, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has launched a series of projects starting in 2008 to help strengthen the economic contributions made by the historical and cultural wealth of museums; provide resources for the protection and carrying on to the next generation of our cultural heritage; enrich the experience of visitors and increase their numbers by improving services in museums and historical ruins; expand the opportunities for cultural employment and develop cultural tourism in our country.

The projects have been created with the goal of making museums and historical ruin sites more attractive for local and foreign visitors, developing sales areas and commercial presentations and modernization with the application of developed technology for ticketing and entry systems.

The first application, within the scope of these museum and historical ruin site improvement projects is the “Müzekart”¹⁶² project. The Müzekart application, launched by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on June 18, 2008 under the slogan of “The Journey In Time Has Begun” aims to increase public interest in museum and historical ruin sites, raise historical and archaeological awareness and emphasize the cultural wealth that we own by providing a card in exchange for 20 TL that will allow the public to visit over 300 museums and ruins under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, as much as they want for the period of 1 year.¹⁶³

¹⁶¹ <http://www.cermodern.org/> [Date of access 05/07/2013]

CerModern hosts artistic diversity with periodic exhibition halls, photo gallery, museum shop, conference and multipurpose halls, residents for artists, cafe and sculpture park on an area of 11.500 m2. In main halls which are located at base floor of CerModern, self-compiled exhibitions and Works compiled through close collaboration with international gallery and museum networks are displayed 4 times a year. Established with valuable contribution of Turkish Union of Travel Agencies (TÜRSAB), CerModern provides support in development of cultural and artistic production in Ankara as well as presentation of both national and international artistic Works and events. As targeting to be “A Societal Education Project”, CerModern plans to become a cultural and educational centre where projects produced continually in order to make each and every visitor at any age to be part of art production. CerModern built up through the efforts of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism by restoration of old railway repair workshops and can be regarded as a good sample of contemporary museum architecture.

¹⁶² <http://www.muzekart.com/>, <http://www.muzekart.com/tr/museum-pass/> [Date of Access 05/07/2013] Museums and ruins affiliated to the Ministry can be visited free of charge with MuseumPass. It is valid for one year from the date it was bought and provides two times a year free of charge visit opportunity in museums to the owner. MuseumPass+ is another application that provides free of charge visits to museums in NCTR and affiliated ones to the Ministry in Turkey as well as some private museums. Besides, MuseumPass+ owners enjoy discounts for some exhibitions, theatre or opera and ballet shows. Museum Pass is valid in museums affiliated to the Ministry that are located in İstanbul for 72 hours and provides single visits to museums free of charge. The card that provides convenience especially for foreign visitors becomes valid at the first museum visit. Owners do not need to que, they pass through pay gates without waiting and can visit Hagia Sofia, Topkapı Palace and Harem Chamber, Kariye, İstanbul Archaeology, Turkish and Islamic Works, İstanbul Big Palace Mosaics, Yıldız Palace, Islamic Sciences History of Technology museums and Galata Mevlevi House.

Agency MuseumPass is going to be made used by four customers by the agency. The one who buys the card will personalize it by writing his identity on the back side of the card. The card will be used only by the id owner. The MuseumPass Agency without owner photo and expiration date on it can only be used with ID card and valid in museums and ruins affiliated to the Ministry for 7 days for single entrance. Within a yera, beginning from date of first use, card can be turned to MuseumPass. Owner should apply to the nearest MuseumPass sales point with his ID card with photo. Validation date and photo of the owner will be put on the ack side of AgencyMuseumPass during personalization. Then card becomes MuseumPass and gains the same properties with it. As the data is kept on the card, uses before personalization card first read at electronic gates, the data will be transferred to new card and will not have extra pass opportunity. Since the date MuseumPass which has variations like MuseumPass+, MuseumPass İstanbul, MuseumPass Diplomatic and and CorporateCard was put into the market, the sales have reached 3.665.317 as of January 2013.

¹⁶³ <http://dosim.kulturturizm.gov.tr/> [Date of access 05/07/2013]

The goals of the Müzekart project are to make museums more accessible, increase the number of Turkish citizen visitors, make museum an alternative social and cultural activity, increase historical and archaeological awareness, obtain healthy statistics and to relieve the pressure on ticket offices. Müzekart which has accepted public interest since the beginning varied in 2012 and became more attractive with alternative possibilities served to customers.

Since 1 October 2012, customers who buy “Müzekart” and “Müzekart+” are not only allowed to visit more than 300 museums and historical ruins for free but they are also insured against disablement or death caused by any type of accident.

Another application that has been put into effect by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism within the scope of the efforts to develop visitor services in museums and historical ruin sites is the “Project on the Management, Operation, Development and Supply of Products and Services for the Business Functions and Sales Areas of Museums and Historical Ruin Sites”¹⁶⁴ This project aims to strengthen cultural communication, create sales areas, products and services with high representative power, offer reproductions of popular works and traditional designs that are displayed in the museums and provide higher social, economic and cultural added value.

Within the scope of this project that was launched in 2009, and the collaborations of the public and private sector, the foundation and structuring efforts which are gradually being completed have developed new institutional identities, and new integrated restructuring with venue designs and arrangements that have high representative power, for the existing sales areas of 55 museums and historical ruins functioning under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Along with the new units that have been opened, all of the sales units are being run with a modern business operation approach and quality, contemporary products are being designed to be presented for sales

Items that have been selected as Strategic Turkish Products, such as Traditional Hand Crafts, Turkish Delight and Turkish Coffee in a many different varieties and presentations are being offered to visitors in museum gift shops.

The production and sale of certified replicas that are unique to our museums and historical ruins, quality publications and printed materials, were started within the framework of this project and with the establishment of the electronic network website the promotion of museum and historical ruin sites and online sales of their products gained speed.

A third project that has been put into application by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, where modern technology is applied to visitor services to increase the number of visitors and customer satisfaction, is the “Operation of Museum and Historical Site Ticket Offices and the Modernization and Management of the Entry Systems”¹⁶⁵ project. Within this project, the ticket office buildings and

¹⁶⁴ www.bkg.com.tr [Date of Access 17/06/2013]

Bilkent Cultural Initiative (BKG) is an identity and a top trademark of İhsan Doğramacı Bilkent University’s tourism group Bilintur A.Ş. BKG as a result of “Tender for the Management, Conduct and Development of Sale Areas of Museums and Ruins and of their Commercial Activities, and the Procurement of Products and Services” issued by the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism, has acquired the right to operate 55 museums and ruins throughout Turkey on behalf of the Central Directorate of Revolving Funds (DÖSİMM) for the period of 8 years.

Bilkent Cultural Initiative, within the scope of this project, has established a serious and effective organization for the purpose of accomplishing commercial activities and continuing these services in the most productive manner. Furthermore, it started to open shops, develop products while initiating sales and marketing activities that would give the existing value of the museum prominence to raise the implicit potential of these sales in museums and ruins areas to the international standards. While 11 museums had shops before the Project, as of January 2013, 100 sales units, 57 shops and 43 cafes have been opened. Sensitive use-protection balance is taken into consideration with great importance in all these activities.

¹⁶⁵ Within the frame of Operating Tollbooths of Museum and Historical Ruins, Modernization and Administration of Entrance Control Systems Project, following targets are intended to be achieved:

- developing tollbooth services by modernizing entrance control systems
- raising number of visitors and income
- reducing expenses

entry control systems of 48 museums and historical sites under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism will be renewed in a joint effort by the public and private sector.

Within the project, 168 pay gates are equipped with computerized entrance control systems on museum and historical ruins that do not have this new technology before the bid. With this system, statistical data can be followed momentarily within 30 seconds time intervals. Besides, all pay gates on museums and historical ruins are monitored continuously and through instant interventions, possible problems can be prevented.

Wide spreading information technologies are observed through various implications in museums.¹⁶⁶ Appropriate with contemporary technologies, a new developed application which provides a virtual tour in İstanbul Kariye Museum introduced to the users on 1st September 2012 and can be downloaded to tablet PCs and smart phones from application stores on mobile platforms. The application includes a virtual tour in museum, 3D modelling of the museum and high definition visuals of all mosaics exhibited in the museum. This application was awarded with Jury Special Award in 2012 Service Awards of 29th National Informatics Assembly organized between the dates 21-23 November 2012 in Ankara. Kariye Museum application was listed in the first five world finalist among 350.000 participant works in 2012 Best Non-Game category of Unity Conference. Virtual Museum Application has also been available for Topkapı Palace Harem Chamber since January 2013.

“İstanbul Mobile” is an application which can be downloaded from mobile application platforms for free is an application developed in order to guide especially foreign visitors in planning their visit in İstanbul through setting routes they wish to see. Another application which consisting the information like visit dates and times, prices and communication details of museums affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is “Museums of Turkey” Both applications are available on mobile platforms by the year 2013.

Sending information and visuals from internet to mobile phones through barcode reading is another project that has been put into service in order to execute museum studies in accordance with contemporary technologies. The project has been available for Hagia Sophia Museum, Topkapı Palace, İstanbul Archaeology Museum and Kariye Museum. It is planned to generalize the implication for many different museums and materials exhibited in near future.

Besides, with “Interactive Implications in Ankara Museums” project of Ankara Development Agency, interactive implications have been put into service in Gordion, Ethnography, State Painting and Sculpture and Republic museums.

The number of private museum established in Turkey has increased through years. 99 museums in 2007, 104 in 2008, 139 in 2009, 146 in 2010 and 158 in 2011 have been established. As

-
- developing entrance control system technologies
 - building various and modern payment alternatives
 - assuring qualified human resource
 - developing museum perception
 - developing MuseumPass and creating new CityCards.

Management, Operation and Improvement of Museum and Ruins Sales Shops and Their Commercial Activities, Goods and Services Procurement Project is a public-private sector cooperation model developed by the Ministry in order to decorate museums and ruins with modern sales departments in line with their historical and cultural richness. Bid of the Project was done in 2010 and sublet to TÜRSAB – MTM consortium till 2016.

Bkz Ek: 51- Museums and Historical Ruins within Bid Frame

¹⁶⁶ Vocal Guiding System

In second half of 2007, a new application has been put into action in museums and historical ruins affiliated to the Ministry in order to provide vocal guidance service to individual visitors and to groups with microphone and ear phone sets in a multi lingual manner giving detailed information about place and the materials exhibited.. Vocal Guidance system was first used in Topkapı Palace Museum and Ephesus Historical Ruins in 2007. The system has been generalized to 14 museums and historical ruins located in 17 different points till today and no public finance are used for those implications. The implication has become a prominent income tool. While the total income was realized as 35.383TL in 2007, this total has increased to 3.950.000TL in 2012.

of the beginning of 2013, 174 new private museums affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is in service and those private museums receive approximately 5.000.000 visitors yearly.¹⁶⁷

4.2.4. Libraries¹⁶⁸

Today, library services in Turkey are widespread through Public Libraries. Public libraries are establishments that increase the relations of the public with libraries, develop reading and researching habits, enable the sharing of ideas and information among people and form the foundation of intellectual freedom. They are also centres that can be benefited from by anyone at any age, of any social-economic level, educational background, political or religious view without discrimination; that can be used freely and without charge and where cultural, educational, restful-entertaining activities are offered to assist in the social development of the community.

In order for public libraries to be able to fully serve their purpose and ensure the productive use of their resources, they must gain the interest, trust and endearment of the public. These are only possible through an efficient public relations application. It is for this reason that public relations are an important aspect to libraries today. In line with this concept libraries are not only places where books are read but places where conferences, seminars, round table meetings and courses on current, striking, public interest subjects are held; signature days, concerts, poetry and literature days, theatrical works, tournaments (ex. chess), competitions, hand crafts and art exhibits, children's reading hours, various games, karagöz and puppet shows, book report competitions, children's festivals and other such activities are organized.

In order to provide the access of information to visually impaired individuals and help them gain confidence, provide support to their families and schools and contribute to their intellectual development, 13 public libraries within the scope of the National Library have been supplied with a "Talking Books Section."¹⁶⁹ Statistics on libraries affiliated with Turkey's General Directorate of Libraries and Publications have been given below.

¹⁶⁷ See Appendix: 35- List of Private Museums and Private Museums Established in 2012

¹⁶⁸ There is a 900 year old tradition of libraries in Turkey. The first libraries in Anatolia were established in the era of the Beylics and Seljuks and developed during the Ottoman period. In the Ottoman period libraries were formed as parts of mosques, schools and foundations. Independent libraries which were established with foundation donations were seen in later periods. The first big library that was established with this approach is the Köprülü Library which was founded by Fazıl Ahmet Pasha in Istanbul in 1678. The libraries of the Ottoman period were not only established in Istanbul, but also in other cities of Anatolia. Some of these libraries that were established by state authorities and religious leaders through foundations are still functioning with their collections. The Beyazit State Library which was established in 1884 as the Kütüphane-i Osmaniye, was the first library to be established by the hand of the government in the Ottoman era and is still functioning currently.

Library efforts gained speed during the Republican Period. Individuals who studied library sciences abroad were the founders of modern libraries in Turkey.

After the Government of the Turkish Grand National Assembly was founded in Ankara, one of the three sections that were included in the Culture Department in the scope of the Board of Education in 1926 was the beginning of the General Directorate of Libraries and Publications.

¹⁶⁹ As of 26/07/2013 in 87 public libraries affiliated to the Ministry (Appendix 55) BİLED Project (Not Impaired in Accessing Information) has been put into action. Through screen reading programme provided within Project frame, the text seen on screen is vocalised with high quality human voice; through screen widening programme, computers can be used by visually impaired without help; Sensory Reading Machine helps blind listening published materials like books, magazines, newspapers. On table magnifiers system allows visually impaired writing, reading, solving crossword puzzles, drawing, doing hand crafts and does other similar Daily activities.

CDs of books which are vocalized in studios by volunteers since 1992 are served to blind users free of charge in Ministry affiliated İstanbul Beyazit State Library. Those books are not only served to blind users living in cities other than İstanbul by postal courier services but can also be listened on the Ministry's web site. Number of books in the department's collection is approximately 5.800. Between the years 2008-2012, 192 female, 397 male, total 589 new members have registered. 715 volunteers have vocalized 835 books in 2012.

Moreover books are vocalized in studios by volunteers in Bakırköy Province Public Library since 2007. These audio books are also available on Ministry's web site. 247 books have been recorded since 2007 (general topics: 170, books for children: 45, course books: 12, theatre play texts: 20)

In Talking Bookshelf- Visually Impaired Centre of National Library, members get use of library services with contribution of volunteers.

Table 7 – Statistical Data on Libraries Affiliated to the Directorate General of Libraries and Publications

| PUBLIC LIBRARIES 2012 | |
|--|------------|
| Number of Libraries | 1.112 |
| MATERYAL | |
| Number of Books | 15.785.280 |
| Number of Books Bought by Libraries | 1.093.215 |
| Number of Books Bought by the Libraries | 88.000 |
| Number of Subscribed Periodicals | 283 |
| Number of Books Collected | 52.041 |
| Number of Periodicals Collected | 24.037 |
| Number of Books Rebind | 10.521 |
| USERS | |
| Number of Users (readers) | 19.545.940 |
| Number of Registered Members | 885.282 |
| Number of Materials Lent | 6.790.817 |
| Number of Cultural Events | 3.256 |
| Number of Users Attended Cultural Events | 788.254 |
| MOBILE LIBRARIES | |
| Number of Mobile Libraries | 36 |
| Number of Serving Points | 829 |
| Number of Books | 99.469 |
| Number of Users | 227.382 |
| Number of Registered Members | 26.657 |
| Number of Books Lent | 243.333 |

One of the most important institutions in Turkey to provide library services is the National Library¹⁷⁰. The National Library is one of the youngest national libraries in the world. The National Library is an institute that provides the important tasks of guidance to the libraries of our country with the activities it organizes as a centre for research, creating cooperation and coordination among libraries, representing our country at international library forums, playing an active role in the information community and e-transition, organizing national and international symposiums on national culture, enriching existing resources in terms of printed and audio-visual publications and presenting information and documentation in accordance with developing technology. Statistical Data for the National Library by the end of 2012 are given in Table 20 below.

Table 8 – Statistical Data for the National Library

| COLLECTION | NUMBER |
|--|---------------|
| Printed Books | 1.299.153 |
| Printed Turkish Books in Written in Arabic | 56.285 |
| Manuscripts | 27.397 |
| Periodicals | 1.466.168 |
| Materials Other Than Books | 213.030 |

¹⁷⁰ Establishment efforts began in a small office of the Ministry of Education Publications Directorate on April 15, 1946 and rapidly grew to a collection including 8,000 works. On April 1, 1947 it was temporarily moved to another building at which time the number of the collection rose to 60,000. The National Library gained its legal identity with the National Library Establishment Law no. 5632, which was passed on March 29, 1950, and was opened to the public on August 16, 1948.

| USER | NUMBER |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Number of Readers | 693.403 |
| Number of Registered Members | 210.723 |
| Number of Materials Used | 154.106 |
| Number of Visitors Using Web Services | 622.466 |

The number of libraries owned by universities is 320; 288 of which are in the scope of government universities and 32 in foundation universities. The number of libraries in schools is 20,746. Most of the large libraries that are within the scope of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are of foundation origin. There are 3 libraries still within the scope of the General Directorate of Foundations.

4.2.4.1 Literary Museum Libraries¹⁷¹

The Literary Museum Libraries project has been brought to life in order for the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to contribute to the production of literature and to raise Turkey's literary attraction through libraries.

Within this scope;

- The Adana Karacaoğlan Literary Museum Library
- The Ankara Mehmet Akif Ersoy Literary Museum Library
- The Diyarbakır Ahmet Arif Literary Museum Library
- The İstanbul Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar Literary Museum Library
- Erzurum Resident Emrah Literary Museum Library
- Kütahya Evliya Çelebi Literary Museum Library

Have been opened for service, while work continues on

İzmir Atilla İlhan Literary Museum Library

4.2.5 Orchestras, Choruses and Ensembles

Ensembles that have been formed by the state or through private endorsements have a special significance in terms of the development of Turkish Music. There are six State Symphony Orchestras, including the Presidential Symphony Orchestra, that function in affiliation with the General Directorate of Fine Arts under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

¹⁷¹ Community transformations that are being experienced in our day are restructuring production and consumption. Libraries which are community institutes are also inevitably affected by this transformation. Therefore, there is a need to re-evaluate the library concept that is especially being applied at national libraries, develop it and augment existing processes. The Literary Museum Libraries project has been brought to life in order for the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to contribute to the production of literature and to raise Turkey's literary attraction through libraries. While Literary Museum Libraries are cultural meeting points that provide inspiration for literary life, it is also thought that they will ensure that Turkey's cultural heritage is embraced and contribute towards the development of culture tourism in Turkey

The first example in Turkey of a children's library is the reorganized Ankara Ali Dayı Children's Library, followed by the Esma Ocak Children's Library in Diyarbakır.

In 2012, within the capacity of the Project on Improving Children and Youth Libraries, 8 children's libraries affiliated with our Ministry will be equipped with modern materials and a substantial collection in order to achieve a more modern structure.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism provides services to readers in various regions who do not have access to a regular library, through the use of mobile libraries. Efforts are continuing for the purchase and organization of new mobile libraries so that modern library services can be provided to the 81 provinces.

See Appendix: 36- Literature Museum Libraries

State Symphony Orchestras are established to promote and conduct the necessary functions for developing polyphony music in the country, and in national efforts that are on an international scale and joint works that are done with other disciplines, making cooperation with similar organizations and institutes in our country to organize free public concerts. In addition to radio-television concerts, youth and public concerts, explanatory school and children's concerts, domestic tours and pilot area concerts; tours abroad also make significant contributions the raising the public's arts and culture level and announcing the existence of Turkish Music life to the rest of the world.

There are 13 Choirs and 9 Ensembles that are active in the areas of Turkish Music and Dance, under the supervision of the General Directorate of Fine Arts section of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The establishment, management, operation and principles of these choirs and ensembles are subject to the "Ministry of Culture and Tourism State Choirs and Ensembles Regulation"¹⁷² The State Choirs and Ensembles participate in international and national festivals, give periodic concerts, release records, cassettes, CD's and notes, organize concerts and presentations in cultural activities where concert conditions are arranged, in historical and antique venues. These choirs and ensembles are each formed by Council of Ministers Decree and are of a "professional" nature.

In addition to State orchestras, there are a number of professional groups that are endorsed by local administrations, universities and the private sector. It is observed that after the state choirs and ensembles that were established in the 1970's followed private university choirs and ensembles. For example, the Bilkent Symphony Orchestra¹⁷³, which is comprised of musicians that serve as academics in various other countries and young musicians that are involved in working at a doctorate level in the university, has the unique feature of being the first private academic international artistic group in Turkey. In addition to the orchestras mentioned, there are the "Gazi University United Academic Orchestra and Choir," "The Dokuz Eylül University Symphony Orchestra," "The Anadolu University Turkish Music Ensemble," "The Orchestra Academic Capitol" and "The Hacettepe Symphony Orchestra" academic musical groups.

Among local administrations, especially almost all metropolitan cities have choirs, ensembles and orchestras in various music and folk dance areas. It can be said that these choirs, ensembles and orchestras function on a very intense schedule. Especially the Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir City Orchestras are followed with great interest. For example, the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality's "City Orchestra" alone organizes an average of 70 programs a year.

The endorsement of orchestras by private organizations coincides with the first half of the 1990's. For example, the "Tekfen Black Sea Philharmonic Orchestra"¹⁷⁴ which is endorsed by Tekfen Holding and founded in 1992, the "Borusan Chamber Orchestra" endorsed by the Borusan Group and founded in 1993 and Borusan İstanbul Philharmonic Orchestra¹⁷⁵ founded in 1999 are among Turkey's first private orchestras. These and many other orchestras continue their artistic activities as orchestras, choirs and ensembles.

Turkey's first children's symphony orchestra, "*Doğuş Çocuk Senfoni Orkestrası (DÇSO)*"¹⁷⁶ (Doğuş Children's Symphony Orchestra), was established in 2006. The orchestra is composed of 11-18 aged children from various conservatoires in Turkey and intends to generalize universal multi vocal music taste in Turkey by presenting symphonic music to Turkish children through their peers.

¹⁷² 06/07/2006 dated and 26220 numbered Official Journal

¹⁷³ <http://www.bso.bilkent.edu.tr/> [Date of Access 17/06/2013]

¹⁷⁴ <http://www.tekfen.com.tr/filarmoni.asp> [Date of Access 17/06/2013]

¹⁷⁵ http://www.borusansanat.com/_Orkestra/Bifo_Bilgi.aspx?ln=tr [Date of Access 17/06/2013]

¹⁷⁶ <http://www.dcsso.com.tr/> [Date of Access 17/06/2013]

5. SUPPORTING OF ARTS AND CULTURE

The Republic of Turkey has implemented legal and institutional regulations especially in the fields of music and performing arts, and paved the path for institutionalization among several fields of arts by taking on the responsibility to build arts education institutions, arts communities, stages, and culture centres; by providing the artists and scientists that work at these institutions with opportunities, offering social and financial security; and by ensuring talented youngsters' education abroad.

The State has taken on significant roles in supporting arts in Turkey from past to present. It has a variety of support mechanisms, such as employment of artists; encouragement of sponsorships; certain easing tax regulations; and direct funding. Presence of an efficient and extensive public sector especially in the fields of music and stage arts is among the prominent characteristics of Turkish culture and arts. The advancement of polyphonic music, opera, ballet and drama has mainly been made possible through the regulations on arts that have been carried out ever since the foundation of the Republic. The State Theatres, State Opera and Ballet, State Symphony Orchestra and State Chorus and Ensembles operate, according to the special laws, under the institutional framework of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

In addition to the arts institutions acting directly under the State's mandate, individual and private initiatives are also supported. Financial support provided to the professional and amateur private theatres, and the movie sector and filming projects is the most important indicator of it.. Furthermore, through the competitions in the fields of phonetic and plastic arts and stage arts, artists who perform in these fields are supported. Regulations such as purchasing of artwork in order to diversify the State collections, allocation of exhibition halls, and printing of visual materials are other ways of supporting and encouraging the artists in the field of plastic arts.

5.1. Share of Culture in GNP, Resources Allocated by State for Cultural Investments, and the Budget of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism

According to Turkish Statistical Institute data, the gross domestic product (GDP) was 1.434.711.587.285 TL (786.300.000.000 USD) in 2012. Per capita income was 10.444 USD in the year of 2011, and 10.504 USD in 2012.

According to the 10th Development Plan created by the Ministry of Development, the GDP will be 1.556.700.000 TL (850.500.000 USD) in 2013.¹⁷⁷

In 2010, the spending of consumers on entertainment and culture increased by 6.8%, rising from 29.272,2 million TL to 27.420,4 million TL. According to these data, the share of culture and entertainment in the GDP in 2009 was nearly 3%. However, in the year of 2011, the spending rate of the citizens on culture and entertainment has decreased and realised about 2.8%.

While the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was 1.705.076.000 TL in 2012, the 2013 budget has increased to 1.851.734.000 TL. In this regard, the share of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism within the general budget increased from 40/1000 to 50/1000. The Ministry reserves a significant portion of its budget to cultural investments and arts institutions. While the amount allocated for culture in the year of 2012 was approximately 271.350.000 TL, this amount reached 314.700.000 TL in 2013. The total of the budgets of the Ministry affiliated units, General Directorate of Fine Arts, General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet, and the General Directorate of State Theatres were 519.000.000 TL in 2013. Compared with 2012, the budget of the General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet increased by 19% (from 173.932.000 TL to 207.3200.000 TL); and the budget of the General Directorate of State Theatres by 18% (from 139.964.000 TL to 165.371.000 TL) in 2013.

¹⁷⁷ 10th Development Plan Page: 72

The budget resources of public institutions (including universities) or institutions on cultural investments are displayed below. Certain public institutions aside from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism also carry out projects that are defined as cultural investment. For example, General Directorate of Foundations transfer resources to restoration of foundation based cultural assets, universities to cultural centres and library establishments from their budgets. The table below shows the initial budget amount for the beginning of the indicated years. Project based allocation increases and additional approved support from general budget resources in order to accelerate investments are provided throughout the (actual budget) year. For example approximately 20.000.000 TL additional support to the sum has shown in the table for establishing cultural centres, museums, libraries and restoration of cultural assets and excavation studies from the general budget in 2012.

Table 9 – Cultural Sector Investments 2009-2012 (Excluding Additional Funds)

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---|---------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Ministry of Culture and Tourism | 147.492 | 168.997 | 192.500 | 250.000 |
| Other Organizations (Directorate General of Foundations, Presidency of Religious Affairs, etc.) | 166.464 | 182.420 | 188.500 | 243.200 |
| The sum of the Sector | 313.956 | 351.417 | 381.000.000 | 493.200 |

Table 10 – Funds Reserved from the Budget of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on Cultural Investments

| YILI | CULTURE INVESTMENTS (TL) | MINISTRY BUDGET (TL) | SHARE % |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2000 | 19.765.000 | 177.228.000 | 11,20% |
| 2001 | 35.560.000 | 231.242.600 | 15,40% |
| 2002 | 53.249.000 | 443.778.000 | 12,00% |
| 2003 | 67.425.000 | 539.457.000 | 12,50% |
| 2004 | 55.520.000 | 587.925.000 | 9,40% |
| 2005 | 78.714.000 | 646.392.000 | 12,20% |
| 2006 | 92.754.000 | 712.381.000 | 13,00% |
| 2007 | 105.265.000 | 816.378.000 | 12,90% |
| 2008 | 91.764.000 | 826.586.000 | 11,10% |
| 2009 | 159.796.000 | 1.021.346.000 | 15,90% |
| 2010 | 183.800.000 | 1.119.458.000 | 16,42% |
| 2011 | 199.500.000 | 1.510.066.000 | 13,21% |
| 2012 | 271.350.000 | 1.705.076.000 | 15,91% |
| 2013 | 314.700.000 | 1.851.734.000 | 16,99% |

The public corporate entity which has a significant role in supporting cultural investments, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism Central Directorate of Revolving Funds, has a budget that is mainly composed of revenue gained from the visitors of museums (Anatolian Civilizations Museum, Topkapı Palace, Hagia Sofia, Museum of History of Science and Technology in Islam, Zeugma Mosaic Museum, Temple of Mevlana in Konya) and ruins (Ephesus, Trojan, Hierapolis, Asphendos.) Renting and operating of venues owned by the Ministry and selling of cultural pieces and products are other sources of revenue. These revenue sources are considered off-budget resources. And, they should be regarded as an additional source to the budget figures in the table above.

DÖSİMM, operated through its own resources, without getting funds from the general budget, provides resources for the protection of cultural assets in our country and for their inheritance to the next generations; for the development of the infrastructure of tourism investments; and for the promotion of the country increasing every year.

47.000.000TL allocation from DOSİMM income has been reserved to provide support for cultural investments of the Ministry in the year 2013.

5.2. A New Model: Real Estate Owner Taxpayers' Contribution to Preservation of Cultural Assets in Their City- Preserving Immovable Cultural Assets Fee (10% share reserved from property tax deductions)

With an important regulation on tax laws in 2004, in order to protect and utilize the cultural assets that fall under the jurisdiction of the municipalities, a 'Contribution on Protection of Immoveable Cultural Assets' in the amount of 10% of the real estate tax is accrued on the taxpayers in accordance with the Estate Tax Law with code 1319, and it is collected by the relevant municipalities along with real estate taxes. The collected amount is transferred to the municipalities for the purpose of usage in expropriating, project designing, planning, and implementing under the projects that are being carried out by the municipalities for protecting and utilizing the cultural assets.

With the contributions collected, expropriation of registered civil architectural references, project design and restoration of registered cultural assets, improvement of street projects and implementation, environmental adjustments and urban design projects and implementation works, and project design and restoration of monumental structures are carried out. The municipalities are encouraged to follow the projects and implementations that are intended to be realized in this regard; and, through their coordination with the special provincial administrations, exchange of information and technical support on subjects requiring expedition is made possible.

This resource, which is collected from provinces and used in the protection of the cultural assets of those provinces, is separate from the culture sector budget mentioned above. It is considered as an important addition to the financial resources that Turkey allocates for culture. Since the initiation of this project in June of 2005, 6926 projects regarding the protection of cultural assets have been carried out through this resource; and, a total of 754.718.922,00 TL has been used in these projects actualized by the local municipalities. The total amount that is present in these accounts since June of 2013 is 493.264.413, 00 TL.

5.3. Support Provided by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism

5.3.1. Prestige Awards and Competitions

Awards given by the State, primarily by the Presidency, are being observed by the pertinent public in our country with attention and interest. In addition to the Presidency, the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and other public institutions support arts and artists and grant awards to the individuals and organizations designated by nominating committees that provide significant values to our cultural lives with their successful works. The awards and award programs play an important role in reflecting the wealth our culture and arts and in its presence in public.

“Under the ‘Ministry of Culture and Tourism Rewarding Regulations’¹⁷⁸, individuals, groups, or organizations that contribute to the development of Turkish culture and arts, and glorification of our culture and arts in national and international levels through their original works of art, implementation, remarks, or scientific research are awarded. Among the awards granted under this regulation are the ‘Arts and Culture Grand Award,’ ‘Arts and Culture Success Award,’ and other various national and international awards related to the arts and culture. Awards are granted under the fields such as Turkish history, literature, and language; plastic, phonetic, and stage arts; arts history; architecture; archaeology; ethnology; cinema; and librarianship. The awarding program is carried out with the participation of our Honourable President.

The ‘State Painting and Sculpture Exhibition and Competition’, which is organized in four fields - painting, sculpture, ceramics, and original imprinting – every year since 1939, the ‘Şefik

¹⁷⁸ 21/03/1995 dated and 22234 numbered Official Journal

Bursalı Painting Exhibition and Competition,’ organized since 2001, and the ‘State Turkish Decorative Arts Exhibition and Competition,’ organized since 1986 are among the competitions carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism

The ‘Cinema of the Future Short Film Contest,’ established with the purpose of supporting the projects of the university students from Fine Arts and Communications Departments, has been organized with the cooperation of Tourism General Directorate of Cinema of the Ministry and Turkish Cinema and Audio-visual Culture Foundation (TÜRSAK) for the past nine years, and through this work, successful young film-makers are granted awards and encouraged to actualize their projects.

5.3.2. Cinema/Movie Sector¹⁷⁹

The following implementations are carried out in regards to supporting of the cinema sector:

Project Support: Direct and non-repayable financial assistance given with the aim of supporting the pre-production phases such as research, development, scenario and dialogue texting, translation, and design.

Production Support: Direct or indirect repayable financial support (possibly non-repayable for documentary, dramatization, and short film projects) for providing help during all of the phases that include pre-production to the projection of the cinema film.

Post-Production Support: Direct or indirect, repayable or non-repayable financial aid is provided for the stages of introduction, distribution, and presentation of the film that involves introduction of the film with the audience.

The Support Committee is composed of three members selected by the Ministry: the Ministry of Culture and Tourism Representative, an individual member selected from a related field and occupation, and a distinguished expert in the fields relevant to the cinema sector. The individuals aside from the Ministry Representative are selected among individuals who are directors, scriptwriters, actors, distributors, cinema hall executives and such.

5.3.3. Theatre

In the article 2b of the 4848 coded law on Ministry of Culture and Tourism’s Organization and Duties, there is this statement ‘...to provide monetary support to the organizations and charities which has an actual goal of carrying cultural, artistic, touristic, and presentation-related activities and to the projects conducted by private theatres. Due to the regulation on “Allocations for Promoting Local Administrations, Associations, Foundations and Private Theatres’ projects provided by the Ministry”¹⁸⁰ put into action on the related article of the Law, private theatres are financially supported. According to this regulation, the commission that decides on which applied private theatre gets the monetary fund is composed of three individuals who are selected by the Ministry among the relevant bureaucrats and distinguished individuals in the theatre field. In the 2012-2013 season, 178 private theatre has received support.¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁹ In 2012, 37 motion pictures, 36 during production and one post production, got 10.380.000TL repayable funds; 2.000.000TL non-repayable funds paid to 96 production and pre-production projects in documentary, animation, short film categories due to Law No:5224

¹⁸⁰ 15.03.2007 dated and 26463 numbered Official Journal

¹⁸¹ Following criteria is evaluated in providing support

- Developing the art of theatre,
- Raising it to contemporary and universal levels,
- Encouraging new artistic inclinations
- Evaluating the classics
- Contribute to both Turkish and World culture;

Table 11 – Number of Theatres Found Eligible for Funding and Funding Amount (TL)

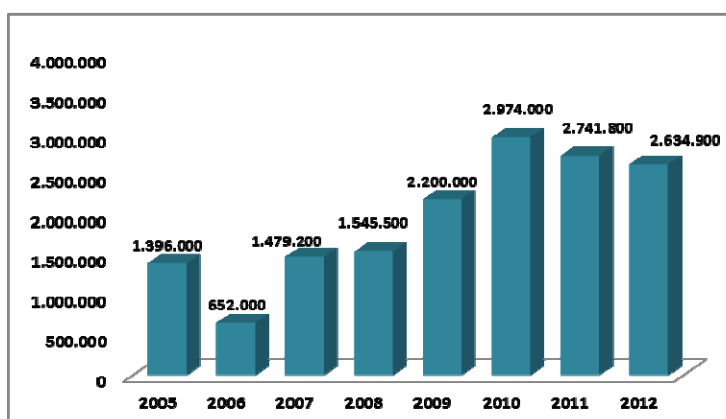
| CATEGORY | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-2012 | | 2012-2013 | |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Number of Theatres | Sum Provided | Number of Theatres | Sum Provided | Number of Theatres | Sum Provided | Number of Theatres | Sum Provided |
| Professional | 60 | 2.069.000 | 52 | 2.495.000 | 58 | 2.491.000 | 64 | 2.838.000 |
| Amateur | 41 | 359.000 | 38 | 395.000 | 50 | 411.000 | 54 | 461.000 |
| Kids Play | 26 | 452.000 | 20 | 438.000 | 22 | 448.000 | 25 | 529.000 |
| Traditional | 25 | 120.000 | 28 | 172.000 | 32 | 150.000 | 35 | 172.000 |
| TOTAL | 152 | 3.000.000 | 138 | 3.500.000 | 162 | 3.500.000 | 178 | 4.000.000 |

5.3.4. Cultural and Artistic Activities

According to the regulations mentioned in the above section, the projects related to the activities that cherish, spread, support, improve, and present our culture, arts, and tourism, such as national and international festivals, commemoration ceremonies, concerts, exhibitions, performances, conferences, seminars, panels, fine art displays, and fairs can be funded.

In this regard, nearly 2.634.900 TL monetary support has been given to a total of 570 local, national, and international organizations and charities that carry such activities (festivals, commemoration ceremonies, concerts, exhibitions, performances, conferences, seminars, panels, fairs, and such) and local municipalities during the year 2012.

Graphic 18 – Total Monetary Fund Allocated to the Foundations, Charities, and Local Municipalities (TL)



For ensuring the presentation of the country's culture and cinema, The Ministry of Culture and Tourism supports the national and international film festivals, film week and days, the Turkish films that are to represent our country in international festivals and the attendance of these films' production teams to those festivals, as well as other various cultural and artistic activities in the cinema sector and participation to these activities. The support provided, upon demand, for the purchasing of equipment

- Giving priority to Turkish Play Writers' works
- Spreading theatre throughout the country by domestic circuits
- Enriching Turkish Theatre Literature by making new plays written
- Number of plays featured during art season;
- Artistic levels of the plays chosen and proper featuring
- Whether provide a stable and continuing theatre tradition or not
- Number of curtain draw backs during art season;
- Activities shown in the fields of education, publication and building theatre hall in order to improve Turkish Theatre;
- The project is whether applicable in a rather less developed area in socio economic aspect or not

and restoration works for the cinema halls is also regarded as a cultural and artistic activity. In this regard, 7.343.895 TL fund has been ensured for a total of 90 cultural and artistic event in 2012.

5.3.5. Direct and Indirect Support for Art Institutions and Artists

The purchasing of pieces of plastics arts by the State involves the purchasing, with the purpose of improving the State collection and encouraging the artists, of pieces that are considered to have the quality to be included in the collection at prices determined by a purchasing jury consisting of academicians and artists. For example, in purchasing art pieces that are considered to have cultural value, 99.400 TL had been spent in 2006; 137.700 TL in 2007; 257.200 TL in 2008; 74.300 TL in 2009; and 23.500 TL in 2010.

Furthermore, upon request, if found appropriate, support in allocation of exhibition site, printing of catalogue, banner, and invitation , and such, is provided to the artists, academicians, art groups and civil society organizations within the limits of contemporary availability of the budget. Additionally, artists that are invited as demonstrators to the artistic and cultural activities at international level are provided with an allowance for their transportation within the limits of the budget, if found appropriate.

If requested, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism can provide financial assistance to actors accredited in the cinema actors and the workers in the sector.

5.3.6. Support to the Professional Artist Groups and Municipalities

'Regulation on the Contribution to the Protection of Immovable Cultural Assets'¹⁸² has been created with the aim of protection and functional glorification of registered immovable cultural assets under the jurisdiction of municipalities and special provincial administrations The cut amount that equals to the 10% of the estate taxes, which are collected by the municipalities in each province, is used in the maintenance and restoration of the registered immovable cultural assets in that particular city. With the help of this practice that is spread around our country, protection of our cultural assets has been significantly improved. Consequently, the needed resources for the appropriation, project design, planning, and implementation of the tasks under the jurisdiction of the municipalities and special provincial administrations have also been created at local level; and, these resources, used by the municipalities and special provincial administrations in accordance with the law, have led the great increases, in a short period of time, in the number of successful cultural projects.

Monetary support is also provided for activities of municipalities, such as festivals, commemoration ceremonies, concerts, exhibitions, performances, conferences, seminars, panels, fairs, and more.

The increased the number of actors in the fields of cultural industries and the increase of the production of other creative actors are considered as an assurance of the development of the cultural industries that contributes to the economy in a rising manner. And, the safeguarding of the copy rights of those who produce within these industries is taken into account as one of the most important factors that encourage production and creativity. For that reason, the Occupational Unions that are formed in accordance with the 42nd article of the 5846 coded Intellectual Property and Artworks Law are supported by our Ministry.

According to the 44th article of the same legislation, the Occupational Unions that are having financial difficulty in meeting with their mandatory expenses in order to reach their funding goals are supported financially. Additionally, under the same article, by supporting the national and international activities of the occupational unions, such as exhibitions, fairs, contests, etc., organized or provided attendance by these unions, their development is also enabled.

¹⁸² 08/11/2012 dated and 28461 numbered Official Journal

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism provides financial support to municipalities not only for the artistic and cultural activities they would conduct in the cinema sector, but also for acquiring cinema hall equipment, if requested.

5.3.7. (Make) Use of Ministry Owned Cultural-Artistic Locations

The Ministries are able to assign exhibit halls to artists that want to display their work and concert auditoriums to musicians and group that want to hold a concert. Also invitation-catalogue printing assistance can be given. The fine arts galleries under the Ministry are places that host many exhibits and provide a place for artists to display their work in order to ensure that plastic arts reach community groups that are outside of large cities and contribute to their being popularized throughout Anatolia. In response to the requests of artists that produce works in this area and organizations that want to hold exhibits, the applications are evaluated by a Selection Committee formed by 3 actual and 2 back-up members from the relevant Art Gallery and exhibitions are organized (in periods that can be extended up to a month). The Selection Committee members, who have a term of duty for 1 year, are chosen by the Gallery Management from among artists, art critics and individuals who have been educated in the area of plastic arts.¹⁸³

The Ministry also employs local and foreign guest artists in exchange for a fee, to work as part of an orchestra, choir and group to perform in concerts. No matter how an indirect support it may seem, the employment of important musicians that have made particularly successful achievements, as guests in the mentioned organizations contributes to adding colour and variety to the country's musical life.

The use of units affiliated to the Ministry like museums, historical ruins, galleries and other locations with approved areas of Atatürk Cultural Centre by public institutions and private or corporate entities for cultural, scientific, artistic and other events within pre-set charge and time limits is defined by "Volatile Use Directive"¹⁸⁴.

If the foregoing locations are reserved for public institutions' scientific, cultural, artistic and educational events and for the celebrations on national days and festivals organized through governorship's demand, no fee is paid.

Moreover, if the events organized directly by the units of Ministry or in cooperation with other public institutions and private or corporate entities are within the defined responsibilities of the unit and useful for promoting and raising effectiveness of the unit, again the area is used free of charge.

With the use of affiliated cultural and artistic units, especially led by museums and historical ruins, foregoing locations have been turned to living areas.

5.3.8. Incentives for Literary Works

Due to the regulation on "Encouraging Literary Works"¹⁸⁵, prepared for developing Turkish Literature and Turkish Language, financial incentives will be provided to the author/authors who produces authentic literary Works.

In accordance with the regulation and starting in 2013, the Ministry plans to provide incentives to the authors from the Ministry budget in order to encourage publishing authentic literary

¹⁸³ Selective Board of the fine arts gallery, composed of 2 full and 1 associate member, evaluates the demands of artists and institutions willing to organize exhibitions and arrange exhibitions up to one month. Members of the board are elected from artists, art critics or people who are educated in plastic/visual arts by the gallery administration for one year.

¹⁸⁴ According to the fore said regulation, public institutions and legal individuals or corporate entities that wish demand using museum, historical ruin, cultural centre halls, galleries and other locations should apply to the administration of the place in written including the name, location and date of the event.

¹⁸⁵ 14 March 2012 dated and 28233 numbered Official Journal

works in Turkish Literature Category. As the incentives could not have been assigned from 2012 budget, applications will be brought and evaluated in 2013.

Value Added Tax (VAT) rates in Turkey is as follows: 8% for printed books (1% for printed Holly Qourans), 1% for periodicals, 18% for electronic publishing. Authorized institution fort he regulations on VAT is The Ministry o Finance. In order reduce actual rates, correspondances have been maintained with the Ministry of Finance.

5.3.9. Providing Support to Cultural Investments Established by Public Institutions Project¹⁸⁶

Aim of the project is, though within the Ministry's responsibility, supporting cultural investments which will be or have been started but could not started or have finished by other public institutions through financial sources provided by the Ministry and have those foresaid investments completed.

Providing Support to Cultural Investments Established by Public Institutions Project is included in the Ministry' yearly plans in order to move possibilities and dynamics of local administrations for establishing cultural structures needed in various parts of the Country. It is expected with the project that cultural investments like cultural centres, libraries and museums. Which put great burden on the budget of the Ministry both in establishing and running should be organized through local administrations.

From 2009 till September 2013, 116 projects (cultural centres, congress centres, cultural houses, museums, libraries, multipurpose halls) have been carried out with the source transferred from Providing Support to Cultural Investments Established by Public Institutions Project and total sum for these investments realized as 57.232.248, 00 TL. There is still 5.232.248, 00TL allowance ready to be used till the end of 2013 within the project.¹⁸⁷

5.4. Activities to Promote Cultural Investments and Initiatives (Sponsorship)

The purpose of the Regulation Law no 5225¹⁸⁸ on the Promotion of Cultural Investments and Enterprises was put into action for;

- *meeting individual and community cultural needs;*
- *protecting and making cultural assets and intangible cultural heritages sustainable elements of culture;*
- *activating atmospheres for cultural communication and interaction;*
- *production of artistic and cultural values;*
- *creation and development of resources to enable community access to these values;*
- *sustaining the country's cultural assets and enabling there use and facilitation as elements that provide a contribution to the country's economy;*
- *promoting cultural investment and enterprise with regard to the construction and operation of cultural centres.*

¹⁸⁶ <http://www.ktbaytirimisletmeler.gov.tr/TR,11612/kultur-ve-turizm-bakanligi-kamu-eliyle-yapilan-kultur-y-.html>
[Date of Access 02/04/2013]

¹⁸⁷ See Appendix:37- Providing Support to Cultural Investments Established by Public Institutions Project

¹⁸⁸ 21/7/2004 dated and 25529 numbered Official Journal

Another element that was put similarly into force for the purpose of promoting and encouraging investment and sponsorship in the cultural sector are some tax advantages allowed to real individuals and legal entities in regulation no. 5228 (with the Regulation on the Revision Made on Various Regulations and the no. 178 Regulation Provision) Regulation on Corporate Tax and Regulation on Revenue Tax.¹⁸⁹

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism executes “Promoting Cultural Investments and Initiatives” and “Sponsorship in Cultural Field” activities within the frame of foresaid laws.

The protection of cultural assets require wide scale efforts for which legal, financial and technical arrangements made in recent years have achieved a significant level of development. Within this scope; when the public resources for the restoration of immovable cultural assets included in Regulation 2863 are insufficient, developments are being experienced with Regulations no. 5225, 5228, the no. 745 High Council Decree on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets and in promotion and sponsorship applications.

5.4.1. Activities on Promoting Cultural Investments and Initiatives

According to the no 5225 “Regulation on the Promotion of Cultural Investments and Enterprises” in which the approach to sustain cultural assets through protection has been embraced, by opening the door to assigning immovable cultural assets to investors and entrepreneurs, new applications have been started concerning the construction, repair and operation of cultural complexes and private museums.

Local and foreign legal entities (company, foundation, cooperative) established especially for the intention of functioning in accordance with the purposes of the Regulation are able to benefit from the relevant Regulation.

- the construction, repair and operation of cultural centres,
- the construction, repair and operation of libraries, archives, museums, art galleries, art workshops, film plateaus, artistic design units, art studios and places where cinema, theatre, opera, ballet, concert and other such cultural and artistic products are made, produced or displayed and special research, training or application centres concerning cultural and artistic areas,
- the use of immovable cultural assets included in the capacity of Regulation 2863, in line with the purpose of the Regulation
- activities to research, collect, document, archive, publish, teach and promote cultural assets and intangible cultural heritages.

Within the scope of Provisions in Regulation 5225 on the Promotion of Cultural Investment and Enterprise, and on the request of the investor or entrepreneur; immovable property assignment, revenue tax withholding discount, discounts in the employer shares of social security premiums, water bill discount and power support, ability to employ foreign specialist personnel and artist, ability to function on weekends and official holidays are some incentives that can be benefited from.

5.4.1.1. Implications of Real Estate Assignment Due to Law No:5225

Real estates that belong to the government or though not registered under the name of government, hosting registered cultural assets that are subject to Law No: 2863 of Protecting Cultural and Natural Assets and public or local administrations as owners listed in Appendix (II) list of Law

¹⁸⁹ 31/07/2004 dated and 25539 numbered Official Journal

No: 5018 Public Financial Management and Control¹⁹⁰ and though owned by the government, real estates consigned to the Ministry are subject to assignation due to Law No: 5225.¹⁹¹

5.4.1.2. Implications about Certification of Cultural Investments and Initiatives in Line with Law No: 5225¹⁹²

Among the activities that will be the subject of promotion and discount within the capacity of cultural investment or enterprise are;

- the construction, repair and operation of cultural centres,
- the construction, repair and operation of libraries, archives, museums, art galleries, art workshops, film plateaus, artistic design units, art studios and places where cinema, theatre, opera, ballet, concert and other such cultural and artistic products are made, produced or displayed and special research, training or application centres concerning cultural and artistic areas,
- the use of immovable cultural assets included in the capacity of Regulation 2863, in line with the purpose of the Regulation
- activities to research, collect, document, archive, publish, teach and promote cultural assets and intangible cultural heritages.

In line with defined Provisions in Regulation 5225 on the Promotion of Cultural Investment and Enterprise, and on the request of the investor or entrepreneur; immovable property assignment, revenue tax withholding discount, discounts in the employer shares of social security premiums, water bill discount and power support, ability to employ foreign specialist personnel and artist, ability to function on weekends and official holidays are some incentives that can be benefited from.

Within this scope, 2 in 2007, 1 in 2009, 8 in 2010, 8 in 2011, 4 in 2012, 23 establishments in total have received Cultural Investment Certificate.¹⁹³

Establishments that have Cultural Initiative or Cultural Investment Certificate get incentives in:

- real property assignation
- deduction in Income Withholding Tax
- deduction in social security insurance employer share
- deduction in water costs and energy supply support
- allowance for employing foreign artists and specialists
- allowance for continuing working at weekends and on official holidays

¹⁹⁰ 4/12/2003 dated and 25326 numbered Official Journal

¹⁹¹ See Appendix: 38- Implications of Real Estate Assignation Due to Law No:5225

¹⁹² See Appendix: 39- Implications about Certification of Cultural Investments and Initiatives in Line with Law No: 5225

¹⁹³ See Appendix : 40- Enterprises Given Cultural Initiative Certificate

See Appendix: 41- Implementations in Relation with the Allocation of real estates within the Scope of Law No. 5225

5.4.1.3. Implications of Deduction in Water Costs, Energy(Electricity and Natural Gas) Supply Support, Income Withhold Tax, Social Security Insurance Employer Share for Cultural Investments and Initiatives within the Law 5225¹⁹⁴

Enterprises that got either investment or initiative certificates from the Ministry are subject to tax exemptions in social security insurance employer share and in Income Withholding Tax as well as deduction in water costs and energy(electricity and natural gas) supply support due to he Law 5225 and related regulation in which implication rules and necessities are defined.

28 enterprises have been supported in energy between the years 2009-2012.

5.4.2. Encouraging Private Resources in the Areas of Arts and Culture (Sponsorship)¹⁹⁵

One of the significant ways to find financial resources for activities currently is the sponsorship method. In order to encourage the private sector and individuals to provide financial resources for projects in the area of arts and culture, various tax breaks have been made available.

The Law 5228¹⁹⁶ with regard to the promotion (sponsorship) of supportive activities in the area of arts and culture; stipulates that 100% of all expenditures and donations made and aid given that is endorsed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism or approved as appropriate for endorsement or in connection with the cultural activities that are specified in the Regulation; by public administrations with general or private budgets, special provincial administrations, municipalities, villages, public benefit organizations, foundations that are recognized as exempt by the Council of Ministers and all organizations and institutes that are active in scientific research activities; will be discounted from;

- the corporate revenue at the time of Corporate Tax determination;
- the taxes which are declared in the revenue tax declaration at the time of Revenue Tax determination

and included within the scope of tax exemption.

In line with the Law No:5228 and the *Directive 2005/13¹⁹⁷ of Encouraging Sponsorship in the Field of Culture* stipulates that 100% of all expenditures and donations made and aid given that is endorsed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism or approved as appropriate for endorsement or in connection with the cultural activities that are specified in the Regulation; enterprises eligible for the conditions mentioned above received deductions in corporate revenue at the time of Corporate Tax determination between the years 2008-2012.

¹⁹⁴ See Appendix: 42 Allotment and Support for Infrastructure in Between 2009-2012

¹⁹⁵ See Appendix: 43- Encouraging Private Resources in the Areas of Arts and Culture (Sponsorship)

¹⁹⁶ 31/7/2004 dated and 25539 numbered Official Journal

¹⁹⁷ <http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR,14821/kulturel-alandaki-destek-sponsor-faaliyetlerinin-tesvik.html> [Date of Access 17/06/2013]

6. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE

6.1 New Approaches And Perspectives On Cultural Policy: Policies And Practices

Under the rule of JDP, a large number of Constitutional and legal reforms as well as revision of basic policy documents have been conducted and implemented through intensive efforts of the GNAT, the Prime Ministry and the Council of Ministers. A comprehensive reconstruction and democratization process took place through formulation of predominant legislation on public administration as well as other policy documents outlining institutional and industrial strategies. The most critical milestone of this process has been the 2010 referendum, providing a broad social consensus, through which significant constitutional amendments were adopted. The referendum paved the way for a series of reforms in Turkey such as facilitating access to justice; recognizing the right of individual petition; strengthening democracy and protecting the rights of disabled persons, aged, women, and children against discrimination.

Including the demilitarization of the process of Constitution making, the wide-ranging period of change at the legal and institutional level has enabled the implementation of pluralistic and reconciliatory policies and also the extension of fundamental rights and freedom as required by the international mechanisms in social, economic and cultural fields as well as in the public administration. The enhancement of opportunities with regards to freedom of association and expression has led to significant cultural developments. Likewise, revival of cultural expressions, increase in the number of organizations, initiatives and artistic productions as well their diversification, enhanced public support and sponsorships resulted in a considerable progress in cultural expression and overall culture industry.

While negotiations are under way in the process of accession to the EU, Turkey has become a full member of the EU culture programme thanks to the initiatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. All organizations operating within culture industry in our country are entitled to benefit from the EU cultural funds under the same terms and conditions as of those in EU member countries.

It is an undeniable fact that culture encourages creativity and contributes the promotion of cultural heritage if it is viewed from economic perspective. Cultural industry goes beyond increasing the number of those demanding cultural products and enables diversification of products, further increases the creativity and wealth by accelerating sustainable development. Over the past ten years, the cultural industry has rapidly developed in Turkey, investments and initiatives on arts have been multiplied, and an environment conducive to the expression of cultural diversity has emerged. This climate has also encouraged artists who left the country for various reasons in the past as well as those who have their roots in and possess historical and cultural ties with Turkey to return to the country.

Important contributions took place by pioneering efforts such as the decision of the Council of Ministers dated 05 January 2009 to restore citizenship to the poet Nazım Hikmet Ran, who was stripped of his citizenship in 1951, and the renovation of 11 films directed by Yılmaz Güney through the cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Yılmaz Güney Foundation in DVD format and their distribution to all the foreign offices of the Yunus Emre Foundation.

Increasing interests of artists from all over the world and growing number of cultural and artistic organizations took place. There have been considerable progresses on the road to transform Turkey, particularly İstanbul to an international culture and art centre. Reformist policies of the government have played a prominent role in creating this atmosphere.

Turkey is a unique country not only for the diversity and dynamism of its social and cultural texture but also for its extraordinarily rich historical heritage. In recent years, certain important policy initiatives took place in order to make full use of this social diversity and to eliminate obstacles and difficulties faced by our citizens in maintaining their identities and cultural values. A series of

activities known in by the Turkish public as the “Roma Initiative” have been launched towards our Roma fellow citizens.

Within the framework of initiated activities to identify the problems faced by Roma origin citizens and in order to eliminate the disadvantages of them, and also to find out the possible solutions and actions to be taken on the way of democratization, a workshop was organized on 10 December 2009, under the coordination of the State Minister with the participation of 120 representatives of Roma civil society organizations. Moreover, under the leadership of Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan, a “Meeting” was organized to reinforce the values of equality and fraternity by eliminating prejudices with the participation of nearly 20,000 Roma origin citizen from Turkey’s 40 cities and representatives of NGO’s of Roma society in Europe. The views and problems drawn from the workshops and other meetings can be summarized as follows:

- Housing
- Social Prejudices
- Training
- Unemployment and Professional Training
- Health
- Supporting Civil Society
- Discriminatory Regulations and Behaviours of Law Enforcement Officers
- ID Card and Register

Having determined the problems, a detailed report in the following headers and titles was submitted to the Government and then was shared with the public:

- Elimination all kinds of exclusion and discrimination,
- Improvement of living conditions,
- Overcoming the socio-economic problems,
- Reinforcement of the principle of equal citizenship by improving the legal regulations,
- Training and preparation of children for future

The initiated democratization efforts, by considering the global and national dynamics, in order to resolve the problem of housing of Roma-origin citizens, TOKİ (Housing Development Administration of Turkey) has initiated to build new houses; the Ministry of Internal Affairs issued a circular to solve the problem of ID card and register; it is started to abolish the 21st article of the Law on “Travel and Residency of Foreigners in Turkey” which contains discriminatory statements against foreigners; Roma Research and Application Centre has been established at Adnan Menderes University in Aydın. The efforts taken by Government have been improved through mutual dialogue and supportive approaches.

Experts from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism have participated in the meetings of Committee of Experts on Roman and Travellers, operated under the European Commission on Migration, Council of Europe. In the last meeting of the Committee, Turkish experts have given a presentation on the status of Roma citizens in Turkey to inform the Committee. The Ministry of Family and Social Policies is recently tasked with regard to duties and responsibilities about Roma citizens.

It has also been organized a series of workshops by our Government in order to identify necessary measures and steps to be taken by the Ministry of State for realizing the context publicly known as “Alevi Initiative”; an initiative aimed to foster social tolerance and understanding to eradicate prejudice and encourage the concept of peaceful co-existence. Academicians, theologians, NGO’s, media, representatives from politics and Alevi participants were invited to the workshops. Alevi society has made great contribution to the peaceful co-operation and detailed discussions during the workshops.

As a result of the ongoing negotiations in the form of seven steps, a report prepared by the Government was released to the public. In the final report, an action plan and road map, including

public recommendations, suggestions and views emerged during the process, was declared. At the 19th Meeting of Reform Monitoring Group, held under the leadership of Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Anti-Discrimination Task Force was established to deal with the issues such as making a Framework Law in line with the EU acquis included the definitions of direct and indirect discrimination; a study on aggravating of committed crimes based on discrimination; a launching national campaign to combat discrimination. Several institutions have participated in the Anti-Discrimination Task Force such as The Prime Ministry Department of Foreign Affairs and Department of Human Rights, the Ministry of EU, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Turkey, where different religions and cultures have existed together for centuries, aims to preserve and develop this heritage from the past through the philosophy of “cultural and religious differences co-existing under the principle of mutual appreciation”. In this framework, non-Muslim citizens and foreign groups visiting Turkey to perform rituals in religious sites of historical importance in our country are provided with the opportunity to perform rites and ceremonies in historical places of worship under protection in accordance with the system of protection of immovable cultural assets.

One of the most striking examples on the implementation of this policy is the performance of religious rituals in 2007 after 15 years of interval in the Cathedral at St. Nicholas Archaeological Site located at Demre, Antalya. Following the acceptance of the application made in 2007 by the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Phanar in Istanbul to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, a ceremony was held on the occasion of the birthday of the Christian clergyman St. Nicholas, known as “Santa Claus” throughout the world. A large number of Christian visitors from Greece, the Aegean and the Mediterranean islands, Russia, Ukraine and other countries attend the ceremonies performed in December each year.

The cultural events organized in South-East Anatolia, particularly in Midyat, for our Assyrian compatriots may also be mentioned in this respect. The most comprehensive of these events has been the Assyrian Festival held on 1 April 2005 in Midyat, and attended by about 2,000 Assyrians from European countries, including 500 to 600 from Sweden alone. Assyrians living in Iraq and Syria also attended the festival, raising this number to some 20,000 people in total.

Upon the proposal made by the Governorate of Van to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on 20 December 2009 and approved by the Minister, the possibility has been provided for holding ceremonies one day a year in the Akdamar Church. The Ministerial approval of the proposal of the Governorate of Van to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism dated 20 December 2009 enabled holding ceremonies in the Akdamar Church once a year. Situated on an island on Lake Van, the church was built between 915 and 921, later converted into a monastery, and lost its function after the occupation of the area by Russia in 1915. The church, in which no ceremonies were held after that date, was recorded in 1979 in the Inventory of Cultural Assets. It has been functioning as a Monument Museum following the restoration carried out in 2007.

A ceremony was held at the historical Sumela Monastery for the first time after 88 years. The ceremony, attended by some 500 Orthodox Christians from the Russian Federation, Greece, Georgia, the USA, and Turkey, was administered by Demetrius Bartholomeos, the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Phanar. The ceremony at the Sumela Monastery was broadcasted live by the Greek state television and various internet sites and was covered by more than 50 foreign journalists.

6.2 Steps Taken to Expand Cultural Rights and to Democratize Educational Field

In the ten-years long democratization process, considerable steps have been taken to widen cultural rights, including especially the elimination of obstacles to the use of different languages and dialects and the development of these languages, as well as providing the education system with a more democratic and pluralistic character.

In this context,

- Learning, development and broadcasting in different languages and dialects have been enabled.
- The obstacles to prisoners meeting with their visitors in their mother tongues have been removed.
- The obstacles to citizens naming their children as they wish have been removed.
- Conducting academic research, establishing institutes and optional courses on different languages and dialects at universities have been enabled.
- Political propaganda in different languages and dialects has been allowed.
- Bans on works of cinema, video and music have been lifted.
- Support has been granted to cultural activities in different languages.
- Practices such as employment of Kurdish interpreters in using public services and establishment of call centres have been realized.
- Local clergymen have started to be employed by the State. The education system has been democratized.
- The number of universities and the quotas in higher education has been increased.
- The practice of different coefficients applied in the university entrance examinations has been abolished.
- Freedom of dress has been introduced in universities.
- Equality of opportunity has been provided by removing of college fee received from college students.
- 12-year staged compulsory education system has marked a very important step towards ensuring equality of opportunities among citizens in national education.

6.3 Possibility of Learning and Developing Different Languages and Dialects and Broadcasting in Them

The 2002 amendment on the law provides Turkish citizens speaking different languages and dialects with the opportunity to learn their languages and dialects. Kurdish language courses have been opened in 7 provinces namely Şanlıurfa, Batman, Van, Adana, Diyarbakır, Istanbul and Mardin.

Meeting the educational requirements and social and cultural demands of students from all segments was intended by the establishment of optional courses at different levels. This paved the way to learn different languages and dialects through optional courses. Thus, optional course practices, particularly those in Kurdish, have been introduced in the national education curricula.

For the first time in this area, the third EU Alignment Package adopted in 2002 provided the opportunity to broadcast in different languages and dialects traditionally used by citizens in their daily lives in addition to Turkish, the official language. The opportunity to open private courses teaching different languages and dialects was provided within the same year. In 2003, the necessary infrastructure to open up such courses was established.

TRT Atturkia, broadcasting in Arabic, began to operate on 4 April 2010, addressing viewers from every age range in Arabic through a rich broadcasting flow including news bulletins, documentaries, programs for children, young people, and women, and health, business, drama, sports, music, culture, art, religion and morality programs. Its broadcasts are received in 22 Arabic-speaking countries, and it addresses the Arab countries with a total population of 350 million as well as our Arabic-speaking citizens.

TRT Channel Avaz started to broadcast news bulletins in Bosniak on 10 August 2010 in addition to broadcasts in various other languages and dialects, and they were later followed by documentaries, serials and education and culture programmes in Bosniak.

An album of Kurdish songs was produced through the joint work of TRT and the Diyarbakır Governorate.

6.4 Removing Obstacles to the Opportunity of Citizens Naming Their Children as They Wish and Restoring Old Names of the Settlements upon Demand of the Local Governments and Citizens in Accordance with Cultural and Historical Identity

In 2003, the relevant article of the Population Act was amended to clear the way for our citizens to name their children as they wish, thus overcoming grievances in this respect.

The names of villages, towns and districts have been revised and restored their old names by the Ministry of Interior upon demand of local governments and citizens as a reflection of respect for traditional and local culture and social memory.

6.5. Changing Location Names Through the Demands of Local Administrations and Citizens and Renaming Them with Old Ones Reflecting Cultural and Historical Identities

As an expression of respect to traditional and local culture as well as societal memory, villages, districts and towns are renamed in line with the evaluations of The Ministry of Internal Affairs through local administrations' and citizens' demands.

6.6 Opportunity to Conduct Academic Research, Establish Institutes and Optional Courses on Different Languages and Dialects at Universities

Through efforts concerning learning and teaching languages spoken, in another sense "living" in Turkey, conducting academic research, establishing institutes and optional courses have been enabled.

In this context, as the first practice in 2009, an "Institute of Living Languages in Turkey" consisting of the Department of Kurdish Language and Culture, the Department of Arabic Language and Culture, the Department of Assyrian Language and Culture, the Master's Programme of Kurdish Language and Culture, and the Master's Programme of Assyrian Language and Culture, was established within the Mardin Artuklu University. A Section of Kurdish Language and Literature was opened within the Literature Faculty of the same university.

Over time, an "Institute of Living Languages" consisting of the Department of Kurdish Language and Literature and the Master's Programme of Kurdish Language and Literature with/without Dissertation was established within the Bingöl University, and a Department of Kurdish Language and Literature was opened under the Faculty of Science and Letters. At Muş Alparslan University, a Department of Kurdish Language and Literature was opened within the Institute of Social Sciences, and a Section of Kurdish Language and Literature within the Faculty of Science and Letters.

A Section of Oriental Languages and Literature, a Department of Zaza Language and Literature, a Department of Kurmanchi Language and Literature, and a Department of Arabic Language and Literature were opened within the Literature Faculty of Tunceli University. A Department of Kurdish Language and Culture was established within the Institute of Social Sciences at the Diyarbakır Dicle University.

6.7. Opportunity of Conducting Political Propaganda in Different Languages and Dialects

Conducting propaganda in different languages and dialects other than Turkish was prohibited. Violation of the code resulted in prosecution and various penalties. This presented an obstacle to citizens enjoying their political rights and addressing voters in a language they understand and conducting a successful political activity.

Through 2010 amendment, the law of political parties was relaxed and the legal obstacles to the right of political propaganda, a requirement of freedom of association, were lifted, providing the political parties with the opportunity to address citizens during election campaigns in the different languages and dialects they use.

The state television TRT introduced a news website in Kurdish with the name “TRT XEBER”.

In addition, including knowledge of “Kurdish” in the catalogue providing information on the members of the GNAT in the twenty-fourth legislative period is also a recent development.

6.8. Employment of Kurdish Interpreters in Using Public Services and Establishment of Call Centres

Our citizens who did not know Turkish used to experience great difficulties in their business with public institutions and organizations.

To solve this problem, a change of mentality has been adopted for our citizens who do not know Turkish to fully benefit from public services. In this respect, administrative units have begun providing facilities such as the employment of Kurdish interpreters. In addition, Kurdish-speaking personnel have been assigned to communicate with citizens who do not know Turkish at the call centres established by various governorates to improve the service quality of public institutions.

6.9. Motion Pictures Supported

Turkish Cinema has begun to direct interest across the world in the meantime, thus, our Ministry supports innovative and high-quality productions regardless of their subjects. Considering the fact that movies hold a very important place in the promotion of a country, cinema is an effective instrument to present our country which is a natural film set due to its historical and cultural assets, with its culture, people and history. With regards to this idea, the Ministry is determined to maintain and expand its support to the movie industry.

Since the new law entered into force in 2004, there has been a new surge of activity in the movie industry, film production has increased, and a growth of up to 50 % has been noted in the number of viewers of Turkish movies. Movies of young directors have raised interest towards cinema, successively awarded by international film festivals.

The support provided by our Ministry certainly played a major part in the success of Turkish Cinema following the great change and transformation it has recorded over recent years.

Upon the examination on the incentives provided to movies, one may find out that various stories taking place in different regions and cities of our country have been supported up to date.

In this respect, 11 movies with political themes shot in Eastern Anatolia, 4 movies with religious themes shot in the Aegean Region and 3 movies covering different traditions were granted support.

6.10. Growing Number of Universities and Expanding Quotas in Higher Education

In 2002, the total number of universities was 76, established in 40 different provinces of Turkey. Among these, only 23 were established by foundations. Over the past decade, public universities have been established in each of the eighty-one provinces of Turkey, raising the total number to 170, 66 of them being foundation universities. This growth has been reflected also in quotas; the quotas in undergraduate and associate degree programmes (including special talent programmes) expanded by about two and a half times compared to those in 2002 and rose to 937,676 in 2012. Considering that in 2012, a total of 1,860,515 candidates including interpass without exam applied to the Student Selection and Placement System (SSPS), one can note that one out of every two candidates has had the opportunity to be admitted to university as of 2012.

Parallel to the change and transformation of Turkey, universities have become much more accessible, and students have been provided with many alternatives on their way to higher education. Universities, whose numbers continue to grow on daily basis, highly contribute to socio-economic development of the regions they are established in. Today the Turkish higher education system is well beyond the point it used to be where it was able to serve less than one third of the university age population and has acquired the capability to serve almost half of them.

6.11. Minority Foundations, Associations, Local Governments, Strengthening Freedom of Association

Through the reforms which have taken place in recent years, significant improvements have been made in the legislation concerning non-Muslim Turkish minorities. The minorities in question have their own places of worship, primary schools, foundations, hospitals and printed media.

Through the “*Foundations Law*” dated 20.02.2008 and numbered 5737, improvements and arrangements have been made regarding the maintenance, management, assets, charitable properties, financial and economic condition, and supervision of the community foundations of minorities and their representation on the Assembly of Foundations.

Through the arrangement made by Temporary Article 7 of Law No. 5737 in the framework of laws for EU alignment,

- 365 pieces of immovable property have been registered in the name of the relevant foundations.

In addition, community foundations have:

- Received 38 donations of immovable property,
- Purchased 12 pieces of immovable property,
- Sold 11 pieces of immovable property, and
- Used 4 pieces of immovable property in development projects.

Furthermore, ownership problems concerning 150 units of immovable property have been solved by correction of name in the land register.

6.12. Protection of Cultural Assets

6.12.1. Financial Supports for Restoration and Building Work Undertaken for the Protection of Immovable Cultural Assets

The first stage in the protection of cultural assets is the identification of the assets to be protected. The second stage is for this identification to pass through a process and become legal and for that immovable to gain the status of cultural asset. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Directorate-General of Foundations are the institutions responsible for the procedures of identifying cultural assets.

Under the Regulation Concerning the Provision of Assistance for the Repair of Immovable Cultural Assets, which entered into force in 2005, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism provides project assistance and project implementation assistance to support the protection, maintenance and repair of immovable cultural and natural assets requiring protection owned by either natural persons or legal entities to private law.

The Directorate-General of Foundations is responsible for conducting repairs and restorations of cultural assets which belong to foundations and for conservation of cultural assets in affiliated museums.

6.12.2. Statutory Contribution for the Protection of Immovable Cultural Assets (Property Tax Deductions)

Through an important regulation that took place in 2005, a “Contribution for the Protection of Immovable Cultural Assets” at 10 % of property tax is accrued on taxpayers under Property Tax Law No. 1319 and collected together with property tax by the relevant municipalities, to be used for the protection and use of cultural assets within the areas of responsibility of the municipalities. The amount collected is transferred to municipalities for use in nationalization, design, planning and implementation under projects developed by municipalities for the protection and utilization of cultural assets. In this context, a total of 6926 (June) projects were implemented concerning the protection of registered cultural assets between 2005 and 2013.

6.12.3. Sponsoring Cultural Investments and Initiatives

Law No. 5225 for the Promotion of Cultural Investments and Initiatives and Law No. 5228 Concerning Amendments to Certain Laws and Decree-Law No. 178 have introduced certain tax advantages under the Corporation Tax Law and the Income Tax Law for natural persons and legal entities for the purpose of encouraging investments and sponsoring activities in the culture sector.

6.12.4. Practices Concerning the Certification of Cultural Investments and Initiatives under Law No. 5225

The activities of constructing, repairing and operating cultural centres, libraries, archives, museums, art galleries, art workshops, film sets, artistic design units, art studios, spaces where movies, drama works, opera and ballet shows, concerts, and similar cultural and artistic events or products are carried out, produced or displayed and special research, training or application centres in cultural and artistic fields, using immovable cultural assets within the scope of Law No. 2863 in accordance with the purpose of that Law, and researching, compiling, documenting, archiving, publishing, studying, teaching and promoting cultural assets and the intangible cultural heritage, are activities eligible for incentives or benefits in the scope of cultural investments or initiatives.

6.12.5 Protection of Movable Cultural Assets

Paragraph 4 of Article 3 of Law No. 2863 defines the concept of “protection” in the case of movable cultural assets as *preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration activities*. Museums,

storages, private museums, and libraries have a great importance for the protection of movable cultural assets requiring protection registered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Directorate-General of Foundations.

6.12.6 Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)

In 2003, UNESCO adopted the Convention for the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage to protect the intangible cultural heritage of mankind. Turkey acceded to this Convention in 2006. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism Directorate-General of Research and Training was appointed as the implementing unit. Within a short time, the necessary capacity was created and a comprehensive work programme was initiated in the area of intangible culture, which forms an important part of our cultural wealth. With the national inventory work, the preparation of items for the list, and the contributions and support it has provided to activities at the international level, Turkey has actively embraced the Convention and assumed an effective role its implementation.

6.13 Activities Carried Out By The Ministry Of Culture And Tourism In The Scope Of The Reflection Of Cultural And Social Diversity In Works Of Art

6.13.1. Publication of Kurdish Works by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism

6.13.1.1. Mem u Zin: Kurdish Classical Masterpiece

Mem û Zîn, written by Ahmed Hani in the seventeenth century, is inspired from a popular mythological epic and covers the story of two young people in love yet unable to join. It is written in the Kurmanchi dialect of Kurdish.

This work, prosecuted when translated into Turkish and published in 1968, was republished by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2010 in its Kurdish version in the Latin alphabet as well as its original facsimile together with its Turkish translation, in line with the approach to protect and maintain our cultural wealth through an integrated approach. This development represents an initiative with important reflections in cultural life, achieved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in the framework of Turkey's recent efforts to acknowledge and support social and cultural diversity.

6.13.1.2. The Collected Poems of Molla Ahmed-i Ceziri:

It is conveyed by oral tradition that Ahmed-i Cezirî, known to have lived between 1567 and 1640, a period when Ottoman literature was at peak, wrote his poems in classical meter and had knowledge of Arabic, Persian and Turkish as well as all the dialects of Kurdish.

Our Ministry has published the facsimile and a Turkish translation of the "Collected Poems of Molla Ahmed-i Cezirî", which include a large number of moral and social ideas in addition to themes such as love, heroism, patriotism and the philosophy of creation.

6.13.2 Publication of Assyrian Works by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism

6.13.2.1. The Shepherd's Pipe of the Holy Spirit:

The poetry book of Assyrian Mor Efrem of Nusaybin, holder of titles such as "Shepherd's Pipe of the Holy Spirit" and "Sun and Prophet of the Assyrians", consists of thirty poems. The Turkish translation and the facsimile of the work "The Shepherd's Pipe of the Holy Spirit", drawn from a source located at the Assyrian Monastery of Mor Markus in Jerusalem and dating back to about two

hundred years ago and another source written in 1474 at the Monastery of Kartmin, have been made available for readers.

Mor Efrem is indisputably a master of language. He writes in a clear language. He used great care in selecting his subjects. He developed the genre of verse and eulogy. The beauty of his eulogies further enhanced his position. Inviting his readers to peace, to sincerity in worship, and to eternity in meditation, Mor Efrem is renowned for his descriptions of supreme posts such as “Sun of the Assyrians”, “Prophet of the Assyrians”, “Shepherd’s Pipe of the Holy Spirit” and “Man of Wisdom” which can be achieved through hard work.

6.13.3. Reflection of our Cultural Diversity on Stage and the State Theatres (Theatre in the Provinces of the East and South-East)

Turkey is a country with a centuries-long past; expanded and moulded up to date with considerable effects of both eastern and western cultural life. Since our country is consisted of diverse people from various cultural origins, including plays that reflect this cultural prosperity remains among the priorities of the State Theatres. In their plays, the State Theatres stages events and anecdotes which convey cultural diversity to the spectator. For instance, in the 2009-2010 seasons, the play “Living Death” written by Orhan Asena, consisting of laments and dialogues in Kurdish, was staged to reflect the cultural and traditional life of the local people. The play attracted great interest from the local people, as well as national and regional public.

One of the new policies adopted by the State Theatres in recent years is to support the projects realized to eliminate socio-economic gaps between geographical regions in our country and to achieve the development of the East and South-East Anatolia Regions, which have fell behind the others through culture and art.

In recent years, actors of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism have addressed large audiences through performances conducted in the East and South-East Anatolia Regions, including particularly Adıyaman, Ağrı, Batman, Bingöl, Bitlis, Erzincan, Hakkari, Iğdır, Kars, Mardin, Muş, Siirt, Şırnak, Şanlıurfa and Tunceli.

6.14. 2010 Istanbul European Capital of Culture

The idea of designating a European Capital of Culture has emerged for the first time in 1980s. Athens, in 1985, was the first title-holder of this title which has begun to be given to the cities that contribute and add value to Europe. Between the years of 1985-2000, just one city per year from EU member countries was designated as European Capital of Culture. Due to the new millennium, in 2000, both more than one city in the same year and the cities that are not the member city but the city of EU candidate countries have begun to be entitled as European Capital of Culture.

Istanbul was designated as European Capital of Culture in 2010 with recommendation of European Parliament on November 13rd, 2006 upon the approval of Council of the European Union Ministers of Culture. The year of Istanbul 2010 European Capital of Culture has started with inauguration ceremony at the Golden Horn Congress Centre on January 16th, 2010. Projects with the number of 2436 have been launched within the scope of European Capital of Culture.

60 % of the budget of the program was devoted to the cultural heritage and urban projects; however, only %49 of the budget has been used because of the unfinished large projects such as Ataturk Cultural Centre. Throughout the project, following activities have been achieved:

- 1598 shows/concerts
- 763 exhibitions
- 336 books/magazines and catalogues
- 1127 stage performance
- 1201 conference/seminars/symposiums
- 735 workshops

- 126 press conferences
- 52 festivals
- 597 training
- 8 opening of museums/cultural centre
- 305 galas and 638 other field works

With € 288, 7 million, Istanbul has been the highest budgeted European Capital of Culture since 1995. The largest source of three-year budget of Agency was Ministry of Finance. Even if the program was a European Union project, funds provided by EU constituted just 0.6% of the total budget and it has been used in the projects with EU partners and NGO's. While approximately %99 of the budget was provided by the Government, funds from local administrations and sponsors constituted only 0.5%of the budget.

Congress Valley, opened in September 2009, has 19,000m2 areas and 120,000m2 construction areas, the Congress Centre, the largest indoor meeting room in İstanbul with the seating capacity of 3500 people, is a 12 layer building, 5 layers of which are underground. At the Centre, besides Open Air Theatre and Muhsin Ertugrul Stage, which was rebuilt in a modern way, multi-purpose halls are also available. Harbiye Open-air Theatre, located in the Valley, has been preserved and became a new centre of art and culture.

Furthermore, by referring to provisional clause, article 3, numbered 5766 and adding to the law named "The Law About 2010- Istanbul European Capital of Culture," 50 million TL of the total budget which was transmitted by the Ministry of Finance to the Agency of 2010- Istanbul European Capital of Culture by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has been used for the protection, maintenance and repair of the elements listed on UNESCO World Heritage and Tentative Lists, complying with the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and considering priorities of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

6.15. Specific Projects for the Protection of Non Movable Cultural Heritage¹⁹⁸

A number of specific projects have been launched to survival and safeguard of real estate cultural heritage in Turkey keeping its authentic characteristics.

Within the scope of these projects, following actions have been carried out: restoration and conservation, landscaping plan of memorial monuments, archaeological studies, building museums and the reconstruction plan with the scale of the field, management plans, street rehabilitation projects, landscaping plans for historical sites.¹⁹⁹

6.16. Department of Human Rights Council of Turkey²⁰⁰

With the Official Gazette dated June 30th, 2012, numbered 28339, and the law which is numbered 6332, Department of Human Rights Council of Turkey was established. As established public entity with administrative and financial autonomy and special budgets, the Department of Human Rights Council of Turkey is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights.²⁰¹

¹⁹⁸ See Appendix: 44-Restoration, Maintenance and Repairment Activities of Cultural Assets

¹⁹⁹ See Appendix: 45- List of Special Projects

See Appendix: 46- UNESCO and Turkey

²⁰⁰ www.ihb.gov.tr [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²⁰¹ See Appendix: 47- Mission and Resposibilities of The Office of the Ombudsman

6.17. Office of the Ombudsman²⁰²

With the official gazette dated June 29th, 2012, numbered 28338, and the law which is numbered 6328, the Office of Ombudsman established as public corporate entity with special budget under the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. The Office of Ombudsman is responsible for creating independent and effective complaint mechanism; making suggestions and investigations of all kinds of actions and operations of the administration in the framework of justice, law and equity based on human rights. All of these tasks are carried out by Lead Auditor, General Secretariat and other staff.

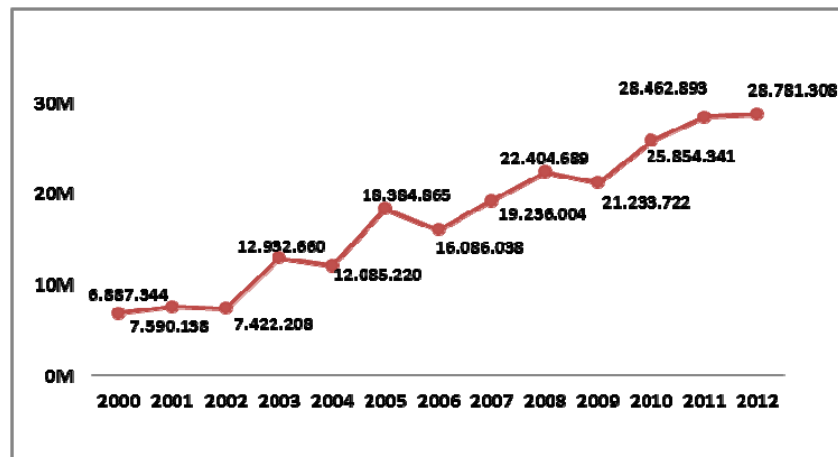
²⁰² www.kamudeneticiligi.gov.tr/ [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

7. Developments in the Field of Culture between the Years 2000-2012

7.1. Museums and Historical Ruins

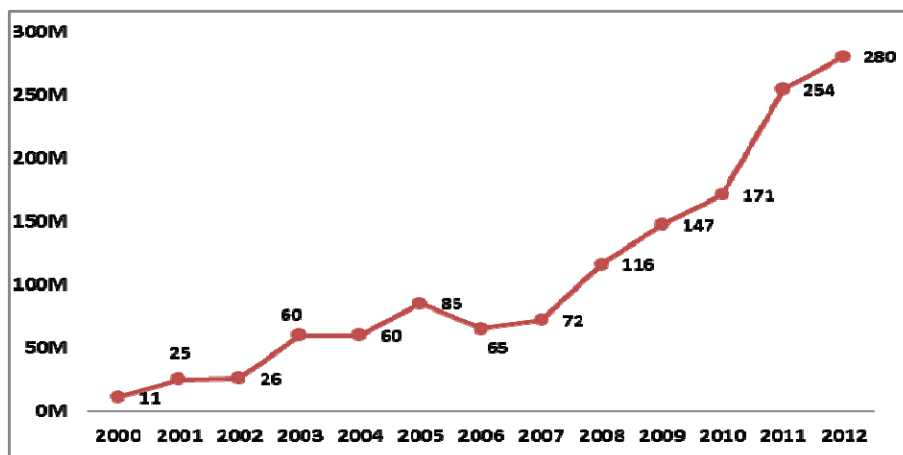
While the number of visitors to museums and historical ruins was 7.422.208 it rose approximately 4 times in 2012 and reached 28.781.308.

Graph 19-Number of Visitors to Museums and Historical Ruins



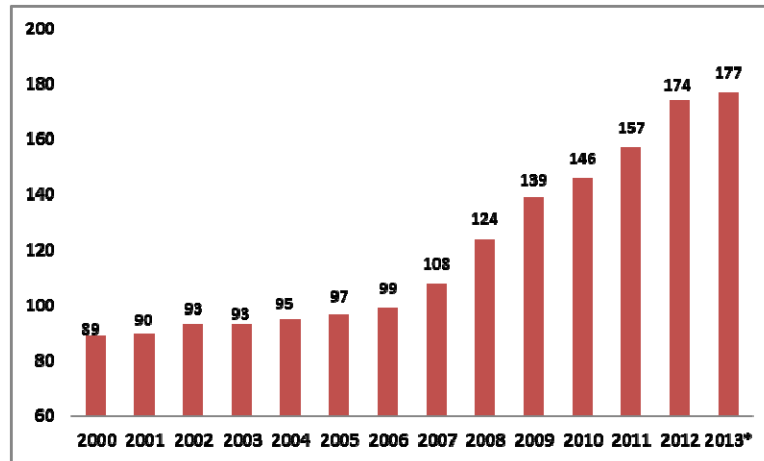
Total income earned through Museums and Historical Ruins in 2002 realised as 26 million TL. It has increased more than ten times and reached 280.206.955 TL in 2012.

Graph 20-Total Income Earned Through Museums and Historical Ruins



The number of private museums was 93 in 2002. The number rose by 87% and reached 174 in 2012. As of June, 2013, number of private museums in Turkey is 177.

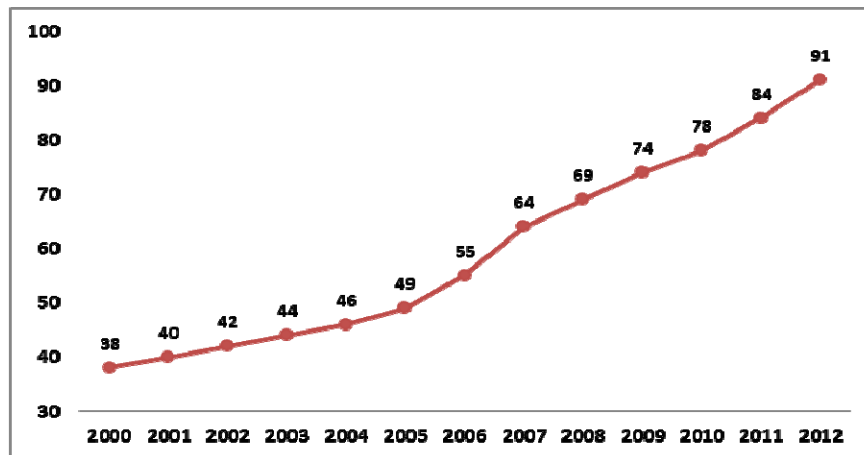
Graph 21-Number of Private Museums



7.2. Cultural Centres

While there were 42 cultural centres established by the Ministry in Turkey in 2002, the number of cultural centres established rose to 84 in 2011 and 91 in 2012 since 2003.

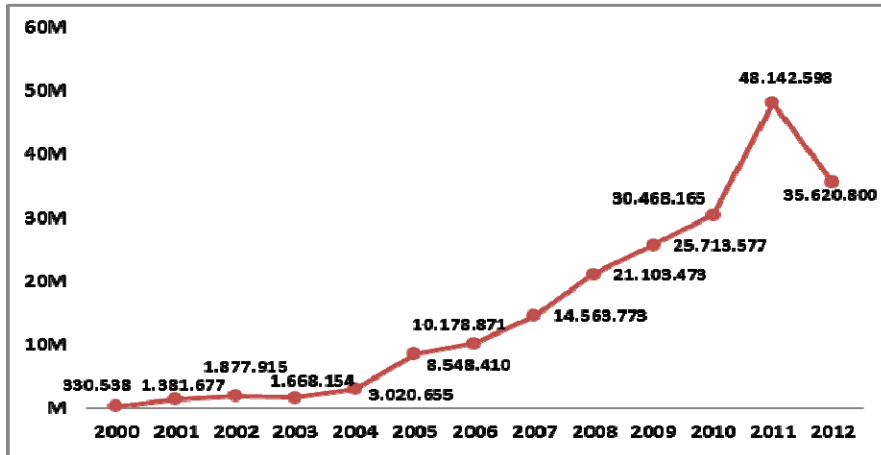
Graph 22-Number of Cultural Centres



7.3. Archaeology

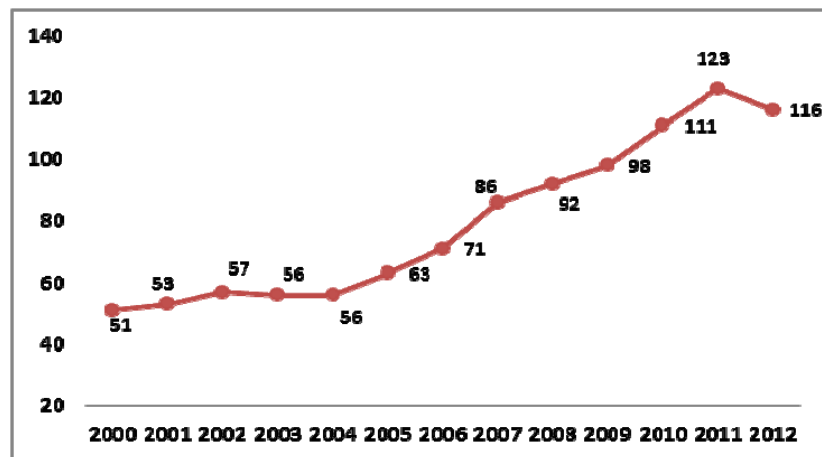
The allowance paid for archaeological excavations and research was 1.9 million in 2002. This sum rose by more than 25 times and realised as 48.1 million. 35.620.800 TL allowance in total was paid for excavation studies in 2012.

Graph 23- Allowances for Archaeological Excavations and Research



In 2002, 57 domestic archaeological excavations were in progress. This number rose more than 2 times in 2011 and reached 123. Besides, there are 43 excavations performed by foreign institutes and universities in the country. 116 domestic and 39 international excavations have been performed in 2012.

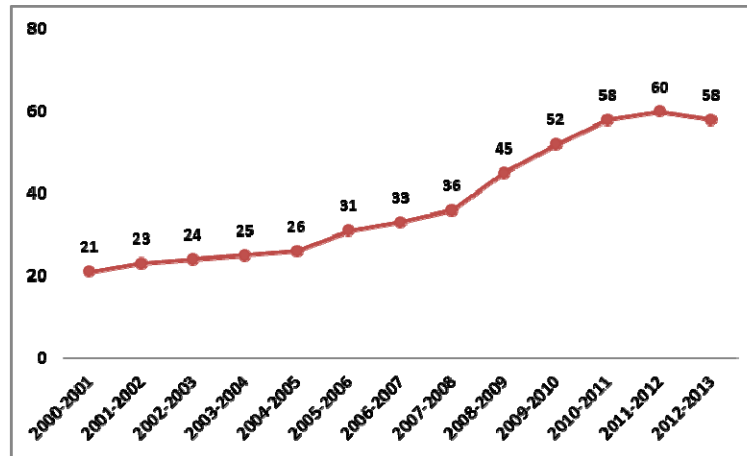
Graph 24-Number of Domestic Archaeological Excavations



7.4. Theatre

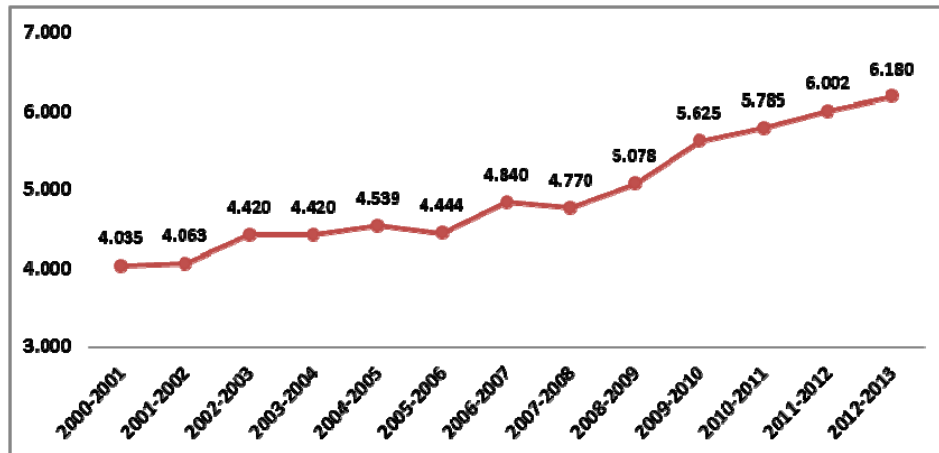
With the new 35 halls established since 2003, the number of State Theatre Halls has rose to 58 in 2013. While the number of seats was 8.294 in 2012, it has been 20.808 as of 2011-2012 art season.

Graph 25-Number of State Theatre Halls



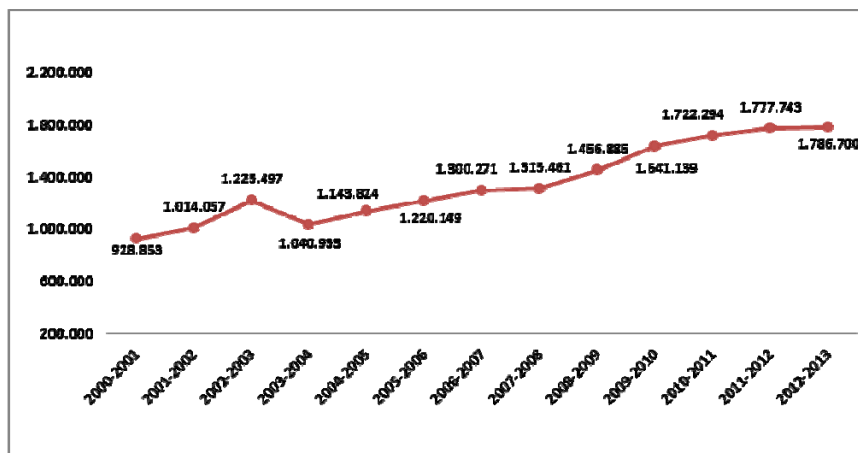
In 2001-2002 art seasons the number of plays performed in State Theatres was 4.063. This number realized as 6.180 in 2012-2013 art season.

Graph 26-Number of Plays Performed in State Theatres



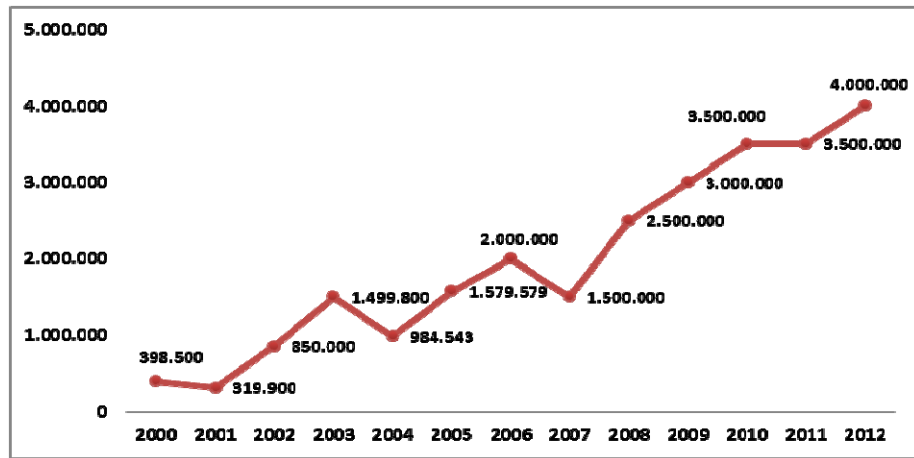
The number of audiences in State Theatres in 2001-2002 art season was 1.014.057. With a 77% increase since then, this number grown to 1.786.700 in 2012-2013 art season.

Graph 27-Number of Audiences in State Theatres



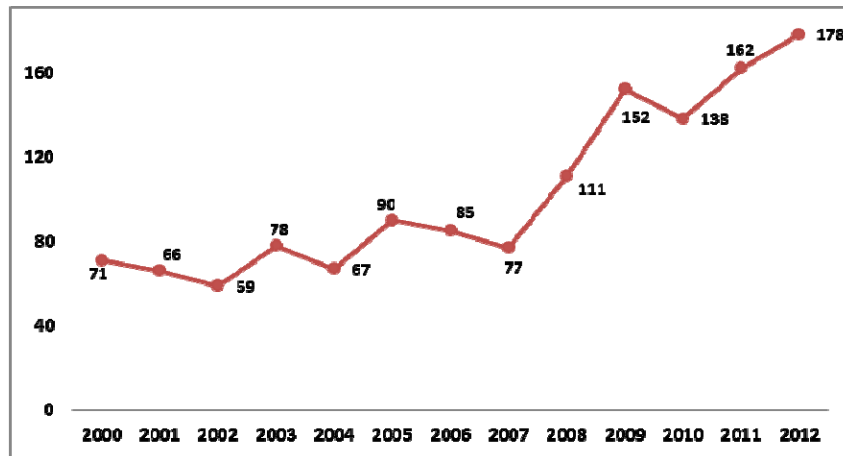
Financial aids provided for private theatres were 850.000TL in 2002. This sum realized as 4 million TL in 2012.

Graph 28-Financial Aid Provided for Private Theatres



Number of private theatres supported was 59 in 2002 and it has been rose to 178 in 2012. 13 private theatres located in other than Ankara and İstanbul were supported in 2002. The number has become 71 in 2012.

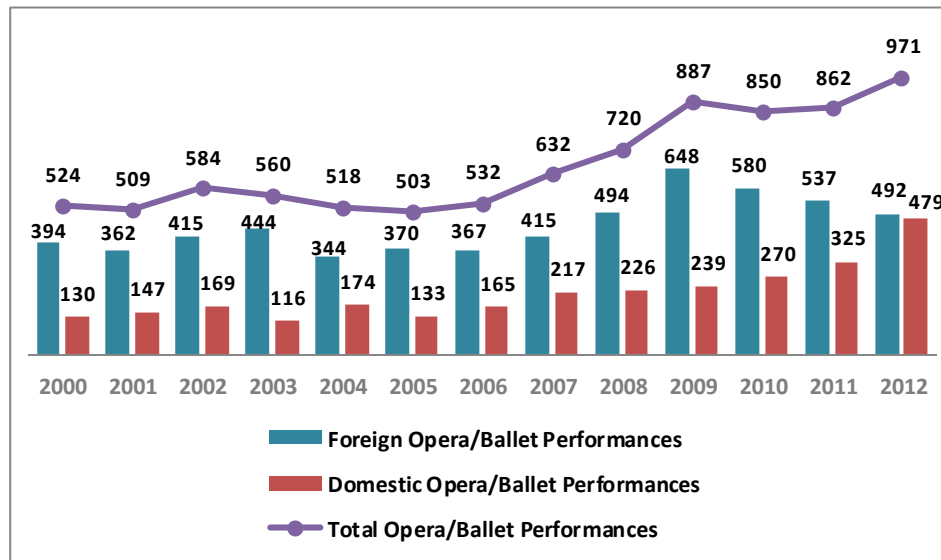
Graph 29-Number of Private Theatres Supported



7.5. Opera and Ballet

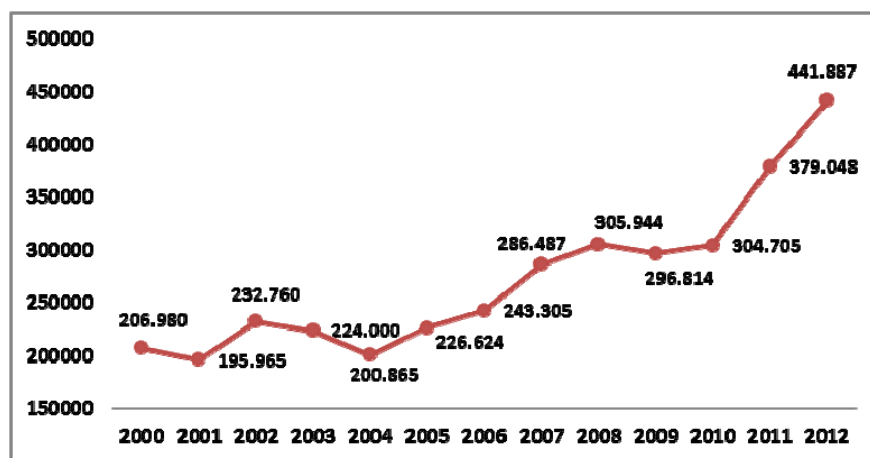
The number of opera and ballet shows performed in 2002 was 584 and it rose to 971 in 2012.

Graph 30-Number of Opera and Ballet Shows



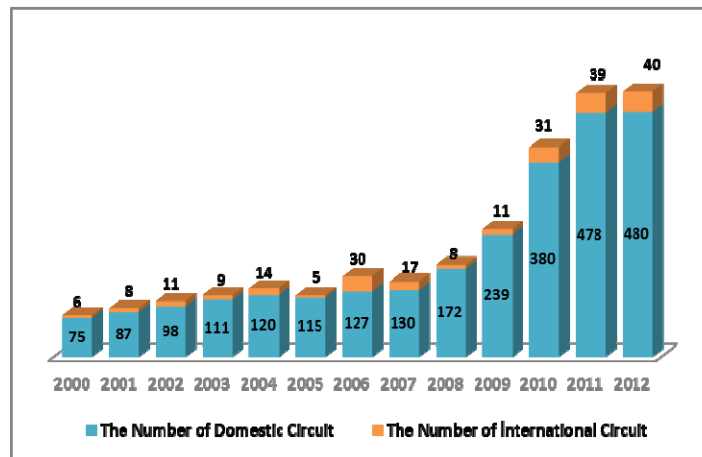
The number of opera and ballet audiences in 2002 was 232.760 and it rose to 441.887 in 2012.

Graph 31-The Number of Opera and Ballet Audiences



The number of domestic circuits performed in 2002 was 98 and with a raise by 5 times, has increased to 480 in 2012. Besides, international circuit number has rose from 11 to 40.

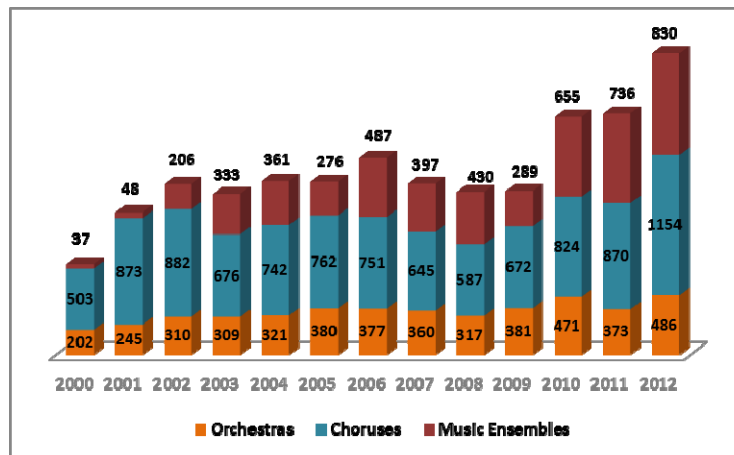
Graph 32- Number of Tours by the State Opera and Ballet



7.6. Concerts, Recitals and Other Musical Events

The number of concerts, recitals and other musical events organized by art institutions affiliated to the Ministry was 1.398 in total in 2002 and this sum has rose to 2470 in 2012.

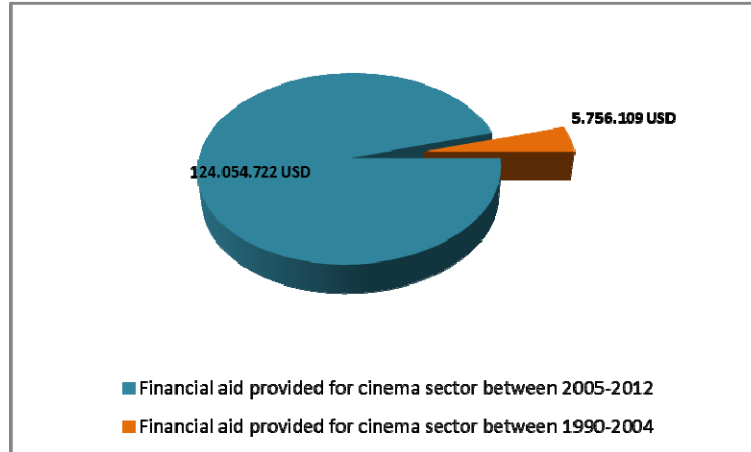
Graph 33- Concerts, Recitals and Other Musical Events



7.7. Cinema

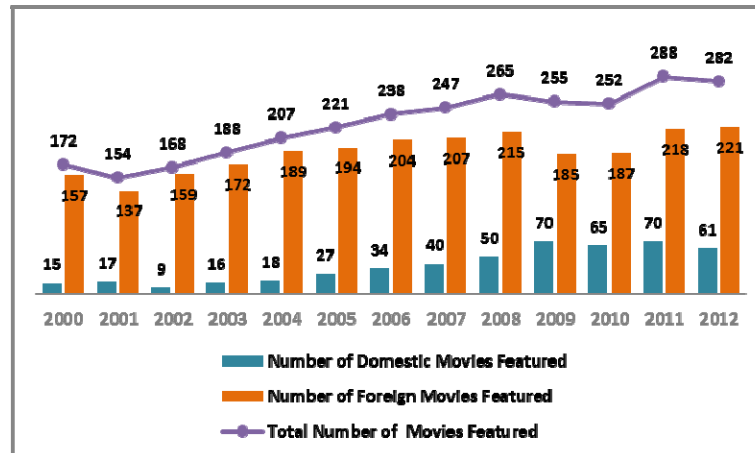
Between the years 1990-2004, total financial aid provided for cinema sector was 5.756.109\$. In 2005-2012 interval (including 2012), the aid provided for cinema sector has realized as 124.054.722\$.

Graph 34-Financial Support Provided for Cinema/Motion Pictures



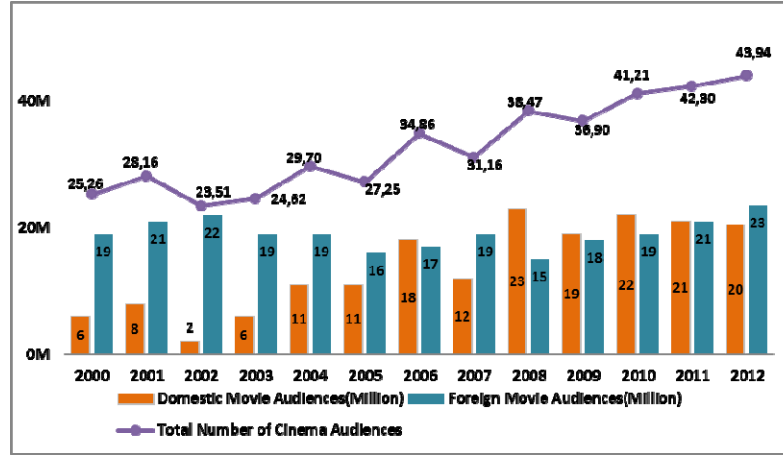
Just 9 Turkish movies were featured in Turkey in 2002, but in 2012, with an increase by approximately 8 times, the number has reached 61.

Graph 35-Number of Movies Featured



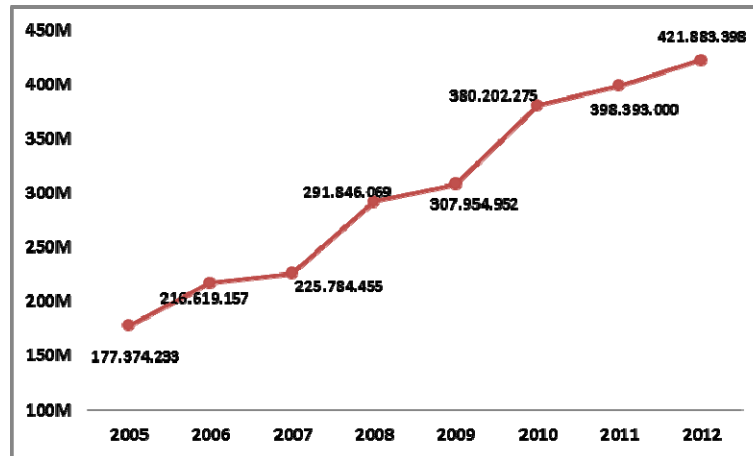
While the number of cinema audience was 23.5 million in 2002, with an increase of 86%, became 43.96 million in 2012. The number of domestic movie audience was 2 million in 2002 and it rose to 20 million in 2012.

Graph 36-Number of Cinema Audiences



Number of Turkish movies featured for the first time in 2012 realized as 61 and number of foreign movies featured for the first time as 220. Total income got through these movies realized as 421.883.398, 22TL. Including the new ones, 495 movies have been featured and 43.935.763 tickets were sold in total. Total income earned through these movies has been realized as 421.883.398, 22 TL

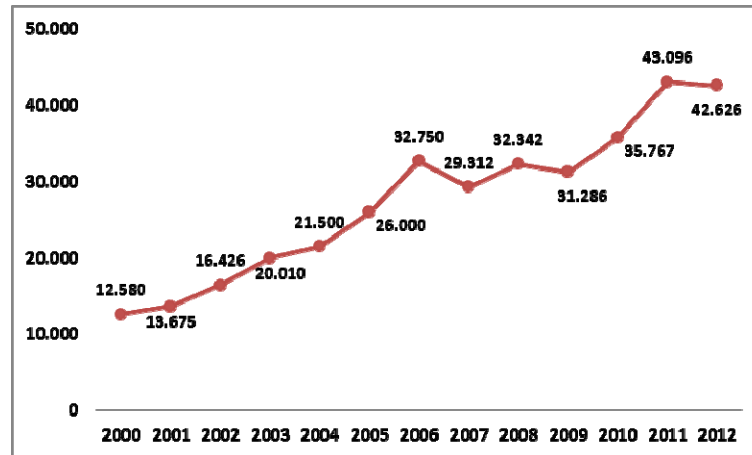
Graph 37-Total Box Office Results Between 2002-2012



7.8. Books and Magazines

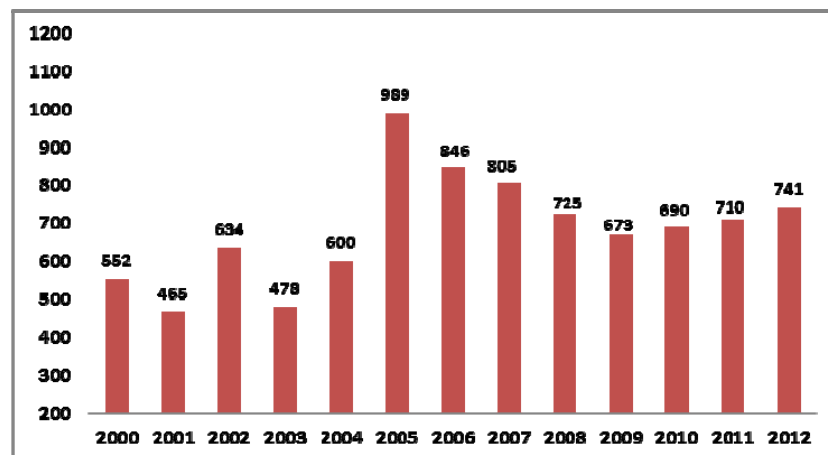
The number of books given ISBN number has reached 42.626 in 2012, whereas 2002 statistics was 16.426. The increase rate within ten years is 160%.

Graph 38-Number of ISBN Publications



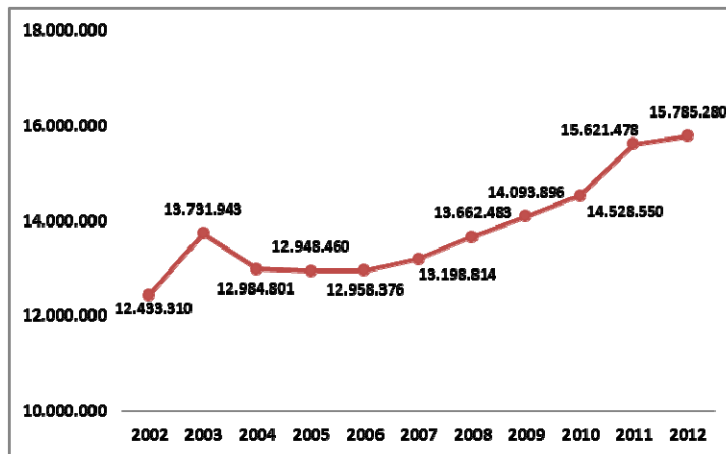
ISSN given new periodical number was 634 in 2002 and it rose to 741 in 2012.

Graph 39 Number of -ISSN Periodicals



The number of books hosted in libraries affiliated to the Ministry was 12.433.310 in 2002. In 2012, total number of books has rose to 15.785.280.

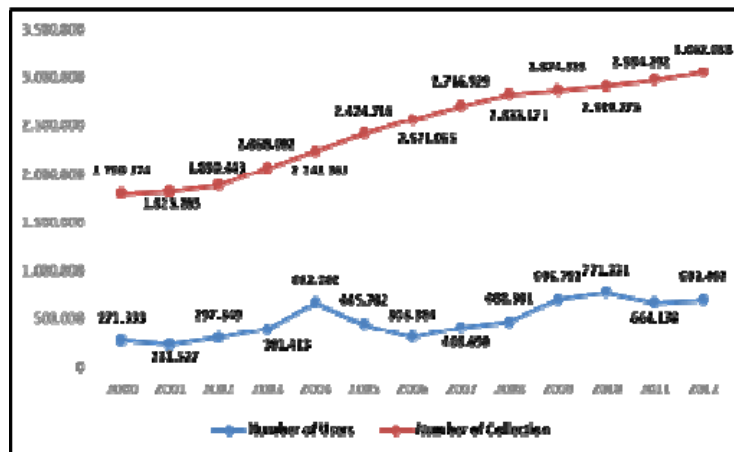
Graph 40-Number of Books in State Libraries



7.9. National Library

While the number of pieces exist in National Library Collection was 1.890.443 in 2002, it has rose to 3.062.033 with an increase of 70% in 2012. National Library user number was 297.349 in 2002. It rose by 155.5% and reached 693.403 in 2012.

Graph 41-Statistical Data on National Library Collection and Number of Users



8. APPENDICES

Appendix: 1-UNESCO World Heritage Temporary List

At present, 37 natural/cultural heritage areas are in temporary list and assumed to be approved in World Cultural and Natural Heritage list. Those areas are

Aizanoi Historical Ruins,
 Alahan Monastery,
 Alanya, Aphrodisias Historical Ruins,
 Sagalassos Historical Ruins,
 Zeugma Archaeological Area,
 Bergama, Bursa and Cumalıkızık Early Ottoman Urban and Rural Settlements, Ephesus, Eşrefoğlu Mosque, Gordion, Güllük Mountain-Termessos National Park, Hacı Bektaş Veli Tomb, Harran and Şanlıurfa, Hatay, St. Pierre Church, Ani Historical Ruins, Birgi Historical Ruins, Historical Monuments in Niğde, İshak Paşa Palace, Karain Cave, Kekova, Konya-Seljuk Capital, Mamure Castle, Mardin Cultural Environment, Hekatomnos Mausoleum and Urban Area, a middle age city Beçin, Odunpazarı Historical City Centre, Seljuk Caravanserais, Denizli-Doğubeyazıt Route, St. Nicholas Church, St. Paul Church, Sümela Monastery (Mother Eve Monastery), Göbeklitepe Archaeological Area, Diyarbakir Castle and City walls, Ahlat Old Settlement and Tombstones, Yeşemek Stone Quarry and Sculpture Atelier.

Application case of Alanya Historical City which is in temporary list at present to World Heritage List has been sent to the Secretariat. Next step envisaged is introducing applications of Pergamon, Bursa and Cumalıkızık to the committee.

Appendix 2- 2013 Year Program Policy Priorities and Measures

| Priority/Precaution | Procedure and Practice to be applied |
|--|---|
| Priority 13. In order to provide for the efficiency of Intellectual Property system; short, medium and long term strategies will be determined, institutional capacity, legal infrastructure and cooperation between organizations will be strengthened, intellectual properties culture that is common and permanent will be created in society level. | |
| Precaution 32. Amendments will be made in the Law of Intellectual Property Rights number 5846; the institutional capacity related with copyright will be strengthened. | The draft law regarding the amendment of some articles in Law of Intellectual Property Rights number 5846 which are not in accordance with legal acquis of EU and the articles that cause problems in practice will be forwarded to TBMM. Moreover, the law draft for strengthening the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, increasing the practice up to international standards and providing an efficient coordination will be forwarded to TBMM. |
| Priority 38. The harmony of progress and special development policies will be enhanced; A strategic planning structure that would direct physical planning, practice and housing will be created. | |
| Precaution 77. KENTGES (Integrated Urban Improvement Strategy) and Action Plan will be carried out efficiently and the results will be observed. | Under the coordination of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization; Ministry of Development; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Culture and Tourism; Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency and Local Authorities, KENTGES will be carried out effectively by prioritizing the middle and long term actions it contains; the results will be observed and shared by the public. |
| Priority 73. Tourism investments will be handled within the frame of green growth approach with a perspective that preserves and develops the natural, historical, social and | |

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| cultural environment. | |
| Precaution 138. In the protection of natural and historical environment, pace and efficiency will be obtained. Solid and liquid wastes will be decontaminated in Culture and Tourism Development Regions. | The construction of waste water treatment facilities, solid waste regular storage facilities will be done according to the allowances by prioritizing the ones whose projects are available. Waste water treatment facility whose construction has been programmed within the scope of Mediterranean-Aegean Tourism Infrastructure and Coastal Management (ATAK), advancement and deep discharge facilities, solid waste regular storage and compost facilities, sewer collector lines and mains unit constructions will be completed. |
| Precaution 139. Projects within the context of Point of Destination Management will be supported.. | At the points of destination, it will be insured that the environment, historical and cultural values are preserved and developed. Developing touristic products and marketing will be encouraged. Within this context, Lycia Road, Phrygia Thermal Tourism Development Region will primarily be taken into consideration. |
| Priority 68. Cultural and natural richness of tourism areas lead by İstanbul, that have developmental potential will be evaluated through sustainable tourism approach, transportation and technical substructure deficiencies will be completed immediately. | |
| Precaution 160. İstanbul will be served to World tourism as brand city. | In order to realise a professional, dynamic and financially strong promotion, groups get direct income from tourism and related traders will also be included in the activities. |
| Precaution 161: Tourism potential will be developed in brand cities. | 15 leading cities in city tourism and cultural tourism will be served to World tourism by branding . Regulations in transportation, physical and social infrastructure will be performed and museums in international standards will be built for this purpose. |
| Priority 113. Inventory of our domain and overseas cultural heritage will be made and transferred to the digital media and practices to preserve this heritage will be carried out. | |
| Precaution 236. Our cultural heritage will be preserved and promoted and the public awareness on this issue will be increased. | Our historical artefacts both inland and outland will be preserved in accordance with the originality of our cultural heritage and primarily our historical properties, which are being restored in abroad at present, will be completed. Manuscript artefacts will be renovated and facsimile and translation to modern Turkish will be done. The work of transferring the manuscript artefacts collections in Süleymaniye and Beyazıt State Libraries to digital media will be completed. The Immovable Property National Inventory System (TUES) will be actualized. |
| Precaution 237. New museums will be opened and precautions will be taken in order to increase the number of visitors to museums. | With the interactive applications to be formed by completing the Project of Perception Techniques in Museology (MAT), presentation techniques in museology will be developed and as a result, there will be an increase in the number of museum visitors. New museums, particularly thematic museums, will be opened and Museums National Inventory System (MUES) Project will be |

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| | actualized. |
| Precaution 238. A strategy document for improving the relationships with the agnatic and relative societies based on the common cultural values. | A strategy document for improving social and economic relationships with the agnatic and relative societies based on the common cultural values will be formed and implemented with the help of the Cultural and Social Coordination Assessment Committee that was formed in accordance with the Law Number 5978. |
| Priority 114. Practices which will reveal the richness of the Turkish language and help to promote and spread the Turkish culture art and literature worldwide, will be supported. | |
| Precaution 239. Practices regarding the improvement of the Turkish language and using it correctly and effectively will be accelerated. | Using the Turkish language in scientific, educational, academic and publishing institutions correctly and efficiently will be ensured. In written and visual media and in trading field, using Turkish words instead of foreign words will be encouraged. Legal regulations will be done against the use of foreign words in business names. An etymological dictionary will be prepared and studies will be started in order to teach Turkish to foreigners by means of distant learning. Turkish sign language will be created and a dictionary and grammar forms will be prepared for it. |
| Precaution 264. Visuals like documentaries, movies and cartoons will be prepared about historical figures who have contributed to Turkish Language. | Documentary on Evliya Çelebi will be completed. A three years planning will be prepared for other documentary and film productions and a visual content will be prepared at least for one historical figure in 2013. New chapters of “We Compete in Turkish” programme will be prepared with contribution of TRT and TDK. |
| Priority 115. The social institutions and resources which nourish solidarity, consensus and tolerance culture in the society will be determined and social researches which will help to define the facts that weaken this culture will be prioritized. | |
| Precaution 241. Social researches will be done to determine the social institutions and resources which nourish solidarity, consensus and tolerance culture in the society and the facts that weaken this culture. | By means of a platform that will formed by institutions and organizations which can be the parties in determining and solving social problems, studies will be carried out regarding the content of the research. |
| Precaution 242. Programs which will emphasize the importance of family union will be prepared. | Broadcasts, such as series, documentaries, cartoons, to strengthen family relations, enable children and young people to build healthy relationships both with their families and the society and to glorify our common values, will be supported to take part in written and visual media more. |
| Priority 116. By developing culture tourism and encouraging culture productions such as cinema and documentary films, the economic condition of culture sector will be strengthened. | |
| Precaution 243. Promotion of the convenient places for culture tourism will be done more effectively. | Promotions about our cultural places will be varied and enhanced both in our country and abroad. |
| Precaution 244. More support will be given to Turkish film sector. | Studies will be done to raise the cinema support provided by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and to enhance it with various awards. Support for |

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| | the national and international film festivals will be enlarged, and Turkish films will be encouraged to take part in international film festivals more often. |
| Precaution 245. Cultural facilities and activities will gradually be assigned to local authorities. | Structures such as libraries and cultural centres will be assigned to local authorities and universities. |
| Precaution 270 Cultural services and activities will be sent to all segments of society. | The creation of a suitable environment for the performing arts in these areas will be provided and supported by private entrepreneurship. Studies Will be carried out in order to determine the efficiency and effectiveness of cultural services. |
| Priority 126 e-government policies and strategies will be built within the framework of the renewed Information Society Strategy | |
| Precaution 313. Strategies for the information society within the framework of the principles and procedures for the implementation of e-government services will be determined. | Within the framework of renewed information society, policy objectives and strategies, e-government services on the scope and execution of the principles and procedures will be determined, action plans for these services will be prepared and coordination activities will be carried out. |
| Priority 128. Essential basic information systems and common infrastructure and services will be developed in order to execute e-Government applications | |
| Precaution 315. Number of services provided through e-Government applications will be raised. | Integration studies of public services, including local government services will be continued. |
| Priority 129. User-oriented approach, user satisfaction, personal information privacy, information security, participation and transparency will be taken into consideration in e-Government applications. | |
| Precaution 319. Legislations will be executed in order to assure national information security. | Legislations will be executed in order to assure national information security. |
| Priority 130. New policies will be developed for sharing and reuse of public information. | |
| Precaution 322. Within the scope of renewed information society strategy, new policies will be executed in sharing and reuse of public information. | Strategies will be determined in sharing and reuse of public information by public institutions, corporations and citizens for commercial or non commercial purposes. |

Appendix 3- Laws Related to Culture

The Law Number 4848 Regarding the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism²⁰³:

This law regulates the principles regarding the foundation, organization and duties of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in order to maintain, develop, spread, promote, evaluate and adopt the cultural values, prevent the damaging and destroying of cultural properties, making use of the country's each and every facility that is convenient for tourism so as to contribute to the country economy in a positive way, take the necessary precautions to develop, market, encourage and support tourism, lead public institutions and organizations related with culture and tourism and cooperate with these institutions, develop the communication with the local authorities, nongovernmental organizations and private sector and cooperate with them.

²⁰³ [29/04/2003 dated and 25093 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

The Law Number 2863 Regarding the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties²⁰⁴:

This law governs activities regarding moveable and immoveable cultural and natural assets that must be preserved and regulates the principles and duties of decision-making organizations. In addition, it covers the extensive regulations regarding the moveable and immoveable cultural and natural properties that must be preserved and the duties and responsibilities of the real persons and the legal entities.

The Law Number 5225 regarding the Promotion of Cultural Investments and Enterprises and the Law Number 5228²⁰⁵:

The principle embraces the idea that maintaining the cultural properties and using them as constituents contributing to the country's economy must not be regarded to be done with the activities carried out by only the government's activities but also by raising the public awareness and by encouraging the idea of preserving our cultural values. The Law Number 5225 regarding the Promotion of Cultural Investments and Enterprises which covers the procedures and principles to encourage, certify and control the investments and activities of the domestic and foreign entities to work within this framework, and the Law Number 5228 on principles of encouraging the support activities in cultural field have been put into effect. (Check 6th chapter for this law)

The Law Number 5366 regarding the Preservation and Restoration of the Historical and Cultural Immoveable Properties that are Damaged and Utilizing them by Maintaining the Values²⁰⁶:

The aim of this law is to make the metropolitan municipalities, county municipalities, first tier municipalities, provincial municipalities, district municipalities and the special provincial administrations beyond the authorities of these municipalities and the municipalities whose population is over 50,000, perform the reconstruction and restoration of the regions which are ruined and are about to lose their characteristics and are declared as protected areas by the committees of preservation of the cultural and natural properties, in compliance with the development of the region, and to make these municipalities create housing, trade, culture, tourism and social facilities areas on such regions, take precautions against natural disaster risks, restore, preserve and enhance the historical and cultural immoveable properties. This law covers the principles and procedures regarding the determination of the areas to be reconstructed based on the aims stated above, the definition the technical infrastructure and structural standards, formation the projects, application, organization, management, control, participation and use.

The Law Number 4434 regarding the fact that it is appropriate to approve the European Convention on the Preservation of the Archaeological Heritage (Reviewed)²⁰⁷:

With this law enacted on 05.08.1999 by the Republic of Turkey, it was found appropriate to confirm the "European Convention on the Preservation of Archaeological Heritage" signed in Valetta (Malta) in January 1992.

The Law of Intellectual and Artistic Works Number 5846²⁰⁸:

The aim of this law is to determine and protect the intangible and incorporeal rights of the artists and authors who create the literary and artistic works and the artistic performers who perform these works, of the phonogram producers who make the first identification of sounds and the producers who make the first identification of films and of the radio and television institutions,

²⁰⁴ [23/07/1983 dated and 18113 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²⁰⁵ [21/07/2004 dated and 25529 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²⁰⁶ [05.07.2005 dated and 25866 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²⁰⁷ [08/08/1999 dated and 23780 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²⁰⁸ [13/12/1951 dated and 7981 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

regulate the conditions of benefiting from these productions, and to determine the legal actions to be taken in case of using the products against the principles and procedures determined.

The Law of Collecting Duplicated Intellectual and Artistic Property Number 6279²⁰⁹

The aim of this law is determining the rules and procedures on collecting intellectual and artistic properties that forms cultural assets and information aggregation of the country either printed or duplicated and printed or duplicated intellectual and artistic properties in an effective way, preserving in proper conditions, transferring to following generations, organizing and serving to the benefit of the society.

The Law Number 6093 regarding the Foundation and Duties of the Department of Turkish Manuscript Artefacts Institution²¹⁰

This law regulating the principles regarding the foundation, duties and authorities of the Turkish Written Artefacts Institution Department, which is responsible for enabling the written artefacts libraries to give services efficiently as expert units, collecting, preserving and transferring to the next generations the rare works of printed artefacts with old letters and manuscripts, and organizing activities to be put into service of science, culture and art life.

The Law Number 5632 regarding the Foundation of the National Library²¹¹:

The aim of this private law which regulates the foundation and activities of the National Library is to provide opportunity and environment for national culture researches, create a centre where all the appropriate works of art and documents are collected, and to enable all types of scientific study and research.

The Law Number 5441 Regarding the Foundation of State Theatre²¹²

The aim of his Law is, to fill society's cultural needs in accordance with republic principles, performing high quality Turkish plays as well as universal ones, contributing in cultural improvement, widening well use and true pronunciation of Turkish Language, building common sense in accent differences, encouraging Turkish play writers, creating national repertoire, introducing world classics and new developments in theatre, introducing the plays of Turkish writers abroad, contributing in cooperation with other countries through collaborating with foreign artists, building up theatres when necessary and attending national and international festivals.

The Law Number 1309 Regarding the Foundation of State Opera and Ballet²¹³

This law allows the Ministry affiliated General Directorate organizing local and abroad circuits, organizing local and international festivals, employing artists and trainees, making evaluations and sending the staff abroad in order to raise their information and experience in these fields of art as a corporate body.

The Law Number 5224 regarding the Evaluation and Classification and Promotion of the Cinema Films²¹⁴:

The aim of this law is to develop the cinema sector in education, investment, enterprise, distribution and preview fields and to evaluate and classify cinema films so as to be the basis for registration and record and to support domestic and foreign investments and enterprises in that field so as to provide the opportunity for the individuals and the society to benefit from cinema productions

²⁰⁹ [29/02/2012 dated and 28219 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²¹⁰ [30/12/2010 dated and 27801 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²¹¹ [29/03/1950 dated and 7469 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²¹² [16/06/1949 dated and 7234 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²¹³ [23/07/1970 dated and 13557 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²¹⁴ [21/07/2004 dated and 25529 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

efficiently and to create a modern and effective cultural communication environment by making use of the opportunities that cinema provides. This law includes the provisions regarding the development and support for the cinema sector, evaluation and classification of the cinema films so as to be the basis for registration and record and the duties, authorization and responsibilities of the Ministry.

The Yunus Emre Foundation Law Number 5653²¹⁵

This law regulates the principles and procedures regarding the establishment of Yunus Emre Foundation, whose centre is in Ankara, in order to promote Turkey, Turkey's cultural heritage, language, culture and art, develop Turkey's relations with other countries, increase the cultural exchange, present the information and documents both inland and overseas about this issue for the use of the world, provide service in foreign countries to people who want to receive education on Turkish language, culture and art, and to open Yunus Emre Institute in Turkey and Yunus Emre Turkish Cultural centres abroad.

The Law Number 6112 regarding the Foundation and Broadcasts of Radios and Televisions²¹⁶:

This law determines the procedures and principles regarding the arrangement of radio and television broadcasts and the procedures and principles regarding the foundation, duties, authorities and responsibilities of Radio and Television High Council. This law includes the fundamental regulations regarding all types of domestic and overseas radio and television broadcasts which are performed by means of any type of technique, procedure and means and under any name with electromagnetic waves and other ways.

The Bosphorus Law Number 2960²¹⁷:

This law regulates the legislation concerning construction to be applied to restrict housing that would increase the population density on that area and to preserve and develop the historical and cultural values and the natural beauty of İstanbul Bosphorus Region for the public weal.

The National Parks Law Number 2873²¹⁸:

This law regulates the principles regarding the determination of the national parks, national parks, natural monuments and protected natural areas in our country which have national and international values, protection of these areas without destroying their properties and characteristics, development and management them.

The Environmental Law Number 2872²¹⁹

This law has provisions regarding the preservation of the environment in accordance with the principles of sustainable environment and sustainable growth.

The Coastal Law Number 3621²²⁰

This law regulates the principles regarding the preservation of the seas, natural and artificial lakes and rivers and the coastlines as the continuation of these areas by maintaining their natural and cultural characteristics and arranges the principles of making them available for the public and using them for the public weal.

Appendix: 4- Articles Related to Culture in EU Negotiations

²¹⁵ [18/05/2007 dated and 26526 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²¹⁶ [03/03/2011 dated and 27863 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²¹⁷ [22/11/1983 dated and 18229 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²¹⁸ [11/08/1983 dated and 18132 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²¹⁹ [11/08/1983 dated and 18132 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²²⁰ [17/04/1990 dated and 20495 numbered Official Journal](#) [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

Article of Free Movement of Goods

The responsible institution regarding the “Cultural Properties” under the title of this article (all types of architectural, historical monuments and art monuments, regions of archaeological value, constructions showing a historical or artistic aspect as a whole, artefacts, manuscripts, books and other goods of historical, artistic or archaeological value) is the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The Legislative alignment practices regarding the action of taking the Cultural Properties out of the country and returning them back to Turkey have been done by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Article of Free Movement of Labourers

In this article, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is responsible for the issues such as, quota application for the foreign people who work in certified culture and tourism enterprises, professional tour guides, artists and technical personnel.

Article of Intellectual Property Law

Practices of the article of Intellectual Property Law Number 7 are carried out with the cooperation of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Turkish Patent Institute. Turkey presented an “Action Plan” to the Commission in January 2008 determining the stages of developing the capacity to provide the process and application of the EU Legislation regarding all the fields that take part in this article. On 17th June 2008, article of Intellectual Property Law was opened to negotiations with the Turkey-EU Intergovernmental Accession Conference and the article of Intellectual Property Law “Negotiation Position Document” was prepared with the contributions of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the other related public institutions.

During the negotiations, it was decided to form a coordination committee with the aim of providing uniformity in implementation by developing common strategies and policies among the related public institutions, in line with the objectives determined in the “2008-2012 Government Program Action Plan,” “2008 Program” and “Turkey’s Program for Transposition of the EU Acquis (2007-2013)” and Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights Coordination Committee was formed with the Prime Ministry Circular dated 21 May 2008.

The key point for the accession negotiations in this article is to create a dialogue environment related with the Intellectual Property Rights. On 28 May 2010, Intellectual Property Rights Work Group was formed aimed at creating a platform for the dialogue between EU and Turkey by Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights Coordination Committee. The first Work Group Meeting was held on 18th May 2011 with the participation of EU Commission representatives and the institutions in turkey which works in the field of intellectual property rights.

Article of Competition Policy

In this article, Ministry of Culture and Tourism is responsible for the supports given to cinema films. With the help of the Law Number 5224, the amount of financial support given to films has been increased and repayments have been facilitated.

Article of Information Society and Media

In this article, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is responsible for developing regulations and practices regarding the preservation of the film heritage and the support given to the cinema sector. The article was opened to negotiations on 19 December 2008 in Brussels in the Turkey – EU Intergovernmental Conference.

Article of Judiciary and Fundamental Rights

In this article, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is one of the responsible institutions regarding “cultural rights.” The negotiations of the article have been carried on in European Council. With the aim of preserving cultural rights, related practices have been performed within the scope of

the Law Number 4848 regarding the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Law Number 2863 regarding the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties.

Article of Education and Culture

In this article, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has also taken over the responsibility regarding cultural policies, preservation and promotion of the cultural heritage, cultural rights, providing easier access to culture and art services and İstanbul 2010 Capital of Europe Culture.

On 11 May 2007, “Memorandum of Understanding on Republic of Turkey’s Participation in Culture Program (2007-2013)” was signed between the European Community and Republic of Turkey regarding our country’s participation in “EU Culture Program.” The Memorandum of Understanding was approved on 14 June 2007 by the Council of Ministers and the related Decision of the Council of Ministers numbered 2007/12330 was published in the Official Gazette numbered 26567 and became effective on 29 June 2007.

Cultural Contact Point was established within the body of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism with the aim of conducting the Culture Program in Turkey, promoting, providing educational activities and enabling the related institutions to be able to contact with the institutions in other countries which are also members of the program.

Article of Customs Union

Within the scope of this article, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is the responsible institution for harmonizing the regulations regarding the returning of the cultural properties that were taken abroad by illegal ways and the EU regulations regarding the export of cultural properties. The works related with the law draft regarding the exportation of cultural properties have been carried out within the body of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural properties and museums.

Under the title “Struggle against Smuggling” which is within the responsibilities of the Ministry of Customs and Trade, in addition to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the other related institutions also contribute in the scope of Intellectual Property Rights.

ACTUAL SITUATION IN ACCESSION NEGOTIATIONS

The first screening meeting for the article “Science and Research” was held on 20 October 2005, the last screening meeting for the article “Judiciary and Fundamental Rights” was held on 13 October 2006, as well.

While the process of screening was continuing, at the Intergovernmental Conference held on 12 June 2006, negotiations were opened for the article “Science and Research” and this article was provisionally closed. The first article which was opened for the negotiations was “Science and Research” although totally 14 articles have been opened for the negotiations so far.

Although the articles “Education and Culture” and “Economic and Monetary” are ready to be opened by technically, even there aren’t any technical opening criteria (benchmarks), and we offered our negotiation position document, those articles are being blocked by some members because of some reasons not related to EU legislation.

On the other hand, within the framework of the decree taken on 11 December 2006 by the General Affairs and External Relations Council, 8 articles are not opened to the negotiations depending on “on condition that the full implementation of the Additional Protocol”.

Suspended eight chapters are listed below.

1. Free Movement of Goods
2. Right of Establishment and Freedom to Provide Services
3. Financial Services
4. Agriculture and Rural Development
5. Fisheries
6. Transport Policy
7. Customs Union
8. External Relations

For the upcoming period, providing that the technical opening criteria (benchmarks) are carried out, there are 3 articles possibly to be opened. These are the articles of “Competition Policy”, “Public Procurement”, “Social Policy and Employment”

14 Articles opened to the negotiations:

- 25) Science and Research (closed provisionally)
- 4) Free Movement of Capital
- 6) Company Law
- 7) Intellectual Property Law
- 10) Information Society and Media
- 12) Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy
- 16) Taxation
- 18) Statistics
- 20) Enterprise and Industrial Policy
- 21) Trans-European Networks
- 22) Regional Policy and Coordination of Structural Instruments *
- 27) Environment
- 28) Consumer and Health Protection
- 32) Financial Control

* General Affairs Council (GAC) held on 25 June 2013 agreed to open Chapter 22. The Inter-Governmental Conference with Turkey will take place after the presentation of the Commission’s annual progress report and following a discussion of the GAC which will confirm the common position of the Council for the opening of Chapter 22 and determine the date for the accession conference.

Articles we are invited to introduce negotiation position and negotiation positions introduced are as follows:

- 17) Economic and Monetary Policy
- 26) Education and Culture

Articles Approved at the Council of the Europe with Benchmarks:

- 1) Free Movement of Goods
- 3) Right of Establishment and Freedom to Provide Services
- 5) Public Procurement
- 8) Competition Policy
- 9) Financial Services
- 11) Agriculture and Rural Development
- 19) Social Policy and Employment
- 29) Customs Union

Draft Screening Reports to be approved at the Council of Europe are:

- 2) Freedom of Movement of Workers
- 13) Fisheries
- 14) Transport Policy
- 15) Energy
- 23) Judiciary and Fundamental Rights
- 24) Justice, Freedom and Security
- 30) External Relations
- 33) Financial and Budgetary Provisions

Articles (Draft Screening Reports) that negotiations in progress are:

- 31) Foreign Security and Defence Policy

Appendix 5: Juridical Legislations Raising from Actual Developments

Creating a Common Database of Copyrights (TEHAKSÍS)

The modules of “Membership System,” “Non-periodicals Banderol Automation System,” “Certification System” and “Producer Certificate System” that take place in the content of the first article of Common Database System of Copyrights (TEHAKSÍS) which was developed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Copyrights and Cinema were put into practice on 26 April 2010. With the aim of determining pirated books rapidly and forwarding to the courthouse with the help of the banderol controls done by the Provincial Inspection Commission, the provincial culture directorates of the 81 cities and law-enforcement officers have been enabled to access Banderol Database (TEHAKSÍS) online and check the banderols. It is predicted that the opening of the system to the legal authorities who work in the field of copyrights will contribute remarkably to the investigation and trial processes.

In order that the duties specified in the legislation are fulfilled quickly and effectively, technical works in relation to enabling correct and quick access, share and use of the data between the information systems namely UYAP, which is operated by the Ministry of Justice and TEHAKSÍS, which is operated by our general directorate, mutually and in a safe environment within the framework of the protocol signed between the Ministry of Justice and our Ministry entitled "Protocol on the

Principals of Data Access, Share and Use" which aims at establishing the integration of UYAP to TEHAKSİS is in progress.

In order that the duties specified in the legislation are fulfilled quickly and effectively, technical works in relation to enabling correct and quick access, share and use of the data between the information systems namely UYAP, which is operated by the Ministry of Justice and TEHAKSİS, which is operated by our general directorate, mutually and in a safe environment within the framework of the protocol signed between the Ministry of Justice and our Ministry entitled "Protocol on the Principals of Data Access, Share and Use" which aims at establishing the integration of UYAP to TEHAKSİS is in progress.

Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of General Directorate of Copyrights

In order to strengthen the fight against violations of intellectual rights, the re-establishment of The General Directorate of Copyrights and Cinema, which used to operate as one single institution under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, as two separate general directorates was decreed through the Decree Law No. 662²²¹, and from 2 November 2011 on, General Directorate of Copyrights has been organized as a separate institution.

Within this scope, by assigning new Assistant Specialists to the General Directorate of Copyrights, specialization in human resources was achieved, the structure of the institution and the organization was re-established and therefore the institutional capacity of the General Directorate was strengthened. By establishing a separate General Directorate on copyrights and related subjects, the effective, just and systematic operation of the works in the field was achieved and a stronger and more dynamic institutional structure was established.

Struggle against the Violation of Intellectual Rights

A considerable progress has been made in Turkey within the scope of struggling with the violation of intellectual rights, both in terms of legal arrangements and strengthening of the implementation. Significant amendments have been made on the Law of Intellectual and Artistic Works Number 5846 which arranges the field of copyrights in 1995, 2001 and 2004 in order to provide harmony with the developments in the international texts in the field of copyrights and the developments in information technologies, and with the aim of maintaining and supporting the creativity in intellectual and artistic works in the country at a high level.

Particularly with the law amendment done in 2004, remarkable progress have been made in increasing the efficiency in struggling with pirate copies with the help of methods such as establishing a certificate system, banning the sale of intellectual and artistic works in open areas, giving the direct prosecution and authority and duty of struggling with pirate copies to law-enforcement officers and the police and establishing graded penalty system.

In order to be able to be successful in struggling with pirate activities, an effective implementation is obligatory in addition to legal regulations. Within this concept, in accordance with the 81st article of the Law Number 5846, **inspection commissions** have been formed by the local authorities with the aim of performing the inspection of copies whether they have banderols or not. The expenses of inspection activities of the commissions are provided by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and in the event that they detect any violation of the provisions regarding banderol use in the inspections they conduct, they immediately actuate the law-enforcement officers. For the purpose of encouraging the practices of inspection commissions, "Regulations regarding the Procedures and Principles Related with the Payment of Premium to the Chairman and Members of the Inspection Commission" which sets forth the provision of paying premiums to the chairman and members of the commission who take part actively in the operation of seizing the illegal copies of publishing and

²²¹ 02/11/2011 dated and 28103 numbered reiterated Official Journal [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

broadcasts, and are responsible for preventing, tracing and investigating. This regulation became effective on 11 August 2009.

Within this content, remarkable achievement has been made country-wide in the operations of preventing the violations of intellectual rights performed by the cooperation of Provincial Inspection Commissions and General Directorate of Security. For instance, in the 3021 operations carried out in 2012 Turkey-wide, a total number of 7,068,129 materials were seized.

Intended for making the Employee Associations, representing the right holders, follow the banderol operations in order to conduct more efficient and functional practises, which are carried out with the aim of preventing the violation of intellectual rights, Federation of Publishers Employee Association (YAYFED), which is active in the field of publishing, was authorized with the protocol signed on 6 April 2011 regarding the sale of non-periodical publishing banderols. YAYFED started the sales of banderols beginning on 2 May 2011.

In addition to the inspection of physical work of art copies, struggling with the violation of intellectual rights in the digital media is also of great importance. As a result of the amendment made in 2004, according to the provision added to the Additional clause number 4 of the Law Number 5846, banning the access to the Internet website which commits violation of intellectual rights in digital media was made possible pursuant to the decision of the prosecution office.

Practices on struggling against pirate activities have been conducted with the cooperation and coordination of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Customs and Trade and the other related non-governmental organizations including the employee associations.

On the other hand, events like competitions, seminars, shows that are executed for raising consciousness and sensitivity in society on fighting against pirate activities and strengthening intellectual property rights system are supported by the Ministry.

Studies on Cinema Law

Important studies are in progress for updating 5224 numbered Law on Evaluation, Classification and Promotion of Cinema Films in order to improve support mechanisms and new policies to be put into action which will provide raise producing qualified works, making productions meet more people on a wider area. Workshops with contribution of both Ministry authorities and sectorial representatives have been executed and the draft law text prepared close upon measures with sectorial representatives has been sent to Prime Ministry.

Appendix 6- International Agreements on Cultural Policies

The principal international agreements on Culture and environment which were signed by Turkey and the dates of the approval of these agreements are as follows:

- European Culture Agreement²²² (1957)
- Convention on the Protection of Cultural Properties in Case of an Armed Conflict²²³ (1965)
- International Monuments and Protected Areas Council Turkey National Committee Regulations²²⁴ (1974)

²²² http://www.avrupakonsevi.org.tr/antlasma/aas_18.htm [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²²³ <http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR,14270/silahli-bir-catisma-halinde-kultur-mallarinin-korunmasi-.html> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²²⁴ <http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR,14278/milletlerarasi-anitlar-ve-sitler-konsevi-turkiye-milli-.html> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

- European Convention on the Preservation of Archaeological Heritage²²⁵ (1999)
- Agreement Regarding the Precautions to be taken for the Prevention and Banning of the Illegal Export, Import and Property Transfer of Cultural Properties²²⁶ (1981)
- Convention on the Preservation of World Cultural and Natural Heritage²²⁷(1983)
- Protocol Regarding the Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean²²⁸(1986)
- Convention on the Preservation of Europe’s Architectural Heritage²²⁹(1989)
- Convention on Biological Diversity²³⁰(1997)
- Convention on the Preservation of the Mediterranean Against Contamination²³¹(2002)
- Convention on European Landscaping²³² (2003)
- Sinematografik Ortak Yapım Üzerine Avrupa Sözleşmesi²³³ (2004)
- Convention on the Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage²³⁴ (2006)
- UNESCO Kültürel İfadelerin Çeşitliliğinin Korunması ve Geliştirilmesi Sözleşmesi²³⁵(1997)

Appendix 7- Historical Background of The Ministry of Culture and Tourism

²²⁵<http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR.14199/arkeolojik-mirasin-korunmasina-iliskin-avrupa-sozlesmes-.html> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²²⁶<http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR.14271/kultur-varliklarinin-kanunsuz-ithal-ihrac-ve-mulkiyet-t.html> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²²⁷<http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR.14269/dunya-kulturel-ve-dogal-mirasin-korunmasi-sozlesmesi.html> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²²⁸<http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR.14273/akdenizde-ozel-koruma-alanlarina-iliskin-protokol.html> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²²⁹<http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR.14268/avrupa-mimari-mirasinin-korunmasi-sozlesmesi.html> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²³⁰<http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR.14280/biyolojik-cesitlilik-sozlesmesi.html> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²³¹<http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR.14274/akdenizin-kirlenmeye-karsi-korunmasina-ait-sozlesme.html> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²³² 17/06/2003 dated and 25141 numbered Official Journal [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²³³<http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR.14284/sinematografik-ortak-yapim-uzerine-avrupa-sozlesmesi.html> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²³⁴<http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/00009-TR-PDF.pdf> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²³⁵ UNESCO Agreement of Cultural Diversity which is one of the most comprehensive agreements agreed on the guiding principles and concepts of cultural diversity in the international arena, was adopted in the UNESCO General Conference, in 2005. Promoting intercultural dialogue; enhancing cross-cultural interaction; supporting the activities at national, regional and international levels, about the importance of cultural diversity; creating awareness of this subject are included in the objects of the agreement. As contracted; cultural activities, works and services must be supported by cultural policies due to their importance beyond the commercial value because they contain IDs and other statements.

Contracting states are not only obliged to develop policies about protecting cultural diversity and take precautions, but also financially support these policies and precautions. Additionally, in the 18th article of the agreement; it is decreed that an international fund must be generated, groups and societies that contribute to the production of cultural products, services and activities must be transferred wealth on a local, national or international level for carrying out the purposes listed.

Turkey isn't a party to the Agreement of Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions; but both in the European Union Accession Partnership Document and the 9th 5-year Development Plan, a special emphasis is attributed; and studies in this field are carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The bill on approval of our country being a party to the agreement is on the agenda of the Turkish parliament. The bill is expected to be enacted in the coming days.

In Turkey where there are rich values in the field of culture and tourism, the activities and organizations devoted to culture and tourism date back to pre-republic period.

In 1846, the museum studies began by establishing the first museum in the church which is called Aya Irini (Hagia Irini) today.

Libraries have a 900 year history in our country. With the foundation of Ministry of National Education in 1869, libraries were taken from the Ministry of Institutions and assigned to the Ministry of National Education. Beyazıt State Library which is the first library founded by the government was also opened in the same year.

The first organization during the republic period that can be regarded as the basis of the Ministry of Culture was after 1920, when TBMM was founded, with the formation of the Culture Office that took place in the Board of Education. In 1926, the Culture Office was abolished and was transformed to three different directorates as Libraries, Museums and Fine Arts.

The organization of tourism within public administration first began through "Law on the Organization and Studies of the Ministry of Economics" of 1934 No. 2450 and "The Ministry of Press and Tourism" was first initiated in 1957 through Law No. 4951. This Ministry was reorganized into "The Ministry of Tourism and Advertisement" in 1963 through Law No. 265 with the aim of creating new policies about tourism.

The foundation practices of the National Library, which is the national memory of Turkish nation, started in 1946. With the Law regarding the Foundation of the National Library dated 1950 and numbered 5632, The National Library gained a legal identity and was made into a centre which collects all the documents and books together with the aim of enabling the researches on national culture and making all types of scientific and art studies and researches become easier.

In 1965, the institutions operating the cultural services were made subject to The Under secretariat of Culture. In 1971, these institutions were incorporated into the organization of the Ministry of Culture following its foundation. In 1972 The Ministry was changed into under secretariat; and in 1974 the under secretariat was changed into the Ministry once more. In 1977, The Ministry of Public Education and Tourism was founded through the incorporation of the Ministry of Culture and The Ministry of Public Education and again on the same year, the Ministries were separated once more.

In 1982, the Ministry of Tourism and Publicity and the Ministry of Culture were combined and as a result, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was formed. They were separated as two Ministries once again in 1989.

With "the Law Regarding the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism" numbered 4848, which was published in the Official Gazette dated 29/04/2003 and numbered 25093, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was established as a new Ministry including the central, provincial and overseas bodies.

Appendix 8- Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Teşkilat Yapısı

Main Service Units:

- a) Directorate General of Fine Arts <http://www.guzelsanatlar.gov.tr>
- b) Directorate General of Culture Properties and Museums <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr>
- c) Directorate General of Libraries and Publishing <http://www.kygm.gov.tr/>
- d) Directorate General of Copyrights <http://www.telifhaklari.gov.tr>
- e) Directorate General of Cinema <http://www.sinema.gov.tr/>

- f) Directorate General of Investments and Enterprises <http://www.ktbyatirimisletmeler.gov.tr>
- g) Directorate General of Research and Education <http://aregem.kulturturizm.gov.tr>
- h) Directorate General of Promotion <http://www.tanitma.gov.tr>
- i) Department of National Library <http://www.mkutup.gov.tr/>
- i) Department of Foreign Relations and EU Coordination <http://disiliskiler.kulturturizm.gov.tr>

Consultancy and Control Units:

- a) Department of Inspection Board <http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr>
- b) Department of Strategy Development <http://sgb.kulturturizm.gov.tr/>
- c) Department of Legal Consultancy
- d) Department of Internal Audit <http://icdenetim.kulturturizm.gov.tr>
- e) Social Activities Coordination
- f) Cultural Contact Point
- f) Ministry Consultants
- g) Press and Public Relations Consultancy <http://basin.kulturturizm.gov.tr>

Supplementary Service Units:

- a) Private Secretariat
- b) Directorate of Personnel Department <http://pdb.kulturturizm.gov.tr>
- c) Directorate of Financial and Administrative Affairs

Provincial Organization:

- a) City Culture and Tourism Directorates
- b) Directly Centralized Departments

Overseas Organization:

- a) Culture and Promotion Consultancy
- b) Culture and Information Counsellor Offices

Affiliated Organizations:

- a) General Directorate of State Theatres
- b) General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet
- c) Department of Turkey Manuscript Artefacts Institution

DÖSiMM:

- a) Central Directorate of Circulating Capital <http://dosim.kulturturizm.gov.tr/>

Provincial Organization:

General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums

- a) Centralized Provincial Organization
 - Directorates of Preservation of Cultural Properties Committee
 - Directorates of Survey and Monuments
 - Directorate of Restoration and Conservation Central Laboratory

b) Provincial Organization

Directorates of Museum (105)

c) Permanent Science Committees

Preservation of Culture and Nature Properties High Committee

Preservation of Culture and Nature Properties Region Committees

General Directorate of Libraries and Publications

City Public Library

- a) City Public Library (81)
- b) Literature Museum Libraries (4)
- c) Bookmobile (37)
- d) Public Library (1070)
- e) Children Library (45)
- f) Manuscript Artefacts Library (9)
- g) Beyazıt State Library (1)
- h) Directorate of Printed Writing and Pictures Collection (1)

General Directorate of Fine Arts

- a) Directorate of Arts and Sculpture Museum and Gallery (3)
- b) Fine Arts Gallery (48)
- c) Directorate of Ankara Art and Sculpture Museum (1)
- d) Directorate of Turkish Sufi Music Community (1)
- e) Directorate of Historical Turkish Music Community (1)
- f) Directorate of State Modern Dance Community (1)
- g) Directorate of State Modern Folk Music Community (1)
- h) Directorate of State Polyphonic Music Chorus (1)
- i) Directorate of State Folk Dance (1)
- j) Directorate of Ankara Turkish World Music Community (1)
- k) Directorate of State Turkish World Dance and Music Community (1)
- l) Directorate of Presidential Symphony Orchestra (1)
- m) Directorate of State Symphony Orchestra (6)
- n) Directorate of State Classical Turkish Music Chorus (8)

- o) Directorate of State Folk Music Chorus (5)
- p) Directorate of State Fine Arts Gallery (3)
- q) Directorate of State Turkish Music Community (1)
- r) Directorate of State Turkish Music Research and Practice Community (1)

General Directorate of Investments and Enterprises

- a) Directorate of Ankara Atatürk Cultural Centre (1)
- b) Directorate of Atatürk Cultural centre Area and Facilities Operation (1)
- c) Directorate of İstanbul Atatürk Cultural Centre (1)

General Directorate of Copyrights and Cinema

- a) Directorate of İstanbul Copyrights and Cinema (1)


General Directorate of Promotion

- a) Tourism Information Offices (62)

DÖSİMM

- a) DÖSİMM Operation Directorates (İstanbul)

Appendix 9- Other Public Institutions and Enterprises

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|  | <p>TURKISH GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</p> <p>The Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM) is the legislative organ of the Republic of Turkey. This body consists of parliament members elected in the general elections according to articles 75, 76, 77, 79 and 80 of the Constitution. The assembly holds the duties and authorities to enact, amend and invalidate law, inspect the Council of Ministers and ministers, authorize Council of Ministers for delegated legislation, negotiate and accept budget and final account law drafts. In this direction, there are several important cultural institutions dependent on TBMM which plays the most decisive role in Turkey's cultural life.</p> <p>http://www.tbmm.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY</p> <p>The Presidency is the head of state and monitors the regular and harmonized functioning of state organs. The Presidency of the Republic of Turkey takes many national and international projects from diverse fields such as science, culture, art, society, education, sports and environment under its patronage and supports them. The Presidency presents annual awards to persons and institutions who have contributed greatly in the fields of science, arts and culture.</p> <p>http://www.tccb.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>PRIME MINISTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY</p> <p>The goal of Prime Ministry is to ensure cooperation amongst ministries, monitor the execution of the government's general policies, ensure systematic function of state organization, exercise the duties appointed to the Prime Ministry by the Constitution and law.</p> <p>http://www.basbakanlik.gov.tr</p> |

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|  | <p>Department of National Palaces Dolmabahçe Palace, Beylerbeyi Palace, Yıldız Chalet, Ihlamur Pavilion, Küçüksu Pavilion, Aynalıkavak Pavilion, Maslak Pavilion, Florya Atatürk Manor, Yalova Atatürk Manors, Museum of Palace Collections are subjected to Department of National Palaces http://www.millisaraylar.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Department of Culture, Arts and Publication Board The Department is responsible for execution of following activities; intensification and adoption of the national sovereignty principle by large masses, promotion of pluralist and participative democracy, preservation and presentation of all historical and artistic assets in Turkey. http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/develop/owa/kultursanat_portal.giris</p> |
|  | <p>General Directorate of State Archives The General Directorate of State Archives was founded with the following goals; to identify the principles of policy of national archives, monitor and inspect the execution of these principles, gather, evaluate and preserve all types of information and documents concerning the life of government and nation, identify, gather, purchase, repair and restore the archive material owned by public institutions and organizations and private persons when necessary, classify and translate, publish documents when suitable, sort, classify and preserve all types of information and archive material ready to be used when demanded. http://www.devletarsivleri.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Department of Human Rights The Department of Human Rights was founded with the following goals; to be in touch with organizations dealing with issues related to human rights and to coordinate these organizations, to monitor execution of legislation provisions about human rights, evaluate the monitoring results and remove incompliance in legislation and coordinate the studies conducted in order to conform Turkish National Legislation with the international human rights documents and present suggestions, to examine and investigate human rights violation claims and applications, evaluate the results of examination and investigation and coordinate the studies regarding the measures. http://www.ihb.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Prime Ministry Promotion Fund The Promotion Fund of the Prime Ministry is an institution established with the following goals; to increase resources of organizations responsible with promoting Turkey nationally and internationally and to promote Turkish cultural assets; expenses of the institution are realized by the approval of Prime Minister. Institution provides financial support from the promotion fund to promotional projects of organizations with legal entities. http://www.basbakanlik.gov.tr/Forms/pOrganizationDetail.aspx</p> |
|  | <p>Directorate General of Press and Information Directorate of Press and Information has been established in order to provide timely, accurate, representative and illuminating information to the public and relevant state authorities. The directorate greatly contributes to presentation of Turkish culture abroad by engaging publications related to promotion abroad and maintaining and organizing relations and communication with domestic and foreign media located in Turkey. http://www.byegm.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Housing Development Administration Housing Development Administration (TOKİ) has been appointed by the duties in the following; conduct studies on terms and principles to be liable by housing constructors, use industrial construction techniques and equipment suitable to country's conditions and materials by state's support, provide loans for maintenance, repair and restoration of registered immobile cultural assets in order to meet the need of housing. http://www.toki.gov.tr</p> |

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|  | <p>Directorate of Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency Directorate of Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) has been established with the following duties; to enable development of developing countries and societies with other countries, being republics speaking Turkish language and related countries priority, to develop cooperation with these countries and societies via projects and programs in fields of financial, commercial, technical social cultural and education, to conduct aids and procedures. http://www.tika.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Directorate General of Foundations Directorate General of Foundations has been established in order to operate foundation assets economically, to preserve and construct foundation assets with architectural and historical value, and to keep institutions belonging to foundation alive according to their purposes. Directorate has an important role in cultural policy due to its authority to regulate the legal framework liable to foundations and to manage, operate and repair of cultural assets which qualify as foundation assets. http://www.vgm.gov.tr/</p> |
|  <p>T.C. BAŞBAKANLIK YURT DIŞI TÜRKLER VE AKRABA TOPLULUKLAR BAKANLIĞI</p> | <p>Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities has the following duties; to conduct studies concerning Turkish citizens living abroad, to conduct activities for promotion of relationships with Turkish kin and related communities and to ensure coordination between relevant institutions for success of foreign students endorsed to have education in Turkey, excluding EU projects. Presidency is responsible of supporting studies conducted with related person, institution, non-governmental organization and occupational constructions in order to improve financial, social and cultural bonds and coordinating these activities in framework of a plan. http://www.ytb.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs Ministry of Internal Affairs is responsible for; accomplishing homeland security and public order; ensuring public safety; managing the general administration of the provinces; overseeing the local administrations as the warden acting on behalf of the central authority and assisting these local authorities improve by means of the legal measures taken administratively; undertaking the civil registration and nationality proceedings and; deploying civil defence services in cases of possible wars and natural disasters. Ministry delivers these very important tasks through its central and provincial organizations. Additionally, General Command of Gendarme and National Security Presidency amongst subject institutions of Ministry of Internal Affairs resumes fighting smuggling of cultural and natural assets. With the notion of an environment in which intellectual property rights are efficiently secured is a precondition of a strong cultural life; National Security Presidency conducts activities to fight against counterfeit products and pirate publishing. In this context National Security Presidency cooperates with all related domestic institutions/organizations, occupational unions and non-governmental organizations in order to prevent duplication and sale of cinema, music, literary and artistic works. http://www.icisleri.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for; to conduct studies to assess foreign policy of Republic of Turkey and to make proposals, to implement and coordinate foreign policies in compliance with principles set and assed by government, to conduct affairs of Republic of Turkey with foreign states and international relations and to implement other tasks stated in the establishment law. Additionally, there is a General Directorate of Publicity and Cultural Relations Abroad responsible for cultural relations. This unit exercise multi-party relations and co operations with other states and international institutions in fields of education, science, sports and as such by cooperating with relevant institutions and organizations. Directorate secures exercising and coordination of projects and activities towards Turkey's publicity abroad. http://www.mfa.gov.tr</p> |



Ministry of National Education

Ministry of National Education is responsible with the following duties; to plan, program, implement, monitor and inspect education and training services, to regulate and implement services related to education and training of Turkish citizens abroad, to provide support for needs of shelter, nutrition and finance about education and training of higher education youth, to open all types of organized and non-formal education institutions.

Ministry of National Education is one of the most prominent institutions determinative of Turkey's cultural policies via planning and implementing organized, non-formal and occupational education activities.

<http://www.meb.gov.tr>



Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs has been established in 2011 by separation of Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Ministry's duties includes the following; to preserve, plan, organize, improve, promote, direct, manage and to contract for management of national parks, nature parks, natural monuments, nature preservation areas and to reserve sufficient excursion spots.

General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSİ) which conducts services under Ministry provides important services for assessment and preservation of cultural assets in Turkey.

<http://www.cevreorman.gov.tr>



Ministry of Environment and Urbanization

Ministry of Environment and Urbanization has been established by the bylaw of Council of Ministers issued no 644 dated 19/06/2011, conducts affairs related to environment and urbanization within the framework of principles stated in bylaw issue no 644. Ministry has an efficient role in Turkey's cultural life via works related to cities and environment.

General Directorate of Preservation of Natural Assets under the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization has undertaken an effective role in preservation of natural areas. Additionally, General Directorate of Land Registers and Cadastre, again, under the Ministry has a vast archive which illuminates Ottoman and Republic researches and organizes exhibitions and restorations for archive documents.

A relevant institution of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization; Bank of Provinces plays an important role in Turkey's cultural life especially by providing support urbanization, substructure and immobile cultural assets of municipalities.

<http://www.bayindirlik.gov.tr/turkce/>



Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Finance conducts services of helping preparation of financial policies, implementing of financial policies, monitoring and inspecting implementations. Additionally, general authority on Treasure assets belongs to General Directorate of National Estate except the authorities appointed by special law. General Directorate of National Estate consults to Ministry of Culture and Tourism prior to act on operations such as rent, sale, allocation etc. for immobile under the scope of law issued 2863. Ministry of Finance has an important role in Turkey's cultural policy as it is responsible for allocating budgets and funds to public institutions and organizations which are active in the area of culture.

<http://www.maliye.gov.tr>















Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources is responsible for; to assess short and long term energy and natural resource need of the country, to aid assessment of necessary policies for supply, to plan, to aid identification and allocations of general policy scopes of these resources, to regulate and entitle rights for search, construct facilities, organize execution and utilization of these resources, to register these activities and follow other duties stated in the foundation law of the ministry.

Mineral Research and Exploration Institute (MTA) and General Directorate Petroleum Pipeline Corporation (BOTAS) functioning under the Ministry, among other duties, conduct excavation, research and survey for assessment of mobile and immobile cultural assets present in the areas where they operate. These two institutions are active for assessment and preservation of cultural assets in Turkey.

<http://www.enerji.gov.tr>

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|  | <p>Ministry For European Union Affairs</p> <p>General Secretariat of European Union founded in 4th of July, 2000 became Ministry for European Union Affairs in 2011. Ministry organizes the direction and implementation of preparation and study conducted by public institutions and organizations under the scope of Turkey's preparation for European Union, securing the domestic coordination and harmonization of activities in compliance with plan and program. In this framework, Ministry coordinates the negotiations of sections including cultural subjects, intellectual property rights and education and culture sections being the foremost.</p> <p>http://www.ab.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology</p> <p>Ministry has been founded in 2011. Ministry is responsible for; to develop new policies, plans, programs and strategies in the fields of industry and trade, to build a secure, sustainable and environmentally conscious competition and business environment for the SMES primarily, for all in industrialists, tradesmen and craftsmen, to take the measurements to secure consumers' rights and to create consciousness for them, to serve for forming a production culture providing added value based on high technology and innovation with the supports provided for research and development.</p> <p>http://www.sanayi.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Turkish Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA); has administrative, financial and scientific autonomy and is a legal entity being a relevant institution of the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology. Academy has been established with the following duties; to encourage and foster scientific endeavours in social sciences and to award those who contributed to this aim; to orientate young people to area of science and research; to endeavour the promotion and preservation of social status of scientists and researchers in Turkey and to contribute attaining science and research standards of international level. Academy conducts research, publication and inventory studies under the scope of cultural heritage preservation and provides scientific and technical support on the subject.</p> <p>http://www.tuba.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey</p> <p>The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) is a relevant institution of Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology. Council has been established with the following duties; to develop science and technology policies according to priorities, to contribute to constitution of substructure and implements necessary for exercising of these policies, to endeavour, support, coordinate and conduct research and development activities, to pioneer improvement in science and technological culture in order to develop and sustain competitiveness and prosperity of Turkey.</p> <p>Additionally, the Council has recently extended to social sciences, training scientists and contributing to qualified academic studies in social and cultural areas.</p> <p>http://www.tubitak.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Ministry of Development</p> <p>The institution was founded as the Prime Ministry State Planning Organization in 1960. Since 2011 institution resumes to function as Ministry of Development. Ministry enables country's economic, social and cultural planning services to be seen in an efficient, systematic and immediate way, in order to foster the development of state and efficient use of resources. Ministry plays an important role in Turkey's cultural life with sub-unit institutions such as Turkish Statistics Institute, South-eastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration, East Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration, East Black Sea Project Regional Development Administration, and Konya Plain Project Regional Development Administration.</p> <p>http://www.kalkinma.gov.tr</p> |
| | <p>Regional Development Administrations</p> <p>The Turkish Statistics Institute, South-eastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration, East Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration, East Black Sea Project Regional Development Administration, and Konya Plain Project Regional Development Administration conducts projects in order to secure immediate development of their regions, realization of investments and to improve educational level of their regions. Additionally, Regional Development Administrations contributes to preservation of cultural properties, improvement of</p> |

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| | <p>cultural and artistic life and to excavations and surveys conducted with aim to assess and register cultural assets in their regions.</p> |
|  | <p>Turkish Statistics Institute The Turkish Statistics Institute (TÜİK) is subjected to Ministry of Development. Institute's duties are as follows; to identify basic principles and standards regarding to production and organization of official statistics; to collect and evaluate data and information in necessary fields, to prepare, publish, and circulate necessary statistics and to ensure coordination amongst institutions and organizations involved with Official Statistics Program during statistic process. The Institute provides statistical data for household cultural expenses and public cultural expenses, time and participation allocated to written media, cultural and scientific activities, and international standard book number necessary for cultural policies. http://www.tuik.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Ministry of Customs and Trade The Undersecretariat of Customs is one of the most efficient organizations in preventing the smuggling of cultural assets from Turkey, and continues to function under the Ministry of Customs and Trade, founded in 2011. Ministry of Customs and Trade has an important duty for historical and cultural heritage of Turkey by functioning together with units of Ministry of Culture and Tourism against historical artefact smuggling. http://www.gumruk.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Ministry of Family and Social Policies The Institution was founded as the Family and Social Research General Directorate and became Ministry of Family and Social Polities in 2011. The foundation goal of the ministry is; to detect and find solution to social problems in Turkey; to preserve the integrity of Turkish family; to empower and prosper Turkish family by conducting national and international scientific studies, to develop, support and implement projects and to contribute creating a national policy for family. The Ministry also conducts studies to protect and improve women's rights, enhance social, economic, cultural and political roles of women, and to present equality for rights and opportunities. http://www.sydgm.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History The Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History is an institution with public legal status dependent on Prime Ministry. The foundation goal of institution is; to conduct scientific research on Atatürk's ideas, reforms and principles, and on Turkish culture and language, to publicize and publish these studies. http://www.ayk.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Atatürk Research Centre The Atatürk Research Centre is a public institution dependent on Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History. The foundation goal of the institution is; to conduct scientific research on Atatürk's ideas, reforms and principles, to publicize and publish these studies. http://www.atam.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Atatürk Cultural Centre The Atatürk Cultural Centre is a public institution dependent on Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History with legal entity. The foundation goal of institution is; to scientifically study, publicize and publish Turkish Culture which forms the foundation of our "rising our national culture above the modern level of civilization" ideal, in unity and in compliance with Atatürk's ideas, reforms and principles in order to secure our national existence and improve our national power. http://www.akmb.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Turkish Language Institution The Turkish Language Institution (TDK); is a legal entity dependent on Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History. Foundation goal of the institution is to reveal the core beauty and richness of the Turkish language and to present its value amongst world languages. http://www.tdk.gov.tr</p> |

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|  | <p>Turkish Historical Society</p> <p>The Turkish Historical Society (TTK); is a legal entity dependent upon the Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History. The foundation goal of the institution is to; investigate study, promote, publicize and publish the contributions of Turks to civilization and Turkish history and relevant subjects in order to write history of Turks and Turkey.</p> <p>http://www.ttk.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Presidency of Religious Affairs</p> <p>The Presidency of Religious Affairs is an constitutional institution dependent upon the Prime Ministry, included in general administration and general budget according to the article no 136 of the Constitution of Republic of Turkey. Foundation goals of the Presidency are; to illuminate public on religious affairs, to administer areas of worship, and to execute affairs related to the Islamic beliefs, worship and ethics.</p> <p>The Presidency serves cultural life via printed, periodic publishing, audible and video broadcasting in the framework of illuminating the public.</p> <p>http://www.diyanet.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Radio and Television Supreme Council</p> <p>Radio and Television Supreme Court (RTÜK) is an autonomous and objective public institution. Supreme Council's affairs with the government are executed by the Prime Minister. The foundation goals of the Supreme Council are; to regulate the radio and television broadcasts, to secure that broadcasts are done with public service sentiment and are in compliance with principles stated by law.</p> <p>http://www.rtuk.org.tr</p> |
|  | <p>General Directorate of Turkish Radio Television Broadcasting Corporation (TRT)</p> <p>General Directorate of Turkish Radio and Television Broadcasting Corporation executes all kinds of radio and television broadcasting by means of all technics, tools and procedures both in the country and abroad in accordance with basic broadcasting principles and rules.</p> <p>Among responsibilities of TRT, broadcasting news, culture, science, art, entertainment and other types of educational, informative and entertaining programs within the country and helping in improving national education and national culture are listed. TRT has two channels, TRT Türk and TRT Avaz, which broadcast in culture field and promotes Turkish culture abroad.</p> <p>http://www.trt.net.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Yükseköğretim Kurulu Başkanlığı</p> <p>Higher Education Council is an autonomous and corporate body that works permanently in organization of higher education in all dimensions and coordinates higher education institutions.</p> <p>http://www.yok.gov.tr</p> |
|  | <p>The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)</p> <p>TOBB aims, parallel to the developments elsewhere in the world and in its capacity of the highest level representative of the Turkish private sector, at ensuring unity and solidarity between chambers and commodity exchanges, enhancing development of the professions in conformance with general interest, facilitating professional work of members, promoting honesty and confidence in the relations of members with one another and with the general public, and preserving professional discipline and ethics.</p> <p>http://www.tobb.org.tr</p> |
|  | <p>Türkiye ve Orta Doğu Amme İdaresi Enstitüsü Genel Müdürlüğü</p> <p>Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East</p> <p>General purpose of the institution is to conduct beneficial activities for the development of public administration in accordance with contemporary thoughts and approaches, educate people for administration, help academic people be educated for the field of public administration and make sure that the officials are improved and specialized in the field of Public Administration as being a coordination centre for Turkey and the other Middle Eastern Countries.</p> <p>http://www.todaie.gov.tr/</p> |

Appendix 10- Municipalities and Provincial Special Administrations

Regarding immobile cultural and natural assets, municipalities may exercise other duties rendered to them by laws other than the municipal law. Within this framework, preservation and assessment of cultural and natural assets in properties of municipalities shall be provided by municipalities in accordance with law no. 2863. Municipalities with permission from Metropolitan Municipalities and Ministry of Culture and Tourism may establish Bureau of Preservation, Execution and Inspection (KUDEB) in order to exercise relevant operations on immobile cultural assets in their properties. Regarding areas proclaimed as protected areas in their provinces; municipalities are obligated to develop or procure reconstruction plans for projects and consult to relevant Regional Preservation Board on these plans. In order to support municipalities, Ministry of Culture and Tourism allocates funds in annual investment programs for development of reconstruction plans for projects. Additionally, Bank of Provinces has allowance for the purpose of transition to municipalities.

Additionally, protected areas, cultural assets and approved and projects of those regarding operations on these assets are inspected by municipalities. In case of detection of any operations besides approved plans and projects of municipalities, Ministry and relevant professional chambers are notified. Municipalities are obligated to comply with decisions of Supreme Board of Preservation and Regional Preservation Boards. Moreover, municipalities may form field administrations for administrative areas determined by Ministry of Culture and Tourism where urban protected area and other protected areas together. Municipalities have the authority to prepare administration plan drafts and appoint field president for the areas under their administration.

Moreover, many municipalities in Turkey prepare courses and exhibitions to support survival of local culture, traditions and traditional handicrafts and make several publications. There are also many cultural centres, libraries, theatres, music and variant art communities dependent upon municipalities.

According to the article 15 of Metropolitan Municipal Law no. 5216; Metropolitan Municipal Council may establish expertise commissions. Expertise commissions are formed by proportioning numbers of council members in metropolitan municipalities from every political party group and independent members to whole number of council members in metropolitan municipalities and it is obligatory to establish educational, cultural, youth and sports commissions.

Directorates of Cultural and Social Affairs dependents of Metropolitan Municipalities play active role in urban cultural life. Cultural organizations such as city theatres, city orchestras, musical groups, museums, libraries and cultural centres etc., dependent to Metropolitan Municipalities such as Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Eskişehir, Bursa, Konya, Diyarbakır and Antalya enriches cultural life of cities and empowers cultural-artistic industries. Also, recently there is an increase in number of projects exercised by Metropolitan Municipalities towards preservation of cultural heritage.

According to Special Provincial Administration Law no. 5302, Special Provincial Administrations are public entities with administrative and financial autonomy, which are set up to meet the local and common needs of the people dwelling in the province, and whose decision-making branch is elected and made up by electors. Branches of the Special Provincial Administrations consist of the general provincial assembly, the provincial council and the governor. Special Provincial Administration Councils may form expertise commissions from at least three, at most five of its members in order to serve for one year. Special Provincial Administrations are obligated to from commissions of education, culture and social services.

According to Special Provincial Administration Law no. 5302, Special Provincial Administrations are appointed and authorized to provide services in their provinces; relating to health, youth and sports, agriculture, industry and trade, landscaping, public works and settlement, soil conservation, prevention of erosion, cultural, artistic, touristic and social services and aids, granting micro loans to the poor, nurseries and orphanages, procurement of plots of lands for primary and secondary education schools and meeting their needs for construction, maintenance and repairs of schools.

Moreover, special provincial administrations may establish Bureau of Preservation, Execution and Inspection (KUDEB) in order to exercise relevant operations on immobile cultural assets in their properties outside municipal boundaries.

Through Law No. 6360 which entered into force following its publication in the Official Journal No. 28489 on 06/12/2012; the legal personalities of the Special Provincial Administrations in 29 Provinces in our country were removed. After that, Ordu was included in this scope after it was decreed a metropolitan municipality. Therefore, a total of 30 provinces bear the status of metropolitan municipality, and the rights, powers and duties of Special Provincial Administrations in these metropolitan municipalities which have been removed were taken on by the Presidentship of Monitoring and Coordination of Investments. According to Paragraph (3) of Article 3 of the above-mentioned Law:

"Rights and powers of and the duties performed by Special Provincial Administrations pursuant to Article 12 of Law No. 2863 on Protecting Cultural and Natural Assets, shall be used and performed by Presidentship of Monitoring and Coordination of Investments in provinces where special provincial administrations do not exist. In accordance with the above mentioned provision of the Article contribution margins collected for the protection of nonmovable cultural assets shall be transferred to the deposit fund accounts within the cope of revenue offices; twenty per cent of the collected money shall be used in the projects which are given priority by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The amount which is not collected in return for a project during the year shall be transferred to the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the same purpose and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be authorised to decide whether to transfer this transferred amount to the budget of the following year to be used for the same purpose."

Appendix 11- Foundations

Foundation;

Definition (1); A foundation is the confinement of a person's movable and Immovable assets, economic values and labours for the benefit of a cause deemed sacred by the person who has legal capacity to do so on their own free will and without any pressure.

Definition (2); The definition of foundation in Article 101 of Turkish Code of Civil Law No. 4721 is "asset groups which have a legal personality and which are established by the allocation of adequate assets and privileges by real or legal personalities in the name of a specific and definite cause."

Registered Foundation:

Foundations which were founded in order to achieve the aims of their endowment before the Republic but which are continued, administered and represented by General Directorate of Foundations since;

- There is no one who could administer the foundation in accordance with its endowment
- It has become impossible for the foundation to continue its charity services efficaciously and legally.

Appending Foundation:

Foundations founded before the enactment of Obsolete Turkish Code of Civil Law No. 743 (Republic) and whose administration was based on "filiation" by its founders and which are administered by such persons today

Community Foundation

Foundations belonging to the non-Muslims in Turkey, which obtained legal personality through Obsolete Law on Foundations No. 2762 regardless of whether they have endowments or not, whose members are citizens of Republic of Turkey and which are administered by the executive bodies elected among the members of the community,

Tradesman Foundation

Foundations founded before the enactment of Obsolete Law on Foundations No. 2762 and which are administered by the executive body elected by the tradesmen.

New Foundation

Foundations which are established through the allocation of adequate assets and privileges by real or legal personalities in the name of a specific and definite cause in accordance with the provisions of Obsolete Turkish Civil Law No. 742 and Turkish Code of Civil Law No. 4721 which are administered by the executive bodies established in accordance with the foundation voucher.

Number of Foundations in Turkey;

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Registered Foundations | : 42000 |
| Appending Foundations | : 277 |
| Community Foundations | : 165 |
| Tradesman Foundations | : 1 |
| New Foundations | : 4698 |

Appendix 12- Associations

Article 3 of Law no. 4771 dated 03/08/2002 prepared and enacted for harmonization of EU acquis and amended Article 46 of Foundations Law no. 2908 holds establishment of General Directorate of Foundation under the body of Ministry of Internal Affairs in order to coordinate procedures relating to Foundations; amendment to Article 73 of the mentioned Law holds, formation of a unit dependent on governorships in provinces and on prefectures in districts by Ministry of Internal Affairs relating to foundations in order to organize procedures and services relating to foundations. Thus, foundations and associations whose inspection and correspondence were subjected to General Directorate of Security until 2003 have been shifted to governorships by law enacted later on.

Appendix 13: The List of Professional Associations

Professional associations are associations established due to the Intellectual and Artistic Property Law no.5486, the provisions of the statute about Professional associations and federations of beneficiaries, associated with the owners of intellectual and artistic works, in order to protect the common benefits of beneficiaries associated with the owners of intellectual and artistic works, in order to ensure the charge and delivering the charge to beneficiaries and to ensure the control and follow-up of the rights recognized by the law.

The owner of works and associated beneficiaries can establish multiple ranges of professional associations in the same scope in order to protect their common benefits, charge royalty fees and compensation by managing and monitoring the rights recognized by law, deliver the charge to beneficiaries. At least two professional associations established in the same scope, can establish a federation in accordance with the procedures and principles determined by regulations and type of status.

Professional associations and federations are legal entities governed by private law. Their members cannot be in charge of providing funds and participating in profits, loss and legal liability.

In our country, a total amount of 28 professional associations and 1 federation which were established in the scope determined in accordance with the Intellectual and Artistic Property Law no.5486, the provisions of the statute about professional associations and federations of beneficiaries, associated with the owners of intellectual and artistic works, keeps on their activities.

Organizational Process

Organizational process of professional associations is defined in the 42nd Item of the Intellectual and Artistic Property Law no.5486 and 8th Item of the Statue about professional associations and federations of beneficiaries, associated with the owners of intellectual and artistic works.

Natural or legal people who are four times as much as the actual number of members of necessary organs regulated in the statue about professional associations and federations of beneficiaries associated with the owners of intellectual and artistic works, in point of the performers or owners of works; two times as much as the actual member of these organs in point of producers and radio-television organizations; and natural or legal people carrying the distinction of being a member apply to the ministry in order to get permission to trade as a professional association. Professional associations trade in their scope after they get the permission.

In order to establish another professional association in the same range, natural or legal people carrying the distinction of being a member and who are one third times as much as the actual number of members of the professional association which has the highest number of members and which was established in the same range and doesn't have less number of founding members stated above, apply to the ministry and get permission of the action.

Name, centre and address of the association; name, surname, birthplace, birth date, profession or craft, nationality and residence place of the founders are specified on the establishment application of professional associations. Business registration and tax number are necessary for legal people, Radio and Television Supreme Council registration is necessary for broadcasters for the application. Besides, founders' signed declaration which indicates that they have the qualifications in being a full member, and five samples of the association charter signed by its founders are attached. Names, surnames and residence places of the board of directors who will serve till the organs of the association occur; name, surname and addresses of people authorized to receive correspondence and notices are also specified on the application.

In establishment announcements and its annexes, permission of action is given by the ministry if there is no violation of the legislation in the association charter and legal situations of the founders.

Each association can serve by opening branch offices according to the needs.

Fields that Vocational Unions Can Be Built in

1-In Terms of Work of Art Owners;

- a) Learning and literature Works owners
- b) Musical Works owners
- c) Fine arts Works owners
- d) Cinema Works owners
- e) Processed and collected Works owners

2- In Terms of Related Right Owners

- a) Performer Artists
- b) Phonogram Producers
- c) Radio-Television Corporations
- d) Producers that Perform the First Determination of Movies

3- Publishers that Duplicate or Distribute Non-periodicals

Determination of Tariff – The Use/Transmission of Ideas and Works of Art

In public places, it is obligatory to get permission from the beneficiaries and professional associations they affiliate by contracting in pursuance of the 52nd Article of the Intellectual and Artistic Property Law no.5486, on account of being able to use and/or transmit the works, performances, phonograms, productions and broadcasts.

Also radio and television organizations have to get permissions by contracting with the professional associations for the works, performances, phonograms and productions they will use on the air; pay the associations for the payments about broadcasts and/or transmissions in question; inform the associations about the works, performances, phonograms and productions they use.

In point of being able to contract, public places using and/or transmitting works, performances, phonograms and productions are classified by features of the locality of the places; quality and quantity of the places; whether or not works, performances, phonograms and productions and broadcasts subject to intellectual property are an integral part of the products and service offered in the place, contribute to the product or work; and by taking into account similar considerations. Radio and television organizations are also classified by regulations by the ministry in accordance with the classifications of the Radio and Television Supreme Council.

In the sectors which professional associations of works and related rights are active, they identify the tariffs on payments of the usage and /of transmission of the works, performances, phonograms and productions and broadcasts each year. Contracts between professional associations, public places and radio-television organizations are made at the scale rate or at a price determined as a result of negotiations of the parties.

1. YAYFED (Yayımcı Meslek Birlikleri Federasyonu)

Web Site: www.yayfed.org

2. BSB (BSB Sinema Eseri Sahipleri Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.bsb.org.tr

3. SESAM (Türkiye Sinema Eseri Sahipleri Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.se-sam.org

4. SETEM (Sinema ve Televizyon Eseri Sahipleri Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.setem.org.tr

5. SİNEBİR (Sinema Eseri Sahipleri Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.sinebir.org.tr

6. FİYAB (Film Yapımcıları Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.fiyab.org.tr

7. SE-YAP (Sinema Eseri Yapımcıları Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.se-yap.org.tr

8. TESİYAP (Televizyon ve Sinema Filmi Yapımcıları Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.tesiyap.com

9. BİROY (Sinema Oyuncuları Meslek Birliği)

<http://www.biroy.org/>

10. ASİTEM (Anadolu Sinema ve Televizyon Eseri Sahipleri Meslek Birliği)

<http://www.asitem.org.tr/>

11. MESAM (Türkiye Musiki Eseri Sahipleri Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.mesam.org.tr

12. MSG (Musiki Eseri Sahipleri Grubu Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.msg.org.tr

13. MÜYOR-BİR (Müzik Yorumcuları Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.muyorbir.org.tr

14. MÜZİKBİR (Bağlantılı Hak Sahibi Fonogram Yapımcıları Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.muzikbir.org

15. MÜ-YAP (Mü-Yap Bağlantılı Hak Sahibi Fonogram Yapımcıları Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.mu-yap.org

16. MÜYA-BİR (Bağlantılı Hak Sahibi Fonogram Yapımcıları Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.muya-bir.org.tr

17. BESAM (Bilim ve Edebiyat Eseri Sahipleri Meslek Birliği)

18. İLESAM (Türkiye İlim ve Edebiyat Eseri Sahipleri Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.ilesam.org.tr

19. BİYESAM (Bilişim ve Yazılım Eser Sahipleri Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.biyesam.org.tr

20. ÇEVİR (Çevirmenler Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.cevbir.org

21. YAYBİR (Yayıncılar Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.yaybir.org.tr

22. TBYM (Türkiye Basım Yayın Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.bymb.org.tr

23. DEKMEB (Ders ve Kültür Kitapları Yayıncıları Meslek Birliği)

Web Site : www.dekmeb.org

24. GESAM (Türkiye Güzel Sanat Eseri Sahipleri Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.gesam.org.tr

25. EĞİTİMAYBİR (Eğitim Yayıncıları Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: www.egitimaybir.org

26. TOME B (Tiyatro Oyuncuları Meslek Birliği)

Web Site: tomeb.org/giris.html

Appendix 14: Legislation about Artists' Attaining Social Security

With the regulation made in the 6th Supplementary Article of the Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law, it is ensured that cinema, theatre, opera, ballet performers and personnel; music and stage performers; folk artists; artists who are interested in literature, visual arts, decorative arts and so on attain social security.

In the 6th Supplementary Article of the Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law, regulated by the 51st Article of the Law no.6111 and Dated 13/2/2011; "Insurance of people who are employed in taxis, minibuses and other inner-city public transport businesses, who are employed by one or more employers by part-time employment contract in the areas determined by the Culture and Tourism Ministry, and who are defined in the Paragraph (b) of the 2nd Clause of the 4th Article of the Law, working less than 10 days calculated according to the duration of working time in a month at work; is provided due to the article if they pay for premium over 30-day by themselves."

According to the Article, rights and obligations of the insurance starts from the date when the institution is informed by employees themselves or employers or professional chambers. Associations or such foundations; expires from the date when the working conditions end up as stated in the 1st Clause.

In this context, in order to ensure the adhibition of the Article in question, no.114744 and Dated 24.05.2012 "The Circular about Principles and Procedures regarding the Approval of the Registration Document of People Working Part-Time as Artists" was issued by the Culture and Tourism Ministry. By the Circular in question, it is aimed to specify the relevant unit of the ministry and professional associations that concerned people will apply in order to certify "the Registration Document Concerning Part-time Employees as an Artist" excluding applications to professions to be determined by the Culture and Tourism Ministry in the scopes stated in the Paragraph (b) of the 4th Article of the Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law; ascertain the documents to be submitted in case of applying to the Culture and Tourism Ministry or relevant professional associations in order to certify "the Registration Document Concerning Part-time Employees as an Artist"; specify the way to be followed in case of disapproval of "the Registration Document Concerning Part-time Employees as an Artist" by professional associations.

Appendix 15: Cultural Tourism

The main objectives of Turkey's promotion policy can be summarized as "to raise the awareness of people, foundations and institutions abroad about the strong social, economic and territorial potential of Turkey, and encourage them; to create a positive image of the country in world public opinion by introducing historical, cultural and natural beauties of Turkey, and reinforce this positive image.

The Republic of Turkey is aware that the most effective means in development of these objectives is "cultural diversity of Turkey". Government agencies, the private sector, universities, media organizations, non-governmental organizations and artists provide a significant contribution to promotional activities for this purpose.

Besides, you need to familiarize yourself with the foremost institutions which were assigned to prosecute promotional activities abroad; these institutions are Directorate General of the Press Release and the Information connected to the prime minister, Prime Ministry Promotion Fund Board, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Culture and Tourism Ministry.

One of the significant institutions in promotional activities of Turkey's cultural and touristic value, through foreign and local media for world public opinion, is Prime Minister's Directorate General of the Press Release and the Information. 284 settled foreign journalists serve in Turkey. It is considered that we make a successful promotional work as long as we can describe the realities and values of our country to the journalists. For this purpose, Directorate General of the Press Release and the Information carries out the project "Turkey's Promotion through Foreign Media" implemented for the settled foreign journalists. Within the framework of this project carried out in cooperation with governorships and municipalities, various meetings, where various related issues of Turkey are discussed, are held; besides, foreign journalists observe and recognize the values in question by travels to regions with very rich historical, cultural and economic values. Directorate General of the Press Release and the Information has published the promotional book of Turkey covering lots of information such as the administrative structure, economy, culture, history and tourism values of Turkey in 11 languages since 1998.

Prime Ministry Promotion Fund provides financial support for promotional activities both at home and abroad on a project basis. To ensure the coordination on projects to be prepared in accordance with the criteria; it is required to submit the projects to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Culture and Tourism Ministry, Directorate General of the Press Release and the Information, Directorate General of TRT Agency.

Another institution effective in introducing Turkish culture abroad is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. By the Law no.4009 and dated June 1994, the duty and authorization to "implement and coordinate foreign policy; manage relations with foreign governments and international organizations; ensure compliance of activities and contacts of other ministries and organizations affecting foreign policy, with the foreign policy; ensure the coordination between these organizations and the international, foreign public and private organizations within the jurisdictions over contacts; and to participate in them" was given to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There is Directorate General of International Promotion and Cultural Relations connected to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the promotion of Turkey abroad and organizing cultural relations with other countries.

In this context, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs carries out numerous promotional activities appealing to large masses in various countries in the cultural and political sphere, or cooperates in carrying out them. Among them, there are activities such as exhibitions for the promotion of Turkey, "Turkey Week", "Turkey Year", contributing to organizing festivals, participating in existing festivals/cultural activities, organizing international conferences on Turkey's foreign policy, preparing documentary films and publications promoting Turkey.

International Congress of Turkish Arts

The first international congress of Turkish arts was organized under the name of “First International Congress of Turkish Arts”, under the direction of late Ord. Prof. Dr. Suut Kemal Yetkin between the dates October 19 - October 24, in 1959, in Ankara. The congress brings together scientists studying in the field of Turkish Art, from various countries every four years; and it doesn’t only allow researchers to present their scientific studies and contribute to scientific study of Turkish Arts, but also it promotes Turkish culture and art through an international organization by various activities carried out during the conventions.

Cities in which International Turkish Arts Congress was held:

- 1959- Ankara/TURKEY,
- 1963- Venice/ITALY,
- 1967-Cambridge/LAND,
- 1971-Aix-en Provence/FRANCE,
- 1975-Budapest/HUNGARY,
- 1979-Munchen/GERMANY,
- 1983-Waesaw/POLAND,
- 1987-Cairo/EGYPT,
- 1991-İstanbul/TURKEY,
- 1995-Cenevre/SWITZERLAND,
- 1999-Utrecht/HOLLAND,
- 2003-Amman/JORDAN
- 2007-Budapest/HUNGARY

Starting with the one held in 1999, in Utrecht/HOLLAND, International Turkish Arts Congress has been performed under the coordination of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. 14th Congress was held on 19-21 September 2011, in Collège de France in Paris.

Appendix 16- Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Yurt Dışı Kültür ve Tanıtma Müşavirlik/Ataşelikleri

| No | CONSULTANCY/ ATTACHÉ NAME | ADDRESS | CONTACT NUMBERS |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | ASTANA CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Tolebi No:29 Almati/KAZAKHSTAN | Tel no: + 0077 272 913 441 Fax no: +0077 272 914 580 e-mail: almatikulturtanitma@yahoo.com almaty@goturkey.com baku_ktm@hotmail.com almatiktm@yahoo.com |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 2 | ASHGABAT CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Shevchenko Str. 41/A Ashgabat/TURKMENISTAN | Tel no: +99 312 27 35 27 Fax no: + 99 312 27 35 32 e-mail: ktm@online.tm kultur_tanitma@yahoo.com asgabat@goturkey.com |
| 3 | ATHENS CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | VASSILEOS GHEORGIOU B'8 10674 ATHENS, GREECE | Tel no: 00 30 210 726 30 00 Fax: 00 30 210 722 95 97 |
| 4 | BAKU CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Samed Vurgun Küçesi No: 94 370000 Baku/AZERBAIJAN | Tel no: + 99 412 498 19 96 Fax no: + 99 412 498 74 07 www.turkiye.az e-mail: ktmbaku@hotmail.com baki@goturkey.com tckulmus@azeurotel.com |
| 5 | BELGRADE CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy Tourism and Information Office Ambasada Republike Turske Francuska 17/C3, 11000 Belgrade/SERBIJA | Tel no: + 381 11 334 90 41/42 Fax no: + 381 11 334 90 43 www.posetitursku.com email: turizmkultur@gmail.com belgrade@goturkey.com info@turska.ba www.turska.ba |
| 6 | BERLIN (Germany) CULTURE CONSULTANCY | Tauentzienstr. 9-12 Europa Center, 6.OG 10789 Berlin/GERMANY | Tel no: +49 30. 214 37 52 +49 30 214 38 52. Fax no: +49 30.214 39 52 e-mail: info@tuerkei-kultur-info.de berlin@goturkey.com |
| 7 | BRUSSELS (Belgium) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Conseiller de l'Information Pres L'Ambassade De Turquie Rue Montoyer 4 -1000 Bruxelles/BELGIQUE | Tel no: +32.2.513 82 30 +32.2.502 26 21 Fax no: +32.2.511 79 51 e-mail: tourisme.turc@busmail.net brussels@goturkey.com |
| 8 | DUBAI CULTURE AND PUBLICITY ATTACHÉ | Dubai World Trade Center Bldg.8 th Floor, P.O. Box: 9221, Dubai-U.A.E | Tel no: + (971-4) 331 86 62 Fax no: +(971-4) 331 86 63 e-mail: dubai@goturkey.com cul-touremirates.net.ae |
| 9 | FRANKFURT (Germany) CULTURE ATTACHÉ | Informationsabteilung des Türkischen Generalkonsulat der Republik Türkei- Kulturattache Baseler Str. 35-37/1 60329 Frankfurt/ Main GERMANY | Tel no: +49 69.23 30 81 +49 69.23 30 82 Fax no: +49 69.23 27 51 www.tuerkei-tourismus-kultur.de e-mail: info@tuerkei-tourismus-kultur.de frankfurt@goturkey.com info@reiselandtuerkei-info.de |
| 10 | HELSINKI (Finland) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy Information Counsellor's Office Mikonkatu 6 C 18, 00100 Helsinki/FINLAND | Tel no: +358 9.682 91 50 Fax no: +358 9 66 60 61 e-mail: info@tourismturkey.fi helsinkiin@goturkey.com ahmet.kaplan@tourismturkey.fi terhi.atman@tourismturkey.fi www.tourismturkey.fi |

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| 11 | CAIRO CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | 15, Abou Feda Str; Kat:4 Dai. No:14 Zamalek -Cairo/EGYPT post code:11211 | Tel no: + 202 2 737 40 08 Fax no: +202 2 737 40 09 e-mail: cairoculturandtourism@yahoo.com cairocultureandtourism@gmail.com yahyaozen@yahoo.com cairo@goturkey.com |
| 12 | KYIV CULTURE AND PUBLICITY ATTACHÉ | Ulitsa Fyodorova 12 Kat:3 No: 5 01005 Kyiv/UKRAINE | Tel no: +380 44 581 09 92 +380 44 581 09 93 Fax no: +380 44 581 09 91 www.tourismturkey.com.ru e-mail: infokiev@binet.com.ua kyiv@goturkey.com |
| 13 | COPENHAGEN (Denmark) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy Cultural and Information Counsellor's Office Vesterbrogade 11 A 1620 Copenhagen V./DENMARK | Tel no: +45 33.22 31 00 +45 33.22 83 74 Fax no: +45.33.22 90 68 www.turkembassy.dk www.tyrietturisme.dk e-mail: turkishtourism@mail.tele.dk copenhagen@goturkey.com |
| 14 | KUALA LUMPUR CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy Tourism and Information Office M-W-2, Mezzanine Floor, West Wing, Rohas Perkasa No:8, Jalan Perak, 50450 Kuala Lumpur-MALAYSIA | Tel no: 00 603 21 64 4060 Fax no:00 603 2164 2030 e-mail: turktourisminfo@gmail.com kualalumpur@goturkey.com |
| 15 | LAHEY (Holland) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy Cultural and Information Counsellor's Office Hofweg 1 c, 2511 AA, Den Haag Lahey/HOLLAND | Tel no: +31 70 346 99 98 Fax no: +31 70 364 44 68 www.welkominturkije.nl e-mail: info@welkominturkije.nl denhaag@goturkey.com |
| 16 | LONDON (England) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Culture and Tourism Office 29-30 ST.James's Street London, SW1A 1HB 4th Flor United Kingdom ENGLAND | Tel no: +44 20 7839 7778 (4 hat) +44 20 7839 7802 Fax no:+ 44 207 925 13 88 www.goturkey.co.uk e-mail: info@goturkey.co.uk london@goturkey.com |
| 17 | LOS ANGELES (USA) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY ATTACHÉ | Turkish Culture & Tourism Office 5055 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 850 Los Angeles CA 90036 U.S.A | Tel no: + (1) 323 937 80 66 + (1) 323 937 40 83 + (1) 323 937 40 96 + (1) 323 937 49 61 Fax no: + (1) 323 937 12 71 www.tourismturkey.org e-mail: la@tourismturkey.org losangeles@goturkey.com |
| 18 | MADRID (Spain) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Consejeria De Informacion De La Embajada De Turquia C/Antonio Maura 18,2D 28014-Madrid/SPAIN | Tel no:+3491 559 70 14 +3491 559 71 14 Fax no:+3491.547 62 87 www.turismodeturquia.com email: turquia@telefonica.net madrid@goturkey.com |

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| 19 | MOSCOW (Russia) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy Culture and Information Counsellor's Office 1.Tverskaya Yamskaya, 23 Business Center PARUS Office: 18 Moscow, 125047/Russian Federation | Tel no: 00.7.495 721 19 45 Fax no: 00.7.495 721 19 46 www.tourismturkey.ru e-mail: tourismturkey@tourismturkey.ru moscow@goturkey.com |
| 20 | NEW YORK (USA) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY ATTACHÉ | Office of The Turkish Culture and Tourism Information Attache 821 United Nations Plaza New York N.Y. 10017 U.S.A. | Tel no: +1.212 687 21 94 - 95 +1.212 949 04 70 Fax no: +1.212 599 75 68 www.tourismturkey.org e-mail: ny@tourismturkey.org newyork@goturkey.com |
| 21 | PARIS (France) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Bureau Du Tourisme Et D'Information De Turquie 102. Avenue Des Champs- Elysees, 75008 Paris/France | Tel no: +33 1.4562 78 68 +33 1.4562 79 84 Fax no: +33 1.4563 81 05 www.infoturquie.com e-mail: info@infoturquie.com paris@goturkey.com |
| 22 | BEIJING CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | S118 Office Building Beijing Lufthansa Center No.50 Liang Ma Qiao Road, Chaoyang Dist., Beijing 100125, P.R China | Tel no: +86.10.6463 80 32/34 Fax no: + 86 10 6463 80 35 www.traveltoturkey.com.cn e-mail: info@turkishtourism.com.cn beijing@goturkey.com |
| 23 | RIYAD CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy Tourism and Information Office Uruba Road No 373/2 Riyad/SAUDI ARABIA | Tel no: +966 1 460 51 46 Fax no: +966 1 215 30 68 e-mail: riyadktm@gmail.com riyad@goturkey.com |
| 24 | ROME (Italy) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Ambasciata Di Turchia Ufficio Cultura E Informazioni Piazza della Repubblica, 56 00185 Roma/ITALIA | Tel no: +39 06.487 11 90 +39 06.487 13 93 Fax no: +39 06.488 24 25 www.turchia.it e-mail: turchia@turchia.it roma@goturkey.com |
| 25 | SARAJEVO CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy, Culture and Tourism Counsellor's Office Ferhadija 26, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosna and Hercegovina | Tel no: 00387 33 550 760 Fax no: 00387 33 550 761 www.turska.ba e-mail: info@turska.ba cengiz@turska.ba |
| 26 | SYDNEY CULTURE AND PUBLICITY ATTACHÉ | 66 Ocean Street, Woollahra NSW 2025 Australia | Tel no: + 61 2 9302 4600 Fax no: + 61 2 9362 4533 |
| 27 | SAINT PETERSBURG CULTURE AND PUBLICITY ATTACHÉ | 191036, 7-ya Sovetskaya Ulitsa 24, St. Petersburg - Russian Federation | Tel no: +7 812 577 18 12 +7 812 577 19 88 Fax: 00(7 812) 312 41 41 |
| 28 | SAO PAULO CULTURE AND PUBLICITY ATTACHÉ | Consulado General Da Republica Da Turquia Em Sao Paulo Praça California, 37 Jardim America, SP-Sao Paulo Cep 01436-070 Brasil/Brazil | Tel no: (55) (11)3062.5564 (55) (11)3062.8210 (55) (11)3063.0731 |
| 29 | SOFIA (Bulgaria) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy Tourism and Information Office Pozitano Street No: 7 1th Floor Ofis:2 Sofia/ BULGARIA | Tel no: +359 2 980 25 30 +359 2 980 25 38 Fax no: +359 2 980 25 80 e-mail: sofia@goturkey.com tr.culture@gmail.com |

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| 30 | STOCKHOLM (Sweden) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkiske Statens Informationsbyrå Kungsgatan 3 S-111 43 Stockholm/SWEDEN 00359 8 934 69 520 | Tel no: +46 8.679 83 20 +46 8.679 83 21 Fax no: +46 8.611 38 28 www.tourism.turkemb.se e-mail: info@turism.turkemb.se stockholm@goturkey.com info@turkiskaturistbuyran.se |
| 31 | DAMASCUS CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Rawda Square Al-Jala'a Avenue Dawaji Building Nr: 1 Abu Rommaneh Damascus-SYRIA | Tel no: + 96 311 334 69 70 Fax no: +96 311 334 69 70 e-mail: damascus@goturkey.com |
| 32 | SHANGAI CULTURE AND PUBLICITY ATTACHÉ | Consulate General of the Republic of Turkey, SOHO Zhongshan Plaza 1055 West Zhongshan Road, 8F, Units: 806-808, Changning District, 200051 Shanghai, P.R. of China | Tel no: 00 86 21 647 46 838 00 86 21 647 46 839 00 86 21 647 47 237 Fax: 00 86 21 647 19 896 |
| 33 | TEHRAN CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY FERZİN | Culture and Information Counsellor'a Office of Embassy of the Turkey No:337 Ferdowsi Ave Tehran-11444 IRAN | Tel no: +982 133 95 03 03 +982 135 95 11 81-82-83 Fax no: +982 133 95 06 78 www.goturkey.ir e-mail: goturkey.tehran@gmail.com tehran@goturkey.com |
| 34 | TASHKENT CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Y.Gulamov 87 Tashkent- 100047 UZBEKISTAN | Tel no: +99 871 233 14 60 Fax no: +99 871 232 15 17 www.taskenttanitma.gov.tr www.taskentkulturtanitma.gov.tr e-mail: taskentkulturm@hotmail.com toshkent@goturkey.com |
| 35 | TEL-AVIV (İsrael) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy Information Office I, Ben Yehuda 63801 Tel-Aviv/ISRAEL | Tel no: +972 3.517 61 57 +972 3.517 17 31 Fax no: +972 3.517 63 03 www.goturkey.co.il www.myturkey.co.il e-mail: turktrsm@netvision.net.il telaviv@goturkey.com |
| 36 | TOKYO (Japan) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy, Office of The Information Counsellor, 2-33-6 Jingumae Shibuya-Ku Tokyo/JAPAN | Tel no: +813.3470 63 80 +813.3470 88 90 Fax no:+813.3470 60 37 www.tourismturkey.jp e-mail: tokyo@tourismturkey.jp tokyo@goturkey.com |
| 37 | TORONTO CULTURE AND PUBLICITY ATTACHÉ | 10 Lower Spadina, Suite 300, Toronto, ON M5V 2Z2 CANADA | Tel no: +1 647 777 4106 Fax: +1 647 258 2725 |
| 38 | TUNIS CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | LOT No:4, Av. Hedi KARRAY Centre Urbain Nord B.P.134- 1082 TUNIS/TUNISIE | Tel no: 00 216 70 132 300 (10 hat) Fax: 00 216 71 767 045 |
| 39 | SKOPJE (Macedonia) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy Office of The information Counsellor Bul. Marks Engels Br:7 Kat:1 St:6 Skopje Macedonia | Tel no: +389 2 322 79 18 Fax no:+3892 322 79 14 e-mail: skopje@kulturturizm.gov.tr skopje@goturkey.com |
| 40 | WARSAW CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Embassy of the Republic of Turkey Culture and information Counsellor's Office Ul. Krakowskie Przedmiescie 19/1 00-071 Warsaw-POLAND | Tel no: +48 22 826 62 88 + 48 22 826 62 89 Fax no:+48 22 826 62 86 www.turcja.org.pl e-mail: info@turcja.org.pl warszawa@goturkey.com |

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| 41 | WIEN (Austria) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Türkische Botschaft Informationsabteilung Singerstr. 2/8 1010 Wien/AVUSTRIA | Tel no: +43.1.512 21 28 +43.1.512 21 29 Fax no: +43.1.513 83 26 www.turkinfo.tic.at e-mail: turkinfo@tic.at wien@goturkey.com |
| 42 | WASHINGTON (USA) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Tourism Office 2525 Massachusetts Avenue N-W, Washington, DC 20008 U.S.A. | Tel no: +1.202.612 68 00 +1.202.612 68 01 Fax no: +1.202.319 74 46 e-mail: dc@tourismturkey.org washington@goturkey.com |
| 43 | NEW DELHI (India) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY CONSULTANCY | Turkish Embassy Tourism and Information Office 50-N,Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri New Delhi 110021 INDIA | Tel no: +91 11 2410 22 37 +91 11 2410 2238 +91 11 2410 2239 Fax: +91 11 2410 22 40 e-mail: goturkey.india@hotmail.com newdelhi@goturkey.com |
| 44 | ZURICH (Switzerland) CULTURE AND PUBLICITY ATTACHÉ | Kultur-und Tourismusbüro Fremdenverkehrsamt Türkei Stockerstrasse 55 8002 Zurich/SUISSE | Tel no: +41 44 221 08 10-12 Fax no: +41 44 212 17 49 www.tuerkei-info.ch e-mail: info@tuerkei-info.ch zurich@goturkey.com info@tuerkeitourismus.ch |

Due to 2012/3438 decision of council of Ministers announced in 05 August 2012 dated and 28375 numbered Official Journal, new abroad offices under the names in China-Shanghai Culture and Publicity Attaché Office, Australia- Sydney Culture and Publicity Attaché Office, Tunisia-Tunis Culture and Publicity Consultancy Office, Canada-Toronto Culture and Publicity Attaché Office, Brazil-Sao Paulo Culture and Publicity Attaché Office, Greece-Athens Culture and Publicity Consultancy Office and Russia-St. Petersburg Culture and Publicity Attaché Office have been established. As office and staff assignation studies have not completed and have not started serving, address and communication details are not mentioned in above chart.

Appendix 17- Exhibitions Organized in Turkey and Abroad 2012 Local Exhibitions

| NAME OF THE EXHIBITION | DATE | PLACE | NOTE |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| “Ottomania-Yaşayan, Savaşan Osmanlı ve Savaş Dioramaları” | April 12 - June 6, 2012 | Yıldız Palace The Great Mabeyn Mansion / İSTANBUL | Materials and models of military tools used in numerous wars, varying from conquest of İstanbul to Kırım, Plevne and Independence War which belong to Nejat Çuhadaroğlu collection have been exhibited. |
| “Altın Elbiseli Adam” | October 12 - November 9, 2012 | İstanbul Archaeological Museums / İSTANBUL | Materials that belong to a Turkish Prince lived in 5th century B.C have been brought from Kazakhstan and exhibited within Kazakhstan Culture |

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| | | | Days Event. |
| “Çin Hazinesi” | November 21 2012 - February 20 2013 | Topkapı Palace Museum / İSTANBUL | 101 materials which some are listed in World Cultural Heritage List like Chinese “Everlasting Army” Terracotta Soldiers, from 11 important museums of China including Forbidden City Museum, Shanghai Museum, Qin Shihuang Museum have been exhibited. |

2012 Exhibitions Abroad

| NAME OF THE EXHIBITION | DATE | PLACE | NUMBER OF VISITORS |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| “Gifts of the Sultan: The Art of Giving at the Islamic Courts” | March 18 - June 2, 2012 | QATAR/Doha Islamic Art Museum | 9.769 |
| “Türkiye’nin Uygarlıkları” “Civilizations of Turkey” | April 30 - September 2, 2012/ October 8 - January 27, 2012 | SOUTH KOREA/Korea National Museum, Seoul SOUTH KOREA/Busan Museum, Busan | 210.643 58.092 |
| “Troia, Homeros ve Türkiye” | 06 Aralık 2012 - 05 Mayıs 2013 | NETHERLANDS/Allard Pierson Archaeological Museum, Amsterdam | 7.619 |

Appendix 18- International Institutions and Turkey, Promoting Other Cultures in Turkey

European Council (EC)

Turkey has involved in establishment of the European Council, which is a platform where the political and cultural policies of Europe are established, in 1949. Decisions for the projects to be carried out in culture field within the context of European Council activities are taken in Management Committee (CD-CULT) Bureau consisting of elected members. Our country is represented in this Committee by a representative working in Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Some of the projects of European Council that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism takes part effectively in are as follows:

- Review of Cultural Policies,
- Cultural Policies Information and Tracing System “Compendium” Programme,

- Culture Paths and Creating Cultural Capital,
- Co-producing and Distributing Creative Cinematographic and Audio-visual Works European Support Fund -EURIMAGES,
- European Audio-visual Observatory, Rome and Excursionists Specialists Committee Meeting,
- European Heritage Days,
- European Museum of the Year Awards,
- European Museums Night.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Turkey is among 20 founding members of UNESCO. The law which regulates the establishment of UNESCO is signed by 20 countries including Turkey on November 16, 1945. The establishment law entered into effect by being approved by the Turkish parliament with the law dated May 20, 1946 and numbered 4895.

Turkey is a member of the Group I (West Europe) in UNESCO. Turkey's relationship with UNESCO has been carried out actively since 1946. Turkey has a permanent representative in UNESCO's Paris headquarters since 1971. Turkey participates in UNESCO meetings and activities regularly and provides corporate participation and financial support to some projects carried out by UNESCO. Visit of the term's UNESCO General Secretary, Matsuura in 2002 and the election of Turkey to the Executive Board for the 2001-2005 period became more visible with Turkey's constructive role within the organization and its positive contribution and impact. Turkey has undertaken a position in Executive Board with 58 members, the managerial organ of UNESCO consisting of elected members for the last time in 2001-2005 period.

Turkey has been elected in 36th General Conference of UNESCO held in November 2011 to Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (ICPRCP), Intergovernmental Council of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme, Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) for four years. Turkey is also member of International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) and Intergovernmental Oceanography Commissions.

Turkey has signed the "UNESCO Convention on Protection of World's Cultural and Natural Heritage" accepted in 1972 in 1983, the mentioned convention was published in Official Gazette dated 14.02.1983 and numbered 17959.

Turkey has signed "UNESCO Convention on Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage" in 2006. By signing these conventions, it was aimed to fulfil the responsibilities such as guaranteeing the sustainability of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, transferring between generations by protection and education.

Turkey is currently evaluating signing of the "UNESCO Convention on Protection of Cultural Contents and Artistic Statements (UNESCO Cultural Diversity Convention)" adopted in the General Conference held in 2005 and that entered into effect in 2007 and signed by 75 countries including EU.

After Palestine's approval as full member to UNESCO, some member countries refused to pay annual contributions to the organization and this resulted in a financial difficulty. An urgent special aid fund has been established in order to overcome those difficulties and Turkey has donated 5.000.000\$ to the fund in February, 2012. Turkey have also paid next two years, 2012-2013, annual contributions, approximately 4.400.000\$, in advance and has issued a call to UNESCO member countries, private corporations and foundations to contribute to UNESCO Urgent Special Fund.

UNESCO Turkey National Commission²³⁶

UNESCO Turkey National commission was established with the decision of the Council of Ministers dated August 25, 1949 and numbered 3-9862 in order to provide collaboration with UNESCO Centre.

Its main duties include providing connections between Turkey's institutions related to education, sciences, culture and communication works and the studies of UNESCO, providing the necessary relations between the government and UNESCO Centre, consulting the government on UNESCO related works and issues, helping to implement UNESCO programs in Turkey. UTMK'nin bütçesi Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından sağlanmaktadır. <http://www.unesco.org.tr/>

ICOMOS Turkey National Committee²³⁷

As an international organization above the governments, ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) was founded in Warsaw in 1965. Republic of Turkey has established the ICOMOS Turkey National Committee with the decision of the Council of Ministers dated 22/04/1974 and numbered 8132 in accordance with the related provisions of the Bylaw of International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) located in Paris.

The summary of the objectives of ICOMOS Turkey National Committee are as follows:

- a- Promoting review of monuments and sites in Turkey and facilitating their protection and utilization,
- b- Attracting the attention of the authorities and the society in other countries towards the monuments and sites and in general cultural heritage in Turkey and increasing this attention,
- c- Contributing to social service, spreading information and development of mutual relations between nations,

ICOMOS Turkey National Committee works for preparation and acceptance of international suggestions to be applied in review, protection and utilization of the monuments and sites in order to achieve the above-mentioned goals; makes national and international collaborations in order to establish and develop documentation centres related to monuments and sites and presenting these documents to the benefit of ICOMOS members and related specialists and organizations; makes national and international collaborations in preparations of lists, inventories, plans, topographic map, photo and photogrammetry related to monuments and sites; reviews and publishes the newest technical information for protection, restoration and utilization of monuments and sites..

National Committee also collaborates with Protection and Restoration of Cultural Monuments Etude Centre in Rome of UNESCO, ICOM and national and international organizations by establishing permanent or temporary research commissions and collaborates with those built within itself or external research commissions in order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives. Other activities of the committee include publishing on monuments and sites, helping such publications and helping on technical materials by working to bring up employees on this subject. <http://www.icomos.org.tr/>

Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Tourism Committee²³⁸

OECD Tourism Committee aims to increase cooperation among member countries in tourism field. OECD, in which Turkey is also a founder country, was established in 1961. Republic of Turkey

²³⁶ <http://www.unesco.org.tr/> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²³⁷ <http://www.icomos.org.tr/> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²³⁸ <http://www.oecd.org/cfe/tourism/> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

participates in the “Tourism Committee” works of the organization as an OECD member. Committee is conveyed with the participation of member countries, the sector and academic communities around a certain theme. Important works of the Committee includes the Satellite Calculations System, which is a method for preparing new statistical data for measuring the economic importance of tourism.

The Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC)²³⁹

The Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC) is the main multilateral economic and commercial cooperation platform of the Islamic world. COMCEC serves as a central Forum to address the common development problems of the Islamic Ummah and provide solutions to them.

The objectives of the COMCEC are as follows:

To address the economic challenges of the Islamic Ummah and to contribute to the development efforts of the Member States.

To produce and disseminate knowledge, share experience and best-practices, develop a common understanding, and approximate policies among the Member States in line with the vision and principles of the Strategy.

To serve as the central forum for the Member States to discuss international economic and commercial issues.

To study all possible means of strengthening economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States.

To draw up programs and submit proposals designed to increase the welfare of the Member States.

To ensure the overall coordination of the activities of the OIC relating to economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States.

COMCEC convenes annually, usually in October or November, at ministerial level in İstanbul, Turkey under the Chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Turkey.

The International Organization of Turkic Culture (TÜRKSÖY)²⁴⁰

Another international organization, which Turkey is a member of, is TÜRKSÖY. As an organization which provides cooperation with countries which speak Turkish in the fields of culture and the arts and which does not, interfere with the administration of member countries, one of the main principles of TÜRKSÖY is that its members have equal rights on the organization. Host country of TÜRKSÖY organization is Republic of Turkey. Its official language is Turkish and its headquarters is located in Ankara.

Founded in 1993, the objectives of TÜRKSÖY are to establish mutual friendship relations between countries speaking Turkish, researching and revealing common Turkish culture, language, arts, history, arts and culture products, historical heritage and all cultural values, developing, promoting, protecting these values and provide permanence of Turkish arts and culture by transferring them to the future generations. TÜRKSÖY complies with UNESCO in its objectives, tasks and fields of activity.

The member countries of TÜRKSÖY include: Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Uzbekistan, Altai Republic (Russian Federation),

²³⁹ http://www.comcec.org/TR_YE/default.aspx [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²⁴⁰ <http://www.turksoy.org.tr> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

Bashkortostan Republic (Russian Federation), Gagauzia (Moldova), Khakas Republic (Russian Federation), Republic of Turkey of North Cyprus, Republic of Sakha (Yakuts) (Russian Federation), Republic of Tatarstan (Russian Federation), Republic of Tuva (Russian Federation).

Painters' Meeting, Poets' Meeting and Photographers' Meeting events are held by TÜRKSOY annually and several festival, celebration, conference and exhibitions are organized. Also, several books and magazines are published on fields of activity.

Council of Ministers of Culture of Southeast European Countries²⁴¹

A meeting was organized in Copenhagen with the participation of Undersecretary of Ministry of Culture and Tourism in order to realized cultural cooperation between Balkan States, the founding agreement for **Council of Ministers of Culture of Balkan Countries** was signed on behalf of our country by the Undersecretary of Ministry of Culture and Tourism on March 31, 2005 for this reason. It consists of the Ministers of Culture of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro as well as Turkey. According to the specifications that establish the mentioned Council, the Council must be conveyed at least once a year according to the alphabetical order.

World Intellectual Property Organization²⁴² (WIPO)

Under the leadership of the countries who signed the Berne and Paris Conventions, steps were taken to establish an organization in order to provide protection of intellectual property throughout the world and the "World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)" was established for this objective with a Convention signed in Stockholm on July 14, 1967. Its headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland today. Turkey has been a member of the Convention which has currently 183 member countries in 1976.

WIPO works for provision of international standards on protection of the rights of performer artists of visual-audio art works, rights of radio-TV institutions, data bases and folklore art works.

Promotioning Other Cultures in Turkey

Culture Cooperation Memorandum of Understanding is signed in accordance with the Culture Convention or existing laws in the countries in order to prepare the legal grounds for cultural relations between Turkey and other countries and to regulate the cultural relations with other countries according to Turkey's foreign policy and interests.

Within the framework of the provisions foreseen in the signed Culture Cooperation Conventions, legal grounds is provided for cultural activities under Mixed Culture Commission Protocol, Cultural Exchange Program, Implementation Program titles periodically, again in compliance with the legislations of countries.

Turkey has Culture Conventions, Cultural Exchange Programs and Memorandums of Understanding in effect with a total of 98 countries.

Besides these, several foreign institutes and organizations operate in Turkey for promotion of other cultures in Turkey. These institutes and organizations provide important opportunities to our citizens who wish to learn the languages of these countries and know their culture better and serve for increase of cultural cooperation and dialogue. Existence of the mentioned institutes and organizations also helps to increase economic and scientific interaction.

²⁴¹ "Southeast Europe Council of Culture Ministers Specifications" 25 Ekim 2011 dated and 28095 numbered Official Journal, 10 Mart 2011 dated and 27870 numbered Official Journal [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

²⁴² <http://www.wipo.int/portal/index.html.en> [Date of Access 31/05/2013]

Appendix 19- Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets To Be Protected Due to Article 6 of Law Number 2863

- a) *Natural assets that need to be protected and real estates built until the end of 19th century,*
- b) *Real estates built after the determined date, which are determined as need to be protected by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism due to their importance and qualities,*
- c) *Immovable cultural assets located in protected areas,*
- d) *Due to their importance in our national history, without regards to time and registry, the buildings and sites to be determined that acted as a scene for large historical events during the War of Independence and establishment of the Republic of Turkey, and houses used by Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK.*

However, the real estates which the Protection Boards found unnecessary to protect due to their architectural, historical, aesthetic, archaeological and other importance and qualities with a decision are not deemed as immovable cultural asset that needs to be protected.

Some examples to immovable cultural assets include; rock tombs, rocks with inscriptions, pictures and reliefs, caves with pictures, cairns, tumuli, ruins, acropolises and necropolises; castles, citadels, bastions, city walls, historical fortresses, emplacements and fixed weapons located in them; ruins, caravanserais, khans, hammams and madrasahs; domes, mausoleums and inscriptions; bridges, aqueducts, water arks, cisterns and wells; historical road ruins, milestones, sinks indicating historical borders; altars, shipyards, docks; historical palaces, manors, houses, waterside residences and mansions; mosques, prayer rooms, coffin rests, outdoor prayer areas; fountains and public fountains; imarets, mints, hospitals, clock houses, lodges and monasteries; cemeteries, mosque cemeteries, bazaars, covered bazaars, indoor bazaars, sarcophagi, sitels, synagogues, basilicas, churches and monasteries, social complexes, historical monuments and wall ruins; frescos, reliefs, mosaics, fairy chimneys and similar immovable object.

Historical caves, rock shelters, special trees and stands and similar assets are examples of immovable natural assets.

Appendix 20- Movable Cultural and Natural Assets To Be Protected Due to Article 23 of Law Number 2863

“a) All cultural and natural assets that belong to geological, pre-historical and historical eras that carry a document value in geology, anthropology, prehistory, archaeology and art history aspects and that reflect the social, cultural, technical and scientific features and level of their era;

Movable objects such as all animal and plant fossils, human skeletons, flint stones, obsidians, bones or any metallic tools, utensils such as porcelain, ceramic etc., statues, figurines, tablets, incisive, protective and offensive weapons, icons, glass objects, decorative objects, ring jewels, earrings, pins, hangers, stamps, bracelets and similar objects, masks, crowns (diadems), documents written or drawn on leather, cloth, papyrus, parchment or metal, weighing tools, coins, stamped or inscribed panels, documents written or drawn on metal, manuscripts or illuminated books, miniatures, gravures, oil paintings and watercolour paintings, relics, orders, medals, porcelain, pottery, glass, wood, garments and their parts,

Cultural assets in ethnographic quality related to science, religion and mechanical arts including man-made tools and gadgets that reflect the social life of the community.

Coins of the eras of the Ottoman Emperors Abdülmecid, Abdülaziz, Murad V, Abdülhamid II, Mehmed Resat V and Vahdettin may be purchased and sold domestically without being subject to registration according to this Law.

The coins that are not included in this Article are subject to the general provisions of this Law.

b) Due to their importance in our national history, the documents that carry historical value related to the War of Independence and establishment of the Republic of Turkey and personal belongings, documents, books, inscriptions and similar objects belonging to Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK and similar movables.”

Appendix 21- Intangible Cultural Heritage

Intangible Cultural Heritage National Inventory of Turkey

The General Directorate of Research and Education of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, which is determined as the executive unit continues to work in this direction. According to Article 13 of the Law on Organization and Tasks of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the tasks of the General Directorate of Research and Education include; “Research, collection, archiving, registry of the intangible cultural heritage and establishment of detection and registry boards in this context, provision of coordination on this subject between national and international institutions and organizations, development of cooperation.” In this context, all studies within the context of intangible cultural heritages are carried out under the consultancy of "Specialists Commission" consisting of academicians and chaired by the General Director of the General Directorate of Research and Education.

Turkish National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage is classified under five titles:

- 1- Oral traditions and expressions,
- 2- Performing arts
- 3- Social practices, rituals and festive events,
- 4- Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe,
- 5- Traditional craftsmanship.

The following main criteria are concerned in establishment of the Turkish National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage:

- Its value as a proof of human creativity,
- Its fundamentality in cultural and social traditions,
- Its qualification to represent the stated community or group,
- Its risk of extinction.

Governance Model Inventory System is applied in establishment of Turkish National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage. According to this system, the Intangible Cultural Heritage Provincial Detection Boards are established in coordination of Provincial Directorates of Culture and Tourism in 81 cities. In mentioned boards, it's preferred that the academicians in the province, representatives of non-governmental organizations and the local governments as well as the folklore researchers working in the provincial directorates of culture and tourism. SOKÜM elements determined in Provincial Detection Boards are sent to the General Directorate of Research and Education as a file.

These files are subjected to technical inspection by the experts of General Directorate of Research and Education. The files of the elements accepted as a result of technical inspection are presented to the review and evaluation of Specialists Commission of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Specialists Commission of Intangible Cultural Heritage is conveyed twice a year in May and November since 2008. The elements accepted as a result of the evaluations of Specialists Commission are included in inventories and published.

Living Human Treasures (YİH) Turkish National Inventory

With the thought that protecting traditional cultural values passes through protecting the practitioners of these values; the “Living Human Treasures Turkish National System” has been initiated with the establishment of “Turkish National Inventory of Living Human Treasures” in 2008.

YİH suggestions are made by the folklore researchers in General Directorate of Research and Education and Intangible Cultural Heritage Provincial Detection Boards. The Boards make their YİH suggestions by filling the form in compliance with the format determined by the Ministry. Suggestions made are sent to the General Directorate of Research and Education with the written consent declaration of the tradition bearer.

Folklore researchers working in headquarters of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism conduct their studies on the subject in direction of the field researches they carry out. Filling in the YİH form in the light of the data they obtain from the field and the existing data in Community Culture Information and Document Centre, the folklore researchers prepare their suggestions in order to present to the Specialists Commission. YİH suggestions in both forms are evaluated by the expert personnel and sent to commission members as a preliminary report before the meeting of Specialists Commission.

Following evaluation of candidate files by Specialists Commission; their anticipations on this subject are finalized by the approval of Ministry. Afterwards, the YİH are declared by the Minister of Culture and Tourism with an award ceremony with participation of press members and are shared with the public. The fundamental criteria in selecting YİHs are as follows:

- a) At least 10 years of execution of the mastery,
- b) The craft must be learned in mentor system,
- c) Superiority in applying know-how,
- d) Possessing rare information on the subject,
- e) Commitment of the person or the group to their work,
- f) Ability of the person or the group to develop their information and competences (the craft must contain innovations to provide meeting with the society),
- g) Ability of the person or the group to transfer their information and competences (raising at least one apprentice) to an apprentice.

Specialists Commission is also responsible for continuous monitoring of YİH. The criteria listed as the selection criteria for Living Human Treasures are also considered for removal of "YİH" title. If the person, who holds a YİH title no longer complies with these criteria, no longer accepts new apprentices and no longer fulfils the duty assigned to them, the Living Human Treasure title is cancelled and the Specialists Commission decides on withdrawal of the title.

A plate and prize have been awarded to 7 intangible cultural heritage bearers in January 2010, 9 in November 2010 and 4 in 2012 determined as Living Human Treasures in a ceremony held with the participation of national media, academicians, non-governmental organizations, related institutions and organizations, leading artists of the country and the Minister of Culture and Tourism.²⁴³

²⁴³ In traditional hand ceafits field;
Hayri DEV (Pine Duduk Manufacturer and artist),
Mehmet GİRGİÇ (Keçe Expert),
Sıtkı OLÇAR (Tile Expert),
Yaşar GÜÇ (Hortlatma Kaval, Dilli/Dilsiz Kaval manufacturer and artist),
Emine KARADAYI (weaver and natural dying expert),
Bekir TEKELİ (Bağlama (a kind of Turkish musical instrument) manufacturer),
Uğur DERMAN (Classical book artist),
Hasan ÇELEBİ(Hüsn-ü Hat(calligraphy) artisti),

Each Living Human Treasure is also awarded with financial aid due to their contributions in their fields. Also, within the context of Law on Promotion of Culture Investments and Enterprises No 5225, “researching, collecting, documenting, archiving, publishing, teaching and promotion of the cultural assets and intangible cultural heritage activities” are included in the activities subject to incentives or discounts within the context of culture investment or enterprise.

Community Culture Information and Document Centre

Community Culture Information and Document Centre archives the materials such as audio tapes, photos, slides, documentary video tapes, written documents, rare relics, music notes, music records, microfilms, documentary films and ethnographic objects that bear the quality of document on community culture via field research, donation and copying from other archives by protecting them in appropriate conditions in order to transfer them to the future generations and provides scientific services to scientists, experts, researchers, university students, institutions and organizations who wish to work in community culture since 1966. A total of 167.898 relics in Community Culture Information and Document Centre have been served for use.

In addition to these relics, within the framework of “Directive on Utilization of Traditional Crafts, Turkish Decoration Arts Artists, Local Turkish Folk Music Artists and Community Âşiks (Minstrels),” the artists performing traditional arts are registered in Community Culture Information and Document Centre as Intangible Cultural Heritage bearers.

Appendix 22- Development of Protection System of Immovable Cultural assets in Turkey:

Within the thousands of years of civilization history, protection of the cultural assets created directly by humanity or together with the nature and the natural assets is seen as a common problem of humanity and an issue to attach great importance to. In this context, various regulations are made since the Ottoman era on protection and sustenance of these assets evaluated as "Common heritage of humanity" domestically.

The Âsâr-ı Atika Regulation, which is the first regulation of the Ottoman Empire directly on relics, has been issued in 1869. Âsâr-ı Atika Regulation recorded that the “antiques” with a historical value must be placed in a museum in İstanbul and new rules must be established for new researches. The regulation also brought the requirement that the persons who wish to search for relics in Ottoman lands must obtain the permission of the Ministry of Education, and stated that the relics cannot be taken abroad but can be sold domestically.

After the Regulations dated 1874 and 1884, the Asar-ı Atika Regulation dated 1906 represents an advanced form of the mentioned three Regulations. This Regulation has been accepted as a law equivalent by the Constitutional Court in Republic of Turkey era and remained in effect with some minor amendments until 1973. These regulations and the efforts of Turkish intelligentsia must be perceived as the first indicators of the renaissance for protection of cultural assets in Turkey and the culture policies on this subject.

In the early stages of the Republic, in accordance with the cultural revolution of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, more importance has been ATTACHÉ d to the relics and a great breakthrough has been realized for promotion of archaeological excavations and museology in Anatolia. Also illegal transportation of monumental relics abroad from Turkey was prevented to a great extent and sustaining the immovable cultural assets with some restorations and repairs was aimed in this era. We

Mehmet GÜRSOY (Tile artist),
Fuat BAŞAR (Marbling artist),
İrfan ŞAHİN (Kispet expert),
Tahsin KALENDER (Ahlat district stone artist),
Mahmut SÜR (Eye bead expert),
Cemil KIZILKAYA (Woodwork Scarf Painting expert) are announced as intangible cultural heritage bearers.

can say that these repairs were mostly carried out by General Directorate of Foundations since the first years of the Republic.

Following the establishment of the Republic, the institutionalization of 1930s has also been achieved on protection of cultural assets and activities on this subject have accelerated after 1950s.

Foundations of the protection of our cultural heritage and cultural environment in contemporary sense were laid in 1951 when the "Immovable Relics and Monuments Superior Board" established with the "Law on Organization and Tasks of Immovable Relics and Monuments Superior Board No 5805." The "Relics Law" No 1710, the first protection legislation in Republican history, was accepted in 1973. The "protected area" concept has entered our legislation for the first time with this law; the protection studies carried out until the date in single building basis were extended to area basis. "European Architectural Heritage Year" events held in 1975 and the principles determined in "Amsterdam Declaration" accepted as a result of these events required establishment of "Detection and Registration" and "Protection Planning" units in General Directorate of Relics and Museums. Therefore, year 1975 can be accepted as the starting year of the first programmed inventory study for certain purposes and with rules in Turkey.

Documentation studies were accelerated as of the 1980s and the information related to the buildings and areas determined as a result of these studies were submitted to related institutions as well as the Provincial Bank of the era.

Renewal of Law No 5805 and Law No 1710, which were the 2 fundamental regulations of protection of immovable cultural assets until 1983, was considered due to certain defects and the "Law on Protection of Cultural and natural assets" No 2863 was accepted in 1983. A new organizational chart was established by emphasizing on the administrative aspect of protection approach with the Law No 2863. With this law, "protection" was extended to the local aspect with establishment of the protection rules instead of central management.

Renewal of Law No 5805 and Law No 1710, which were the 2 fundamental regulations of protection of immovables until 1983, was considered due to certain defects and the "Law on Protection of Cultural and natural assets" No 2863 was accepted in 1983. The "protective development plan" concept was developed with Law No 2863 and realization of protection-development balance by taking the scientific measures as a basis and conversion of the decisions taken to legal documents was provided. In 1987, Law No 2863 was amended with the Law No 3386 and a new organizational chart was established by emphasizing on the administrative aspect of protection approach. With this law, "protection" was extended to the local aspect with establishment of the protection rules instead of central management. The important progresses provided by the protection legislation in this era are emphasizing that the protection in environment extents is a planning issue and making the "Protective Development Plan" for the first time, establishment of a dual inspection mechanism that carried protection concept to local extent instead of single and central inspection organization that continued since 1951.

Appendix 23- Leading Non-governmental Organizations in Protecting Cultural Assets

Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of the Environment and Cultural Heritage (ÇEKÜL)²⁴⁴

Foundation established in 1990 is though a young one among others, has become one of the most effective and leading foundations with protecting cultural assets as well as natural ones and developing those values.

²⁴⁴ <http://www.cekulvakfi.org.tr/> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

Union of Historical Towns (TKB)²⁴⁵

On the 22 July 2000, the municipalities of 54 historic towns that are invited to the foundation meeting in Bursa accepted the Charter of the Union of Historical Towns and signed the "Union of Historical Towns Declaration" and has become 12th member of European Union of Historical Towns in 2001.

Since its establishment, the union has built up cooperation and experience sharing opportunities to member municipalities on preserving historical city structure and urban-cultural heritage. The union has carried out numerous studies on providing information, document, training, legislation and resource about governing, conservation, culture, environment, zoning and historical city issues. The members' capacity of preparing and executing projects has been developed through training seminars.

Conservation projects have been financially supported by sharing the income gained through member fees as grants for members. They have played an active role in legislation studies executed after 2000, and acted as a leading body in establishment of KUDEBs, planning and project boards needed by local administrations.

Friends of Cultural Heritage Association (KÜMİD)²⁴⁶

The mission of the association is protecting movable, immovable and intangible cultural heritage in peace era as well as in case of a possible armed conflict and transferring these values to next generations. They also aim at building cooperations with corporations working in the same field by providing support to those corporations. They organize national and international sign campaigns, give out notices and organize projects and conferences in EU norms.

Turkish History Foundation:²⁴⁷

Foundation was established in 1991. One of the main targets of the foundation is raising awareness among public in conservation of cultural history by cooperating with national and international initiatives and funding corporations.

Cultural Awareness Foundation (CAF)²⁴⁸

CAF has a mission to transmit the cultural and historical heritage to the next generations in its most accurate version which respects historical-cultural continuities and mutual borrowings. It also commits itself to the promoting of social sensibility and awareness on the conservation of historical and cultural assets.

French Anatolian Researches Institute (IFEA)²⁴⁹

The Institute is a welcome and multidisciplinary research institution, whose field of activity extends chronologically from prehistory to modern times, geographically the territory of the Republic of Turkey, in any case, generally the Ottoman world.

The History, Archaeology, Art and Cultural Heritage Foundation (TASK)²⁵⁰

The mission of the foundation to document, prepare databases of, rescue, preserve, restore, and to increase public awareness of the historical, archaeological, ethnographical, ecological,

²⁴⁵ <http://www.tarihkentlerbirligi.org/> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

²⁴⁶ <http://www.kumid.net/index.php> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

²⁴⁷ www.tarihvakfi.org.tr [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

²⁴⁸ <http://www.kulturbilinci.org> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

²⁴⁹ <http://www.ifea-istanbul.net/> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

²⁵⁰ <http://tayproject.org/tag.html> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

architectural, artistic and cultural heritage of Turkey; to encourage and promote scientific activities, to organise educational programs and activities for the preservation of heritage for future generations; to inform the national and international public in this regard, to increase public awareness about these issues, and to serve public interest in cooperation with national and international organisations active in those afore mentioned fields.

Turkey Protection of Monument Environment and Tourism Values Foundation (TAÇ)²⁵¹

The Foundation, established in 1976 with the initiative of the Ministry of Tourism, executes studies on projects and application services in protection area. In addition to activities carried in İstanbul, the foundation is also interested in Ankara Inwall Homes, Bursa Hünkar Pavilion and Birgi Çakırağa Mansion. The foundation owns a library and a documentation centre.

Association of Conserving Historical Houses²⁵²

The association is one of the oldest institutions among the institutions established totally as non-governmental organizations and was founded in 1976. Its aim is building consciousness in conservation of trad Amacı, Türkiye'nin kültürel mirasının korunması, restorasyonu ve bakımı uygulamalarında kültür değerlerinin bizden sonraki nesillere tüm özgün niteliklerini koruyarak sunmak, bu bilinçle hizmet veren firmaların gelişmesine olanak vermek, uluslararası kuruluşlar ve kurumlar ile koruma ilkeleri ve normlarında uygulama yapmaya yönelik çalışmalar geliştirmektir. itional homes, detecting problems and drawing attention of related institutions to the area. The association has become meber of EUROPA NOSTRA in 1978 and their most important event is Historical Turkish Houses Week which is being performed since 1983. Building Centre which was established in 1965 contributes to confStopajervation especially by publications and besides, executes projects and implications in the field of conservation. Among these, Tessaloniki Atatürk's House and Çırağan Palace projects can be counted.

Association of Protection and Restoration Companies (KOREFD)²⁵³

The association was founded in 2003 by civil engineers who have been working in the field of public restoration studies for more than 10 years. The aim of the association is transferring authentic cultural values to following generations in conservation, restoration and maintenance applications; helping companies improve which serves with this consciousness and developcooperation with international institutions and corporations in line with conservation norms and standards.

Appendix 24- Maintenance and Restoration of Assets Abroad

Year 2002

- Thessaloniki Atatürk's House Restoration
- Macedonia Bitola Military School (Atatürk Museum)
- Egypt Cairo Sinan Pasha Mosque

Year 2007

- Bulgaria Razgrad Makbul (Makdul) İbrahim Pasha Mosque restoration
- Syria Süleymaniye Complex Restoration
- Bulgaria Kyustendil Fatih Kanuni Mosque Restoration

²⁵¹ <http://www.tacvakfi.org.tr/> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

²⁵² <http://www.turk-ev.org.tr/> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

²⁵³ <http://www.korefd.com/> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

Year 2008

- Syria Süleyman Şah Masoleum Restoration

Year 2009

- Bulgaria Razgrad Makbul(Makdul) İbrahim Pasha Mosque Restoration
- Kosovo Prizren Sinan Pasha Mosque and Landscaping
- Kosovo Priştina Fatih Mosque Landscaping
- Mexico City Clock Tower Restoration
- Sudan Ottoman Assets Restoration
- Syria Süleymaniye Complex Restoration
- Serbia Belgrad Şeyh Mustafa Tomb Restoration
- Tunisia Ottoman Ghar El Melh Castles Museum Displays
- Turkmenistan Finding Seljuk Alparslan's Tomb and Building a Masoleum
- Syria Süleyman Şah Masoleum Restoration

Year 2010

- Budget source was used for Syria Süleymaniye Complex Restoration

For restoration and conservation of Turkish cultural assets abroad, bilateral cultural cooperation contracts and protocols are signed between Turkey and host countries and studies are carried out within mutuality respect. Studies have been carried out till today with the following countries:

Afghanistan; a memorandum of understanding has been signed on 20/07/2010 in Kabul between Afghan Islamic Republic Ministry of Information and Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Turkish Collaboration and Cooperation Management and put into action for “Renovation and Restoration of Sultan Bahauddin Veled Madrasah in Belh city of Afghanistan”.

Kosovo; Cultural Cooperation Contract has been signed between UNMIK in the name of temporary Kosovo Autonomous Administration Institutions (Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports) and Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism on 26th August 2004.

Kosovo; in UNESCO Donators Conference held on 13.05.2005 in Paris for conservation of Cultural Heritage in Kosovo a financial source has been reserved for restoration of Turkish assets.

Mongolia; Turkish Monuments in Mongolia Project has started with the agreement signed in 1994 between Turkish Collaboration and Development Administration and Ministry of Education and Science of Mongolia for reforming the building in Khoso Tsaidam and Gokturk Monuments as Orhun Museum has been put into action with approval of Mongolia Parliament

Tunisia; “an agreement between Turkish Government and Tunisian Government on cultural exchange programme for the years 2012-2013-2014” has been signed on 17/04/2012 and “agreement between Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Republic of Tunisia Ministry of Culture on building, running and activities of cultural centres” has been signed on 25/12/2012. Basing on mutuality principle, building a Yunus Emre Cultural Centre in Tunisia by Turkish Republic and another cultural centre in Ankara by Tunisian Republic and providing all kinds of convenience to cultural centres is envisaged through these agreements.

A technical committee has been assigned to evaluate and detect the issues about Ottoman works which could be reconstructed, reorganizing a castle located in Ghar El Melh city to be used as “Turkish-Tunisian Common History Museum” within this frame, restoration of Ahmet Hayrettin Pasha Mausoleum, restoration of a chosen Ottoman palace to be turned to Yunus Emre Cultural Centre, reconstruction of musical cushion located in front of Habib Burgiba Palace on site between the dates 14-18 May 2012.

Turkmenistan; A protocol has been signed as a result of “ Intergovernmental Turk-Turkmen Commission’s 4th Period Meeting on Economic Cooperation” which was held on 31 January 2012 in Ashkhabad.

Bulgaria; “Cooperation Programme on Protecting Immovable Cultural Heritage for the years 2012-2016 between Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Republic of Bulgaria Ministry of Culture” has been signed on 20 March 2012 in Ankara. Within the Protocol frame:

Project and Implication Activities that will be executed by Turkish side are:

- Makbul İbrahim Pasha Mosque in Razgrad
- Şerif Halil Pasha (Tombul) Mosque and Complex in Shumen
- Fatih Kanuni Mosque in Kujstendil
- Banya Bahsi Mosque in Sofia
- Sarı Hüseyin Pasha Mosque in Provadia
- Kurşunlu (Mirza Sait Pasha) Mosque in Silistra
- Karlhova’daki Kurşunlu Mosque
- İhtiman Gazi Mihal (İmaret) Mosque Complex in Sofia
- Osman Pazvantoğlu Bey Library in Vidin

Project and Implication Activities that will be executed by Bulgarian side are:

- Bulgarian Saint George Orthodox Church in Edirne District
- Bulgarian Saint Stefan Orthodox Church (Iron Church) in Fener district of İstanbul
- Bulgarian Saint George Orthodox Church in Edirne
- Bulgarian Cemeteries in Edirne: improving cemetery complex, building shrines and repository tomb and settling necessary layouts for visitors in Edirne

Georgia; Studies on signing “Protocol on Restoration of Immovable Turkish Cultural assets in Georgia and Immovable Georgian Cultural Assets in Turkey between Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Georgian Ministry of Preserving Culture and Monuments” is in progress since 2007. Within the protocol frame:

Project and Implication Activities that will be executed by Turkish side are:

With contribution of Georgian experts;

- Erzurum Uzundere Oshki Church,
- Artvin Yusufeli İşhan Church

Besides;

- Rebuilding, implication and financing of Aziziye Mosque

Project and Implication Activities that will be executed by Georgian side are:

- Allocating an area in a central district of Batumi for reconstruction of Batumi Aziziye Mosque which is ruined
- Executing restoration studies of Ahmediye Mosque, Madrasah and Hammam in Akhaltsikhe (Ahıska) Castle by Georgian side under technical guidance and inspection of Turkish experts.

Hungary; “Mutual Memorandum of Understanding between TİKA and Hungarian Development Bank on Preserving Immovable Turkish Cultural Heritage in Hungary” has been signed on 5 January 2013 during the visit of Turkish Prime Minister to Hungary and the information that a cooperative study will be carried out with related institutions in Hungary is sent general Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums of the Ministry.

Project and Implication Activities that will be executed by Turkish and Hungarian sides are:

-Restoration studies of Ottoman works in Hungary, including Gül Baba Mausoleum.

Macedonia; A cultural collaboration agreement was signed between Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Kosovo Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports in 2004. Due to this agreement; renovation and restoration studies will be carried out for Prizren Sinan Pasha Mosque, Pristina Fatih Sultan Mehmet Mosque, Pristina Sultan Murat Hüdavendigâr Mausoleum, Gazi Mehmet Pasha Hammam, Yaşar Pasha Mosque and Red Mosque in Pec city..

“Agreement on Building Cultural Centres and Their Activities between Republic of Turkey the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Republic of Macedonia Ministry of Culture” has been signed on 21/12/2012.

In accordance with understanding contract signed in Skopje of Macedonia on 19 Oct. 2005 “between Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Macedonian Republic Ministry of Culture for restoration and reconstruction of some Ottoman Era Assets” and approval of foresaid legislation with 9.11.2010 dated and Law number 6076 has led to resulted in

Project and Implication Activities that will be executed by Turkish side are:

-Turkish Cultural Centre allocation (a full floor of Seyran Apartment in Gümüşsuyu, Taksim, İstanbul will be allocated to Macedonian side and Skopje Kurşunlu Han will be allocated to Turkish side)

-Skopje Mustafa Pasha Mosque conservation and restoration (completed)

-Skopje Stone Bridge altar reconstruction (completed by Macedonia Ministry of Culture)

-Skopje Kurşunlu Han reconstruction (will be projected and implied within Cultural Centres agreement)

-Technical and financial aid for moving Skopje Turkish Theatre to its new location

-Reconstruction of Clock Tower and Tek Gözlü Bridge in Kalkandelen (General Directorate of Highways has informed Macedonian side that bridge project has not been approved)

-Financial aid in technical aid implication phase of Hacı Bey Mosque and Complex restoration and reconstruction.

Project and Implication Activities that will be executed by Macedonian side are:

-Preparing Skopje Mustafa Pasha Mosque conservation and restoration (prepared by Turkish side)

-Preparing Skopje Stone Bridge Altar reconstruction project.

-Project and estimation studies of Skopje Kurşunlu Han reconstruction (projected by Turkish side as Yunus Emre Turkish Cultural Centre)

-Project and implication studies of moving Skopje Turkish Theatre to its new location.

-Reconstruction of Clock Tower and Tek Gözlü Bridge in Kalkandelen

-Hacı Bey Mosque and Complex restoration and reconstruction project in Manastır.

Project and Implication Activities that will be executed by Turkish side are:

-Project and implication studies of Skopje Kurşunlu Han which will be used as Yunus Emre Turkish Cultural Centre.

-Providing necessary permissions due to Macedonian legislations for the restoration and reconstruction of Kurşunlu Han and re-organizing it as a cultural centre.

-Providing necessary permissions and restoration of a full floor of Seyran apartment in Gümüşsuyu, Taksim, İstanbul to serve as Macedon Cultural Centre.

- Providing necessary permissions for changing the building located in İstanbul, affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism into Macedon Cultural Centre

Project and Implication Activities that will be executed by Macedonian side are:

-Executing legal procedures for allocation of Skopje Kurşunlu Han to be used as Yunus Emre Turkish Cultural Centre except stable part of the building.

-Delivering stone works exist in stables part of Kurşunlu Han and stacking them in a secure place before measuring studies started and during restoration process of Kurşunlu Han.

-In order to complete Skopje Kurşunlu Han project and implications immediately, procedures for visa, accommodation and work permits as well as customs issues will be executed in accordance with Macedonia legislations.

-providing permission for all kinds of materials, equipment, machines to be imported free of any kind of taxes and similar financial fees and exporting them under the same circumstances at the end of use.

Appendix: 25 - Prepared for the Protection of Immovable Cultural Property and the Applicable Regulations

- The Regulation on the Plans for the Protection and Landscaping Projects Preparation, Presentation, Application, Control and the Procedures and Principles regarding Authors

- The Regulation on Establishment and Duties of the Board of the Monument Area Management and Determination of the Administrative Procedures and Principles

- The Regulation on Restoration of Cultural Heritage within the scope of Law on Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Restoration, Restitution Project, Street Improvement, Landscaping Projects and Their Applications and Evaluation, Housing, Transport and Procurement of Goods and Services regarding Excavation Works.

- The Regulation on Protection, Application and Inspection Offices, Project Offices and Units Education Foundation, Permit, Work Procedures and Principles

- The Regulation on Contribution to the Repair of Immovable Cultural Property

- The Regulation on the Contribution Fee for the Protection of Immovable Cultural Property

- The Regulation on Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets and Control of Building Principles

- The Regulation on Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets and The Identification and Registration of Protected Areas

- The Regulation on The Appeals to Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Conservation Area Councils Works with the Council and the Protection High Council

- The Regulation on Preparation and Approval of Construction Plans at Cultural and Tourism Conservation and Development Regions and at Tourism Centers

- The Regulation on Allowing use of Real Estates for Cultural Investment and Initiatives

- The Regulation on Amendment of Remaining Immovables Property in Archaeological Sites with Treasury Immovables

- The Regulation on Saving Restricted Building, Housing and Land

- The Regulation on Repairing, Maintenance, Cleaning and Landscaping of Mosques

- The Regulation on The Renting of Immovable Properties Having Historical and Aesthetic Value

- The Application Regulations of the Law on the Protection of Renewal of Deteriorated Historical and Cultural Assets and Sustainable Use

Appendix: 26-Culture and Tourism Ministry, Museums Internal Service Regulation

“In accordance with Culture and Tourism Ministry, The article 4 of Museums Internal Service Regulations, museums are defined as following;

‘‘It is a permanent establishment which is identifying cultural heritage, , revealing by means of scientific methods, examining, evaluating, protecting, promoting, exhibiting permanently and temporarily , enhancing the education and aesthetic pleasure of the public about the cultural and natural assets, improving the world view effectively ‘‘

According to the article 5 of the same Regulation , the museums' activities are listed as follows:

‘‘ 4 üncü maddedeki müze tanımı kapsamında, kendi alanı ile ilgili ilmi, eğitim, teknik ve yönetim hizmetlerini başarı ile uygulamak, yürütmek ve yurt kalkınmasına yardımcı olmak amacıyla;

Within the scope of the definition in Article 4 of the museum, in order to help scientific, educational, technical, and management services successfully implement and carry out the development of the country within its area

a) With existing works, to the extent possible , are displayed in a chronological knowledge in the system.

b) The works in warehouses are protected in a healthy way , warehouses are arranged so as to allow scientific studies.

c) The scientific researches are done on the movable and immovable cultural assets with the permanent staff members and experts , the promotion of them is provided.

ç) Training courses, seminars, excursions are organized outside and inside the museum. The development of cultural life and the environment, the promotion of cultural and touristic values to the public, being raised love of antiquities, avoidance of antiquities trafficking, avoidance of destruction of the national values of the country and the secret excavations , avoidance of destructive activities are carried out.

d) Within the scope of Law No. 2863 on the necessary protection of movable cultural assets so as to gain to museums , the necessary measures are taken

e) Within the scope of Law No. 2863 on the protection of movable and immovable cultural assets and appraising is enabled.

f) If the task is given, identifying studies are done about within the scope of Law No. 2863 on the cultural and natural assets, and documents are prepared on registration. "

statements are included.

Appendix: 27- 26 and 27 Articles of Law No. 2863

According to the Article of Law No.2863; *‘‘Real and legal persons, with proof of authorization to be granted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism , collections of movable cultural property to be protected can be formed.Collectors have to save their activities and the movable cultural assets in the inventory book to inform the Ministry of Culture and Tourism,. in accordance with the regulations .Collectors,by registering in the relevant museum, and on condition to give notice to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism about all kinds of collections fifteen days before, can exchange all kinds of works between each other or can sell them. The priority of procurement belongs to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism..’’*

According to the 27 Article of the same Law; *‘‘In accordance with the twenty-fifth article , classified and registered items are dropped off and movable cultural property trade not required to be in the State Museums is done with the permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.*

Those who want to make this trade must obtain a license by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The license is valid for three years.This marketing authorization can be renewable one month before the expiry date.

The license of those who act contrary to the provisions of this law will be canceled regardless of the duration.”

In the Article 29 ; *“Establishments and warehouses of those who trade in cultural property based on the principles outlined in the regulation are controlled by the authorities of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism”*

As for the Article 30; “Public institutions and organizations, foundations, the real and legal persons shall sell goods or property, or which are subject to sale at an auction with the collections of movable cultural and natural assets, are obliged to report and demonstrate to State museums ... ”

statements are included .

As it is understood from the above items, collectors and cultural assets trading houses continue their activities under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

There are 1535 collectors and 111 cultural assets trading houses registered in Turkey,

Appendix : 28 - Regulations on the Protection of Movable Cultural Assets

- Treasure Search Regulation
- The Regulations on Ethnographic Movable Cultural Heritage
- The Regulations on Necessary Protection of Movable Cultural and Natural Heritage Collection and Control
- The Regulations on Necessary Protection of Movable Cultural and Natural Assets Classification, Registration and Admission into Museums
- The Regulations on Researching, Drilling and Excavation to be made on Cultural and Natural Assets
- International Council of Museums (ICOM) Turkey National Committee Regulations
- Museums Internal Services Regulation
- The Regulations on Private Museums and Controls
- The Regulations on the Supervision of Movable Cultural Property Trade and Trade's business with warehouses.
- The Regulations on Scuba Diving Sports in Turkish Territorial Waters
- The Regulation on Filming ,taking photograph , removing iron-on transfers and copies of Cultural assets being in Affiliated Departments of Antiquities and Museums and in archaeological sites
- Military Museums Regulations
- The Regulations on Removing the Necessary Protection of Movable Cultural and Natural Heritage Abroad and Repatriation
- The Regulations on The Donated Properties in Mosques and Small Mosques Managed by Religious Affairs Administration

Appendix: 29- International Conventions for the Protection of Movable Cultural Property

International Conventions

- The European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage
- The Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- The Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- Contract on the Prevention and the Measures for Prohibition of Unlawful Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Heritage,

Bilateral Agreements

Turkey has signed bilateral agreements with the protection of movable cultural assets are followings :

- The Agreement on Mutual Assistance in ensuring the protection and Refund Trafficking of Cultural Property between Turkey and Uzbekistan
- The Customs Cooperation Agreement on the seizure and refund of the cultural works circulating unlawfully between Turkey and Turkmenistan
- Agreement on the Protection, Conservation, Seizure and Return of Cultural, Archaeological, Artistic and Historical Assets that are traded,exported,transferred illegally between the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Turkey
- The Agreement for the Suppression of Cultural Heritage Stealing, illegal excavations ,Unlawful Importation and Exportation between The Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of People's Republic of China
- The Protocol for the Suppression of Cultural Heritage Stealing, Unlawful Importation and Exportation, illegal excavations between The Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Greece
- The Agreement on the Prohibition and Inhibition of illicit import, export and the transfer of ownership between The Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria .

Appendix 30- The Film Festivals in Turkey

- The International Ankara Film Festival
- The International Istanbul Film Festival
- The International Izmir Film Festival
- European Films Festival (Traveling Festival)
- International Bodrum Surroundings Film Festival
- The Flying Broom International Women's Film Festival
- Filmmor Women's Films Festival
- International Far Eastern Film Festival
- International Meeting of Cinema and History Film Festival
- 1001 Documentary Film Festival
- Adana Golden Cocoon Arts and culture Festival
- Antalya Golden Orange Film Festival
- Eskişehir International Film Festival
- Safranbolu Golden Saffron Documentary Film Festival
- Paso Student Films Festival

Short Film Festivals that are organized in our country:

- Short Film Days within the Scope of the Ankara Film Festival
- Istanbul International Short Films Days

- International Short Feature Film and Video Competition
- Izmir International Short Film Festival

Appendix 31- History of Presidential Symphony Orchestra

Built in 1826 by Ottoman Sultan Mahmut II in İstanbul with the name Mızıka-ı Hümayun in order to form a band in western norms forms the basis of Presidential Symphony Orchestra. This institution of art was transferred to Ankara with the order of Great Atatürk in 1924 and its name was changed to Presidential Philharmony Orchestra and served as an affiliated unit of Ministry of National Education. Special foundation law was put into action in 1957 and named as Presidential Symphony Orchestra. Today, the Orchestra is affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Mızıka-I Humayun that is established to form a western military band instead of Ottoman Mehter Band has become an organization in which various music and performing arts and entertaining facilities like orchestra, women's orchestra, operetta, theatre, Karagöz, traditional Turkish music group existed. Though French originated artist was assigned as chief of the orchestra in the beginning, he was thought to be inexperienced and Giuseppe Donizetti was invited due to the advice of Sardinia Government and assigned as Conductor of the Orchestra in 17 Eylül 1828. Donizetti carried out his duty till his death in 1856. Italian musician Callisto Guatelli took the job then and continued till his death in 1899. After Castillo's death, Aranda Pasha managed the orchestra. In 1908, flutist Saffet Bey, first Turkish Conductor took over the duty and renewed the orchestra. Mızıka-ı Humayun's first bright artistic raise was realized through the concert performed in European cities by its 60 musicians. Before the concert, the administration of the orchestra has been reorganized and Zeki Üngör assigned as the first independent conductor of the orchestra. The orchestra continued its existence as an institution affiliated to Ottoman Sultan during the Independence War years. After removal of rein, it became affiliated to Halifiah and its name changed to Makam-ı Hilafet Mızıkası.

8 days after the removal of caliphate, orchestra performed its first concert in Ankara on 11 March 1924. With decision of President Atatürk, the orchestra moved to Ankara on 27 April 1924. Working under Zeki Üngör coordination, the orchestra gave importance radio concerts besides the concerts performed in Türk Ocağı building.

The first abroad circuit in Republic era was performed in 1926. The orchestra, attended the 4 month tour of Karadeniz Ship on European coasts for National Products Exhibition, received great interest. The institution continued playing affiliated to the Ministry of National Defence till 1932, the as a result of Zeki Üngör's efforts, it became an affiliated body of the Ministry of National Education on 23 June 1932. With gaining the name Presidential Philharmony Orchestra, band and orchestra became separate bodies and Zeki Üngör left his duty in 1934. Following conductors of the orchestra were Adnan Saygun in 1934, Dr. Ernst Preatorius in 1935, Hasan Ferit Alnar in 1946- 1952, Robert Lawrence in 1957-1959, Bruno Bogo in 1960-1962, Otto Matzerah in 1962-1963, Prof. Gotthold E. Lessing in 1963-1971, Jean Perisson in 1971-1975, Tadeusz Strugala in 1977-1982. Hikmet Şimşek who became the second conductor in 1959 carried out his duty since 1986. Gürer Aykal was assigned as conductor in 1988.

Since 1951 administrative and artistic authority was combined under one conductor. Orchestra artists chose an administrative board in 1951. This model gained official status with the Special Foundation Law of Presidential Orchestra in 1957.

Orchestra Administration organized as Administrative Board and Technical Board. 5 people administrative boards that will be responsible for the administration of the orchestra are determined by yearly elections. Administrative Board designs the yearly programme of the orchestra and Technical Board determines foreign conductors and soloists to be worked together.

Appendix: 32- International Festivals Organized in Turkey

- State Theatres - Sabancı International Theatre Festival

•**Little Ladies Little Gentlemen International Theatre Festival**

•**International Karadeniz Theatre Festival**

•**Thousand Breath One Sound International Festival of Countries Act in Turkish**

•**Antalya International Theatre Festival**

National Festivals Organized in Turkey

•**Akdamar Kids and Youth Theatres Festival**

•**Diyarbakır Orhan Asena National Theatre Festival**

Within Social Responsibility studies;

•**“All Kids to Theatre”**

•**“Each School is a Theatre”**

•**“Let’s not Discolour Flowers”**

•**“Let No One Left Without Theatre”**

Events are performed by State Theatres within social responsibility projects.

Abroad studies of State Theatres are executed with:

•**“Orient Express-Şark Treni”**

•**“Unseen Hands in As If Arts- Miş’li Sanatlarda Görünmeyen Eller” plays.**

Appendix 33- Visual/Plastic Arts

Painting

The entry of Western painting into the Ottoman Palace began with Fatih Sultan Mehmet hiring Venetian artists to do his portraits. Having portraits made, which had become a fairly widespread pastime in Italy, was also seen to be adopted by the Ottoman Palace.

Turkish painting education in a Western style began in 1793 in military schools, where art was not a priority. It was dependent on perspective and art was mostly taught as a part of professional training. It is not a coincidence that, aside from Osman Hamdi Bey, who was the largest representative of the civilian section, the first oil painting artists that were produced such as Şeker Ahmed Pasha, Süleman Seyyid, Hüseyin Zekai Pasha, and Hoca Ali Rıza all had military roots.

The most important breakthrough that succeeded in the institutionalization of plastic arts in our country was the establishment of the Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi in 1882, which began official art education under the Directorship of Osman Hamdi Bey on March 3, 1883. Students who were successful at Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi were sent abroad for education and, when they returned, worked as teachers at this academy or other schools in Anatolia. In 1908, the famous Ottoman Artists Community was established. This group of artists, which went on to further its education after Sanayi-i Nefise at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts of Paris, is known as the “1914 Generation” or the “Çallı Generation” and are seen as a significant phase in modern Turkish art.

With the establishment of the Republic, as in all areas in Turkey, a new period began in the field of art. In 1929, a new art movement called “The Union of Independent Artists and Sculptors” came into existence. In 1933, which coincided with the Ten Year Anniversary of the Republic, “Group D” was established. They continued their activities with the addition of new members every year until 1947. The artists in Group D brought the contemporary styles used in the West to Turkish art. They opened exhibits with works that they produced in cubism, constructivism and abstract styles.

Another formation called the Novels Group gained attention for being the first group of artists to come together under a definite concept. These artists held the idea that applying Western influences to Turkish art while following the modern art approach would not get us anywhere.

Ten students who were trained in the workshops of Bedri Rahmi Eyübođlu, who is known in Turkish art for his work in fauvism, established a group in 1946 called “The Tens” which was a synthesis of east and west.

In 1950, the art of Turkish painting entered a period in which different concepts developed side by side and intermingled. An atmosphere where nationalistic features were prominent within a universal approach began to flourish. Ideas and discussions on abstract art became intense during this period. Competitions in the international areas of arts and culture had an effect on our artists as well.

Following a significant breakthrough that came about in the 1980s and 1990s changes such as “magical realism” occurred in painting. Artists such as Fikret Mualla, Avni Arbař and Burhan Uygur achieved international success. Artists like Gökhan Anlađan, Hüsametdin Kočan and Mehmet Gün brought a new perspective to Turkish art with their painting and conceptual applications. Since then, conceptual art has become widespread.

Beginning in the 1980s, artists working without being bound to specific movements have made it hard to classify Turkish painting and artists.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs data, as of the end of 2011, 19 institutions in the field of painting are functioning. Also, it is apparent that most of these are organized on a local scale.

Turkey has an active art market that experiences ups and downs according to the country’s economic conditions. Since private galleries are not generally part of an efficient system that identifies displayed, bought and sold art works, it is not possible to provide numerical data. However, it is known that Istanbul has the largest share in the market with Ankara and Izmir following close behind.

Sculpture

As was the case in paintings, the beginning and development of sculpture in our country can be traced back to the establishment of the Sanayi-i Nefise School in 1883. The first sculpture teacher in the Sanayi-i Nefise School was Rome Educated Osman Yervant (1855-1914). İhsan Özsoy, who was educated in Europe later, started as a teacher at the school in 1908, in place of Osman Yervant. Some of the sculptors that trained at this school in the pre-republic era were İhsan Özsoy, İsa Behzat and Mehmet Mahir Tomruk.

The first pioneers of Contemporary Turkish Sculpture generally created naturalistic works in classical statue form, especially busts, and mostly used plaster, stone and bronze. In 1925, Ratip Ařır Acudođlu, who was also one of the founders of the Independent Artists and Sculptors Union (1929), was the first sculptor to be sent by the government to Paris to be trained. In later years, artists such as Hadi Bara, Zühtü Müridođlu, Nusret Suman and Mahir Tomruk, who went abroad on scholarships from the government, made major contributions to the development of sculpture in Turkey.

Belling, who was the chief of the State Fine Arts Academy Sculpture Workshop in 1937, preferred a classical teaching method that was based on figures, during the period he worked until 1955.

Contemporary movements started being taught in 1950, when Ali Hadi Bara and Zühtü Müridođlu started working as workshop teachers. The works of İlhan Koman and řadi Çalık, who had been influenced by abstract works in Paris after their education in the Academy, gained speed.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as of the end of 2011 there were a total of 8 organizations active nationwide related to sculpture. Most of these organizations were local. Conditions in the art and sculpture markets were generally the same.

Tile and Ceramic

The art of ceramics is one of the oldest arts of Anatolia. The most significant developments and changes in ceramics techniques and styles occurred in Anatolia. It can be said that Turkey is historically the centre of ceramic art.

Tile art is the most colourful branch of Turkish interior and exterior decoration, showing its greatest development in the Turkish architecture of Anatolia and Iran. This decorative art, which was enriched with various techniques, always stayed connected with architecture, providing a colourful atmosphere. The use of porcelain art in Turkish architecture can be traced very far back in history. Tile is known to have been used, if minimally, in the architecture of Uighurs, Karahanlis, Ghaznevids, Khorezmians and, especially, the Great Seljuks in Iran. This branch of art was used widely and on various architectural structures among the Seljuks, where it was greatly developed and continues to exist to our day. The tile decoration of each new era continued the superior technique of the previous era while becoming enriched with new discoveries and colours. Turkish tile-ceramic art of Anatolia showed tremendous developments especially between the 8th and 19th centuries and the various techniques; rich colours and patterns became popular throughout the world. Ceramic patterns and colours continuously developed with constant advancements in Ottoman Art.

The blue and white ceramics created towards the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century, which used hard, smooth clay reminiscent of porcelain, with and blue colours and expert patterns are the finest. Under the hard, quality, clear glaze, the patterns in blue tones included a prominence of Chinese style peonies, chrysanthemums, rumi and hatayi motifs, clouds, stylized dragons and cintemani. In addition to these, tulip, carnation and various naturalist flower designs such as spring branches, vine branches, birds, deer, rabbits, and fish, scenes of struggle with animals, naskh and Cufic script were incorporated in rich detailed design programs pioneered under glaze ceramics developed in the 16th century.

İznik, Kütahya and Çanakkale were the most significant centres of ceramics in the Ottoman era. The significance of these places continues. Modern ceramics academics began in the 1930s. As in all of the other arts branches, artists in the field of ceramics were also sent abroad for studies during the first years of the Republican era. When some of the first artists to be educated in Paris, İsmail Hakkı Oygur, Vedat Ömer Ar and Hakkı İzer returned, they changed the direction of ceramics away from the traditional concept of decoration with their own unique work.

This first person to open a private ceramics workshop and practice ceramics as an art was Füreys Koral. She also played an important role in the development of such artists as Bingül Başarır, Tüzüm Kızılcın and Alev Ebuzziya. The development of the Ceramics industry gained speed with the establishment of the Marmara University Fine Arts Faculty. Ceramic Technology was included in the curriculum as a class for the first time and began being taught by Faruk İşman. In today's Turkey, the art of ceramics is taught mainly in university fine arts faculties, private workshops and courses. Classical porcelain masters Sıtkı Olçar (deceased in 2010) and Mehmet Gürsoy were declared Living National Treasures in 2008 and 2009 respectively.

The tile-ceramics sector is a branch of industry that provides employment and needed revenue to our country, and is a significant and influential contributor to our economy. The tile-ceramic industry is centralized in mostly the Kütahya, İznik, Istanbul and Çanakkale areas.

Photography

The interest in photography in Turkey began in the Ottoman era. Cemal Işıksel, Nurettin Erkılıç, Selahattin Giz, Limasollu Naci, Şinasi Barutçu, İhsan Erkılıç and Baha Gelenbevi were the first photographers of the Republican period. The period in which Turkish Photography recognized its identity and started to open up to the outer world began in the 1960s. Especially the recognition in England of Ara Güler as one of the top 7 world photographers, was the first indication that Turkish photography was beginning to succeed in obtaining a place in the world.

After the 1960s the art of Turkish photography attracted attention through the efforts of many photographers such as Ozan Sağdıç and Sıtkı Fırat, who took pictures of many different locations in

Turkey with a unique perspective, Zeynep Yeşilay who produced many works in different areas of photography, Gültekin Çizgen, who continues to work on local motifs, and Şahin Kaygun, who photographs with a unique perspective.

Currently in Turkey there is a lot of public interest in the art of photography. As of the end of 2011, 110 organizations are active in fields related to photography. The educational programs and activities that are organized in these establishments significantly close the gaps that exist in the area of photography training. The art of photography is a popular subject among students of communications departments. Young photographers can be seen working in the areas of advertisement, media and fashion. Independent photographers open exhibits in private galleries located in large cities like Istanbul and Ankara. However, exact data on the portion of the general arts market taken up by photography exhibits is not available.

Turkish Decorative Arts

Miniatures

The art of Miniatures was developed in the world of Islam along with calligraphy and began to decline when manuscripts were replaced by printed works. Miniatures are descriptive pictures which accompany manuscript text for the purpose of explanation. In contrast to Western painting traditions, which are based on light-shadow, perspective or colour values, this art illustrates the actions that are written in the text by isolating living creatures from nature and turning them into decorative elements.

When the Turks and Mongols carried their traditions of portrayal into the art of miniatures the unique features of Islamic miniature art diversified. The miniature art of Turkey is a heritage of Ottoman miniature art.

Ottoman miniature art has a special place in the history of world miniature art. Especially during the classical Ottoman period, many artists from different backgrounds were working in the same workshops while the subjects were diversifying, and, in addition to emperor portraiture, historical events were being incorporated. Topographic art showed itself in the miniature works of artist Mitrakçı Nasuh. Nakkaş Osman is another artist that had a significant impact on miniaturized manuscripts during the Kanuni period.

In the beginning of the 17th century album pictures take precedence over historical subjects. In the first half of the 18th century the influence of establishing political and economic relations with the West and the transition of miniature art into a new era of advancement can be seen. With Levni, the famous muralist of the period, innovative attempts were made, compositions were given depth and the subjects were diversified. In the second half of the century the production of manuscripts with miniatures gradually decreased.

As of the 19th century, the art of miniatures, which was gradually being forgotten, started to become active again in the Republican era. In 1936, the State Fine Arts Academy Turkish Decorative Arts Department was established, where courses in the arts of illumination, calligraphy, marbling, miniature and porcelain decorating were held. Decorative arts are now offered as main branches in the Mimar Sinan Fine Arts, Marmara and 9 Eylül Universities. Miniature art is a significant part of these courses. Contemporary plastic art takes inspiration from the figures and forms of miniature art.

Illumination

Illumination, which is a well-known branch of our traditional arts, is a decorating technique. The first examples can be seen in the manuscript Korans, prayers, science and literary books.

The Kanuni era is most brilliant period in the art of illumination. Illumination art, which went through a dormant period in the 17th century, subsequently entered a period of change under the influence of Western movements that were occurring in every area. These changes began during the reign of Ahmed III and continued through to the beginning of the 19th century.

The first academic establishment where the art of illumination was taught was opened under the name of “Medresetül Hattatin” in 1914. The school, which was established in order to continue traditional arts like calligraphy, illumination, weaving, binding, marbling and ahar, started out under the name of “Medresetül Hattatin” followed by the name “Hattat Mektebi.” It finally offered courses under the name of “Şark Tezyini Sanatlar Mektebi.” In 1936, it was assigned to the “Fine Arts Academy” (Sanayi-i Nefise Mekteb-i Âli’si).

Currently Mimar Sinan University, Marmara University, İzmir Dokuz Eylül University and Erzurum Atatürk University continue to offer classes in illumination art in their Traditional Turkish Handcraft Arts Departments. Uğur Derman, who is one of the most significant living representatives of this art, was declared a Living Human Treasure of Turkey in 2009.

Calligraphy

“Hat” (calligraphy) is a word with Arabic roots that has such definitions as a “thin, long, straight road, a line that is formed from the arrangement of many connected dots in rows, line of verse or writing.” This word was used especially in Islamic culture to define writing and calligraphy (hüsnu’lhat, elhattu’lhasen). Generally, it is a term used for the writing of the holy texts of Islam.

In calligraphy there are fundamentally six styles of writing. These styles are called “Aklam-ı Sitte” or “Şeşkalem, Sülüs, Nesih, Muhakkak, Reyhani, Tevki and Rika.” Şeyh Hamdullah from Amasya, Hafız Osman Efendi, Mustafa Rakım, Mehmet Esat Yesari, Kadıasker (Kazasker) Mustafa İzzet Efendi are some of our significant calligraphers.

One of the most important representatives of this form in our day is Hasan Çelebi. Çelebi, who trained more than 50 apprentices in his lifetime, has many works in the dome writing of the restored Sultanahmet, the dome writing of Hırka-i Şerif, in foreign and local collections of works that were written in mosques abroad. He was declared a Living Human Treasure of Turkey in 2009.

Marbling

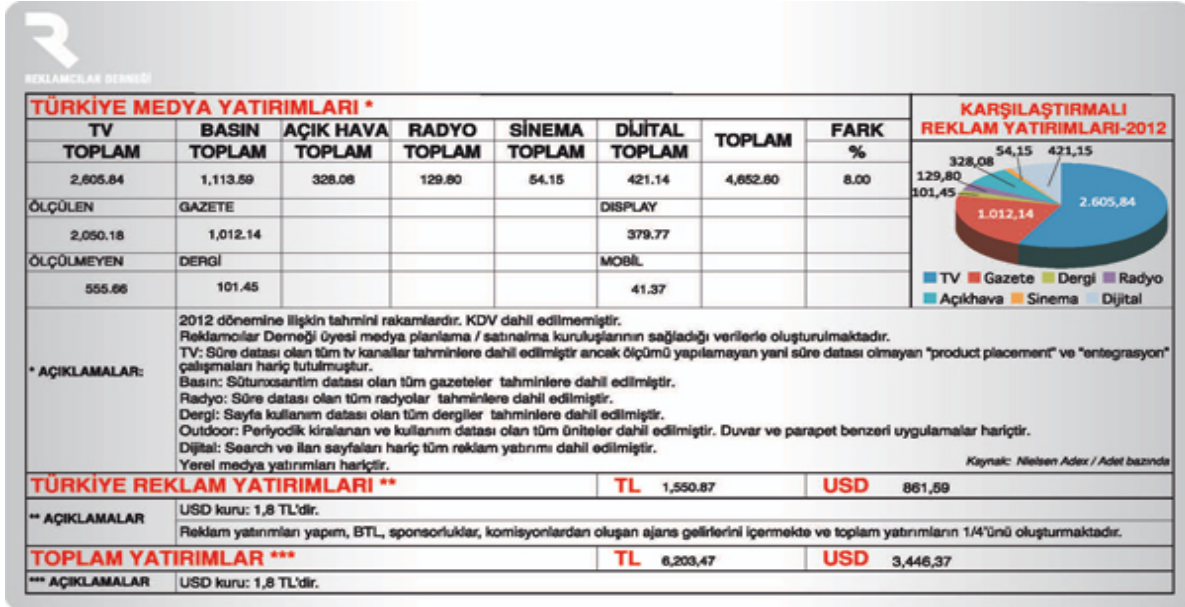
While the time and place in which the art of marbling emerged is not known, it is thought to be a decorative art that is unique to Eastern countries. In some Iranian sources it is written that it emerged from India. Other sources indicate that it was created in Turkmenistan’s city of Buhara and came to the Ottomans via Iran. In the West marbling is called “Turkish Paper.” It is made by spreading insoluble paint on water that has been thickened by a thickening agent with gall added, and transferring the designs that are generated on the water surface to paper.

The oldest work known to have been written on the art of marbling is the manuscript entitled “Tertib-i Risâle-i Ebrî,” written after 1615. Works in the style of marbling are currently known to have emerged initially from Middle Asia. In his work about the history of marbling, Uğur Derman (Marbling in Turkish Art) indicates that the oldest marbling that can be dated is a work on which there is a line from the Mâlikî Deylemî written in Georgia in 1554. Taking into consideration that this particular marbling is light marbling, which takes a certain amount of time to master, it is believed that marbling goes back even further.

Marbling, which was a branch of art and a profession all on its own in the Ottoman period, was on the verge of being forgotten at the beginning of the 20th century. The rekindling of this art took place thanks to the great artist Nemeddin Okyay who developed “flowered marbling.” The next master after Necmeddin Okyay was Mustafa Düzgünman. Fuat Başar, who was a student of Mustafa Düzgünman, trained many other students and worked to make the art of marbling more popular and well liked. He was declared a Living Human Treasure of Turkey in 2009.

Marbling, which was originally used to decorate book bindings and pages, was used with this purpose until the 20th century, whereas now it can be seen as an art to decorate medium to wide screens. Especially women have shown interest in this art at Community Education Centres. This interest has helped to create a market for raw materials that are used in these arts as well as the works themselves.

Appendix: 34- Media Investments in 2012



Appendix: 35- Private Museums Opened in 2012

| | |
|-----------|---|
| İstanbul | Orhan Kemal Museum |
| İstanbul | İstanbul University Geology Museum |
| İstanbul | Innocence Museum |
| Antalya | Antalya Toys Museum |
| Aydın | Olive and Olive Oil History Museum |
| Aydın | Private Ethnography Museum |
| Balıkesir | Özcan Primary School History and Culture Museum |
| Ankara | Bar Association of Turkey Law Museum |
| Ankara | TRT Yayıncılık Historical Museum |
| Ankara | Turkish Bath Museum |
| Ankara | Ankara Children's Museum |
| Bursa | Bursa Merinos Textiles Museum |
| İzmir | İzmir Joy and Cartoon Museum |
| Gaziantep | Private Gorgo Medusa Glass Works Museum |
| Hakkâri | Rug Museum |
| Kayseri | Seljuk Museum |
| Muğla | Beekeeping museum |
| Muğla | Sculpture Works Museum |
| Şanlıurfa | Şanlıurfa Traditional Crafts Museum |
| Yalova | Yalova City Private Museum |
| Yalova | Private İbrahim Müteferrika Paper Museum |

Appendix: 36- Literary Museum Libraries

Literary Museum Libraries are “specialized libraries” affiliated to City Public Libraries.

They are established in separate buildings with high aesthetic quality that reflect cultural and architectural properties of the city.

The collections of the libraries consist of books of an author born or lived in that city for a long time, books written about foresaid author, special collections and works and materials in line with museum library concept.

With these libraries organizing artistic events like exhibitions and movie displays, scientific meetings and colloquies on literature, arts, music, painting is intended for the benefit of researchers and readers.

These museum libraries are open to every kind of event related to literature of man of letters, publishers, interpreters, literature critics and non-governmental organizations. All kinds of facilities will be provided for those events without working hour limitations.

Besides, cafes are also built in these libraries for the benefit of users.

Contact Information for Museum Libraries

Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar Literary Museum Library - İstanbul
Adres: Alemdar Mah. Gülhane Parkı içi, Alay Köşkü, 34112 Fatih, İstanbul

Karacaoğlan Literary Museum Library Adana
Adres: 5 Ocak Mh. Debboy Cd. Dişçi Ethem Konağı Seyhan - Adana

Ahmed Arif Literary Museum Library Diyarbakır
Adres: Mosque Kebir Mah. Ziya Gökalp Sokak Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı Müzesi Yanı No:1 Suriçi 21100 Diyarbakır,

Erzurumlu Emrah Literary Museum Library
Yukarı Yoncalık mh. Ali Ravi cd. No: 37 Yakutiye/ Erzurum

Mehmet Akif Ersoy Literary Museum - Ankara –
Hacettepe Mah. Hamamönü Mevkii, Mehmet Akif Ersoy Sok. No : 49 Altındağ/Ankara

Appendix: 37- Support Provided to Cultural Investments Established by Public Institutions

| CITY | LOCATION (CITY) |
|------------------|---|
| ANKARA | Restoration Project of Altındağ Ulucanlar Central Closed Prison, Museum, Culture and Art Centre |
| ANKARA | Building Altındağ Municipality, Literary Museum Library |
| ANKARA | Elmadağ Cultural Centre |
| ANKARA | Building Altındağ Municipality Doğanstepe Congress and Cultural Centre |
| ANKARA | Haymana Town, Yurtbeyli Municipality Public Library |
| ANKARA | Renovation and Merchandising of State Council Museum |
| ADYAMAN | Multi-Purpose Culture and Art Meeting Hall |
| ANTALYA | Demre Municipality Cultural Centre |
| AMASYA | Merzifon Cultural Centre, The Old Church |
| AĞRI | Patnos Cultural Centre |
| AYDIN | Turning Kuyucak Municipality Old Movie Theater into the Cultural Hall- Culture House |
| AKSARAY | Somuncubaba Complex, Cultural Centre |
| BALIKESİR | The Building Erdek Municipality Erdek Cultural and Congress Centre |
| BALIKESİR | Dursunbey Municipality Multi-Purpose Hall |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| BALIKESİR | Gömeç Municipality Culture House |
| BALIKESİR | Building Havran City Museum |
| BURSA | Atatürk Congress and Cultural Centre |
| BURDUR | Burdur Cultural Centre Building |
| BURDUR | Kozluca Municipality Culture House |
| BOLU | “Bolu Atatürk Orman” Park Multi-Purpose Hall and Culture House |
| BOLU | Building Kıbrısçık Culture/Library Building |
| BİTLİS | Adilcevaz Municipality Culture House and Library Building |
| BİLECİK | Bilecik Congress and Cultural Centre |
| BİNGÖL | Solhan Municipality Cultural House |
| DÜZCE | Düzce Municipality Cultural Centre |
| ELAZIĞ | Building Kovancılar Management and Cultural Centre |
| ELAZIĞ | Karakoçan Municipality Multi-Purpose Culture House |
| EDİRNE | Ekmekci Zadezade Ahmet Paşa Caravanserai Cultural Centre |
| EDİRNE | The building of Meriç Küplü Municipality Multi-Purpose Cultural Centre |
| ERZİNCAN | Çukurkuyu Municipality Cultural Centre |
| ERZURUM | Building Oltu Municipality Culture House |
| ERZURUM | Palandöken Municipality Cultural Centre |
| GAZİANTEP | Savunması and Kahramanlık Panorama Museum and Bayazhan City Museum Merchandising |
| GAZİANTEP | Nizip Cultural Centre |
| HATAY | Restoration of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Museum |
| HATAY | Restoration of Crafts Museum |
| HATAY | Restoration of the Registered Realty at Antakya-Town Centre Kışlasaray District Fevzi Çakmak Str.(at 2nd Zone, parcel of land no. 912) to turn it into Hatay State Museum |
| ISPARTA | Senirkent Town Büyükkabaca Municipality Culture House |
| İZMİR | Tire Municipality Cultural Centre |
| İZMİR | Restoration of Bayındır Municipality the Old Government House and Turning it into Cultural Centre |
| İZMİR | Restoration of Bayındır Old “Tekel” Inn and Repurposing it as a City Museum Socio-Cultural Area |
| İZMİR | Restoration of Bayındır Armenian Church (Library) |
| İZMİR | Turning the old Bayındır Municipality building into the Cultural Centre |
| İZMİR | Bergama Municipality Cultural Centre |
| İZMİR | Building Tire Municipality Library |
| KÜTAHYA | Pazarlar Municipality Cultural Centre |
| KÜTAHYA | Sofular Municipality Culture and Youth Building |
| KÜTAHYA | Simav-Kuşu Municipality Culture House |
| KÜTAHYA | Cultural Centre Section of Kütahya Municipality Cultural and Tourism Centre |
| KÜTAHYA | Simav-Beyce Municipality Culture House |
| KAYSERİ | Develi Municipality Cultural Centre |
| KAYSERİ | İncesu Municipality Conference Hall |
| KARABÜK | Karabük City Public Library |
| KOCAELİ | Gölcük Cultural Centre |
| KASTAMONU | Seydiler Municipality Şehit Şerife Bacı Culture House |
| KONYA | The Building of Konya City Public Library |
| KONYA | Akşehir Boğrugöz Municipality Culture and Art House |
| KONYA | Building Ortaköy Municipality Multi-Purpose Hall |
| KONYA | Altınekin-Dedeler Municipality Multi-Purpose Cultural Palace |
| KONYA | Building Akşehir Doğrugöz Culture and Art House |
| KONYA | İlgın-Yukarıçığıl Culture House |
| KONYA | Hüyük Town Selki Municipality Culture House |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| KONYA | Kireli Culture House |
| KIRKLARELİ | Lüleburgaz Ahmetbey Municipality Multi-Purpose Culture House (AKEV) |
| KIRKLARELİ | Babaeski-Sinanlı Municipality Multi-Purpose Social Facilities and Cultural Hall |
| KİLİS | Restoration of the Cultural House and Building Library Reading Room in it |
| KIRŞEHİR | Akçakent Cultural Centre |
| K.MARAS | Kahramanmaraş Municipality Conference Hall |
| MALATYA | Malatya City Centre Cultural Centre |
| MALATYA | Ören Municipality Cultural Centre |
| NEVŞEHİR | Çat Municipality Cultural Centre |
| NEVŞEHİR | Nar Municipality Kayadan Oyma Cultural Centre |
| NEVŞEHİR | Uçhisar Municipality Cultural Centre |
| NEVŞEHİR | Ürgüp Municipality Cultural Centre |
| MANİSA | Üçpınar Municipality Üçpınar Cultural Centre Building |
| MANİSA | Süleymanlı Municipality Cultural Centre Multi-Purpose Hall |
| MANİSA | Karaağaç Municipality Culture House |
| MANİSA | Gördes Municipality Cultural Centre |
| MANİSA | Kula Virgin Mary Church Cultural Centre |
| MANİSA | Şenyurt Municipality Culture House |
| MUĞLA | Fethiye Göcek Municipality, Cultural Palace Multi-Purpose Hall |
| NİĞDE | Restoration of 3 Houses at Cullaz Str. 357. Block, 9.24 25 parcel of land to turn into a Museum |
| ORDU | Interior Decoration of Fatsa Municipality Cultural Palace |
| ORDU | Korgan/Tepealan Municipality Adult Education and Culture Centre merkezi |
| ORDU | Perşembe Municipality Culture House |
| ORDU | Akkuş-Akpınar Municipality Culture House |
| ORDU | Kabataş-Alakent Municipality Multi-Purpose Culture House |
| ORDU | Çaybaşı Municipality Culture House |
| OSMANİYE | Building Osmaniye Museum in Fakiuşağı Village |
| RİZE | Ardeşen Municipality Cultural Centre |
| SİVAS | Building Suşehri Cultural Centre |
| SİVAS | Gürün Town Landscaping of Hasan Hüseyin KORKMAZGİL Private Museum |
| SİVAS | Koyulhisar Municipality Koyulhisar Culture House |
| SİVAS | Sivas-Kangal-Havuz Municipality Culture House |
| SİVAS | Şarkışla Town, Gürçayır Municipality Culture House |
| SİNOP | The Building of Turning the Old Cinema and Conference Hall of Gerze into the Cultural Centre |
| SAMSUN | The building of Terme Municipality, Meeting and Conference Hall |
| SAMSUN | Canik Municipality Culture House |
| SAMSUN | Building Bafra-Çetinkaya Municipality Multi-Purpose Hall |
| SİNOP | Ayancık Cultural Centre Project |
| SİNOP | The building of Erfelek Cultural Centre |
| SAKARYA | Ferizli Municipality Culture House |
| TOKAT | Günebakan Municipality Culture House |
| TOKAT | Restoration of Turning the Old Government House of Niksar into the City Museum |
| TOKAT | Building Tokat-Niksar Gökçeli Municipality Culture House |
| TOKAT | Niksar-Yolkonak Municipality Culture House |
| TOKAT | Kemalpaşa Municipality Culture House |
| TEKİRDAĞ | The building of Çorlu Youth and Culture Centre |
| TRABZON | The building of Hamamizade İhsan Bey Cultural Centre |
| VAN | Building Gevaş Cultural Centre and Library |

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| VAN | Çaldıran Culture House |
| VAN | Çaldıran Culture House |
| YOZGAT | Kadıřehir Municipality Culture House |
| ZONGULDAK | Building Maden Museum |

Appendix: 38- Implementations in Relation with the Allocation of real estates within the Scope of Law No. 5225

Immovable which are in use term and being operated:

- Historic Traction Workshops in Ankara Province, Altındağ District, 7559 Block, 7 Parcel.

Immovable which are in use term and has not begun to be operated:

- Goat Tower in Diyarbakır Province, Central District, historic Diyarbakır Walls, 63 sheet, 912 block, parcel no. 2.

- Ankara Province, Altındağ District, 448 Block, Parcel No. 44 (Near the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations)

Immovables to which prior authorization has been granted:

- Ruined Monastery located in Balıkesir Province, Ayvalık District, Mithatpařa Neighbourhood, Tavuk Adası district, in 1st degree archeological sit, within the borders of Ayvalık Islands Natural Park, 56 Sheet, 1137 Block, 2 Parcel.

- Registered Immovable in İstanbul Province, Beyođlu District, Kamerhatun Neighbourhood, 424 block, 13 parcel.

- Hotel Built of Brick and its Curtilage in İstanbul Province, Şile District, Hacıkasım Neighbourhood, 2 Sheet, 13 Block, 29 Parcel

- Immovable (Sinop Pasha Bastions) located in Sinop Province, Central District, Ada Neighbourhood, 27 Sheet, 33 Block, 76 Parcel.

- Old İzmir Tekel Buildings located in İzmir Province, Konak District, Alsancak Neighbourhood, 282 Sheet, 1125 Block, 1 Parcel.

Appendix: 39- Implications on Certification of Cultural Investments and Initiatives in accordance with Law No: 5225

Culture Certificates given between the years 2007-2012 are listed below:

Cultural Investment Certificate Given Institutions

| |
|---|
| Year 2007 |
| 1. Kayakapı |
| 2. Bodrum Cinemarine Cinema-Theatre Demonstration and Exhibition Centre |
| Year 2009 |
| 1. Ankara Cer Workshop (Turned into Attempt to Culture Certificate) |
| Year 2010 |
| 1. Keçiburcu Culture and Art Centre |
| 2. AFM Forum İstanbul Movie Theaters (Turned into Attempt to Culture Certificate) |
| 3. AFM Ordu Movie Theaters |
| 4. İKSV (Deniz Palas Building) (In the Process of Being Turned into Attempt to Culture Certificate) |
| 5. Kızılırmak Movie Theater (Turned into Attempt to Culture Certificate) |
| 6. Yapay Kanatlı Movie Theaters |
| 7. Eskiřehir Culture Centre Movie Theater |

| |
|--|
| 8. Eskidji Culture and Art Centre |
| Year 2011 |
| 1. Jurassic Land (Dinosaur Museum) (Turned into Partial Attempt to Culture Certificate) |
| 2. Yüksel Erimtan Culture and Art Foundation Museum |
| 3. Prestige Mamak Movie Theaters (In the Process of Being Turned into Attempt to Culture Certificate) |
| 4. Prestige Hatay Movie Theaters (In the Process of Being Turned into Attempt to Culture Certificate) |
| 5. Prestige Diyarbakır Movie Theaters (In the Process of Being Turned into Attempt to Culture Certificate) |
| 6. Rahmi M. Koç Museology and Cultural Foundation, Museum Oriented Restoration Building of Aya Nikola Church |
| 7. Sile Cloth and Sile Local Products Museum |
| 8. Bergama Cultural Centre |
| Year 2012 |
| 1. Historical “Paşa” Bastion, Sinop Culture Park |
| 2. Yaşar Art Glass |
| 3. Safranhan Restoration Building |
| 4. Nevvar Salih İşgören Culture and Arts and Training Campus |

Appendix: 40- Cultural Initiative Certificate Given Institutions

| |
|---|
| Year 2006 |
| 1. Türvak (Türker İnanoğlu Foundation) |
| 2. Glass Furnace |
| 3. Suna and İnan Kıraç Foundation Pera Museum |
| Year 2007 |
| 1. İstanbul Research Institute |
| 2. City Library of Sevim-Necdet |
| 3. Sunay Akın İstanbul Toy Museum |
| 4. İstanbul Modern |
| Year 2010 |
| 1. Santral İstanbul Museum of Contemporary Art and Energy |
| 2. Aspendos Arena Show Centre |
| 3. Miniaturk |
| 4. Cer Modern |
| Year 2011 |
| 1. Kentpark Prestige Movie Theaters |
| 2. Sihirli Buz (Magic Ice) Museum |
| 3. Mustafa Ayaz Foundation Plastic Arts Museum |
| 4. Kızılırmak Movie Theater |
| Year 2012 |
| 1. Jurassic Land (Dinosaur Museum) (Partial Attempt to Culture Certificate) |
| 2. Marmaris Philharmonic Society |
| 3. Baksı Museum |

Appendix: 41- Implications Executed Within the frame of Law number 5225 and the regulation on providing tax deductions on income tax, employer share of social security insurance and deductins in water and energy (electricity and natural gas) costs

Within the frame of Law number 5225 and the regulation on providing tax deductions on income tax, employer share of social security insurance and deductins in water and energy (electricity and natural gas) costs, investemntsa and initiatives that are certified with culture certificate by the Ministry can make use of these financial advantages mentioned above.

Tables about Businesses which have Culture Certificates and which get Energy Aid between the Years 2009-2012:

ENERGY AID SUBSIDY TABLE OF THE YEAR 2011

| BUSINESS | AMOUNT OF THE ENERGY AID |
|---|--------------------------|
| Yılmaz Yalçinkaya Glass Furnace, Fine Arts Research and | 1.109,8 TL (electricity) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Development and Education Foundation Economic Business | |
| İstanbul Modern Art Foundation, İstanbul Modern Art Museum Economic Business | 81.911,15 TL. (electricity+natural gas) |
| Sunay Akın Museology and Cultural Services Limited Company | 1.895,26 TL.(electricity+natural gas) |
| Türsab Culture Services Limited Company (Cermodern) | 4.987,53 TL (electricity) |
| Mustafa Ayaz Museum and Plastic Arts Centre Foundation | 5.766,88 TL.(electricity+natural gas) |
| Trans Film Cinematography Limited Company (Kızılırmak) | 1.329,77 TL.(electricity+natural gas) |
| Suna and İnan Kıraç Foundation Culture and Art Business (Pera Museum) | 104.359,97 TL. (electricity) |
| Suna and İnan Kıraç Foundation Culture and Art Business (İstanbul Research Institute) | 26.431,26 TL. (electricity) |
| Afm Uluslararası Film Prodüksiyon Tic.Ve San.A.Ş. (AFM Forum İstanbul Sinemaları) | 9.602,33 TL. (electricity) |
| TOTAL | 237.393,95 TL. |

ENERGY AID SUBSIDY TABLE OF THE YEAR 2011

| BUSINESS | AMOUNT OF THE ENERGY AID |
|--|---|
| Yılmaz Yalçınkaya Glass Furnace, Fine Arts Research and Development and Education Foundation Economic Business | 6.561,16 TL (electricity) |
| İstanbul Modern Art Foundation, İstanbul Modern Art Museum Economic Business | 78.746,99TL. (electricity+natural gas) |
| Sunay Akın Museology and Cultural Services | 1.726,80 TL(electricity+natural gas) |
| Türsab Culture Services Limited Company (Cermodern) | 12.392,58 TL (electricity+natural gas) |
| İstanbul Culture and Art Foundation | 3.031,93 TL.(electricity) |
| İstanbul Culture and Art Works Incorporation | 310,08 TL.(natural gas) |
| Mustafa Ayaz Museum and Plastic Arts Centre Foundation | 2.234,452 TL.(electricity+natural gas) |
| Trans Film Cinematography Limited Company | 2.858,70 TL.(electricity+natural gas) |
| TOTAL | 107.862,69- TL. |

ENERGY AID SUBSIDY TABLE OF THE YEAR 2010

| BUSINESS | AMOUNT OF THE ENERGY AID |
|--|--|
| Yılmaz Yalçınkaya Glass Furnace, Fine Arts Research and Development and Education Foundation Economic Business | 18.837,24 TL (electricity) |
| İstanbul Modern Art Foundation, İstanbul Modern Art Museum Economic Business | 178.530,68TL.(electricity+natural gas) |
| Sunay Akın Museology and Cultural Services | 1.539,41 TL. (electricity+natural gas) |
| TOTAL | 198.907,33 TL |

ENERGY AID SUBSIDY TABLE OF THE YEAR 2009

| BUSINESS | AMOUNT OF THE ENERGY AID |
|--|--|
| Glass Furnace Foundation | 9 315.26 TL (electricity) |
| İstanbul Modern Art Museum Economic Business | 138.087,84TL(electricity+natural gas) |
| Sunay Akın Museology and Cultural Services | 1.852,08 TL. (electricity+natural gas) |
| TOTAL | 149.255,18 TL. |

Appendix: 42- Energy Subsidies

| YEAR | NUMBER OF BUSINESS | TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE AID |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2009 | 3 | 149.255,18 |
| 2010 | 3 | 198.907,33 |
| 2011 | 8 | 107.862,69 |
| 2012 | 9 | 237.393,95 |

Appendix: 43- Sponsor Companies Certified by the Ministry due to the law no.5228 and Directive (2005/13)

| | City | Sponsor | Subject of the Issue |
|----|-------------------|---|---|
| 1 | İtalya- (Roma) | Yurt İçi Kargo Servisi A.Ş. | Exhibition named "Türkler Ufukların Efendileri" |
| 2 | Antalya | Aydoğan A.Ş. | Alanya, Seki Village, Syedra Ancient City Landscaping |
| 3 | Bursa | Destek Patent A.Ş. | Renovation of Bursa, Tophane Children's Library |
| 4 | Bursa | Destek Patent A.Ş. | Renovation of Bursa, Tophane Children's Library |
| 5 | Çanakkale | Opet Petrolcülük A.Ş | Overhaul, Renovation and Restoration in Kocedere-Behramlı Villages and Tarihe Saygı Park within "Respect for the History" Project |
| 6 | Çanakkale | Opet Petrolcülük A.Ş | Restoration of the 57th Regiment Martyrdom; Building, Overhaul and Renovation of Toilets in Eceabat Villages within "Respect for the History" Project |
| 7 | Mardin | Halifeoğlu Zülfikar | Design and Printing of the Book about Savur Conservation, Exhibition and Arrangement of the Statue of Mars |
| 8 | Gaziantep | Türk Telekom A.Ş | Restoration of Yüzükçü Inn Registered as Cultural Asset to be protected |
| 9 | Gaziantep | İmam Çağdaş Kebap ve Baklava Talat Çağdaş ve Ortakları | Restoration of Yüzükçü Inn Registered as Cultural Asset to be protected |
| 10 | Gaziantep | İmam Çağdaş Kebap ve Baklava Talat Çağdaş ve Ortakları | Restoration of Yüzükçü Inn Registered as Cultural Asset to be protected |
| 11 | Isparta | Şevket DEMİREL | Buildings of "Süleyman Demirel Democracy and Development" Museum, Library and its Annexes |
| 12 | İstanbul | Acıbadem Holding A.Ş | Emirgan Hamdi Evvel Mosque Restoration |
| 13 | İstanbul | Acıbadem Holding A.Ş | Beşiktaş, Ortaköy Defterdar İbrahim Paşa Mosque Restorations |
| 4 | İstanbul | İÇ DAŞ Çelik Enerji Tersane ve Ulaşım San. A.Ş. | Publication of the guide book named "Troia'dan Halikarnasos'a" |
| 15 | İstanbul | Altaş Ambarlı Liman Tesisleri Tic.A.Ş. | Archaeological Excavations at Küçükçekmece Lake Basin (Bathonea) |
| 16 | İstanbul | Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş. | Restoration of Beşiktaş,Ortaköy (Büyük Mecidiye) Mosque |
| 17 | İzmir | Emine Feyhan YAŞAR | Archaeological Excavation, Documentation and Restoration Works in Teos Ancient City in Seferihisar in İzmir |
| 18 | İzmir | Odak İnşaat Mühendislik Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş | Archaeological Excavation, Documentation and Restoration Works in Teos Ancient City in Seferihisar in İzmir |
| 19 | Kars | Zeypet Akaryakıt Gıda Petrol Ürünleri Turizm Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd.Şti. | Surface Research about Medieval Armenian Churches (excluding Ani) located in and around Kars City |
| 20 | Kars | Zeypet Akaryakıt Gıda Petrol Ürünleri Turizm Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd.Şti. | Surface Research about Medieval Armenian Churches (excluding Ani) located in and around Kars City |
| 21 | Konya | Konya Şeker Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş | Çatalhöyük Ruins, Guard House's being Renovated in Pursuance of its Certified Project and Special Technical Specification |
| 22 | Muğla | Çağdaş İnşaat Turizm San. Ltd.Şti. | Muğla Pedesa Ruins, Pedesa Country House's Being Set as a Visitor Centre |
| 23 | Muğla | Muhlis ALPER- İnş.Müh. Müteahhitlik, Mühendislik, | International Datça Cinema, Culture Festival and Art Festival (5th "Days of Respect for |

| | | | |
|----|--------|--|---|
| | | Müşavirlik | the Masters of Cinema”) |
| 24 | Ankara | Limak Yatırım Enerji Üretim İşletme Hizmetleri ve İnşaat. A.Ş. | Building Warehouse for the findings to be examined in Gordion Excavation House garden |
| 25 | Ankara | Aydiner İnşaat A.Ş. | Building A Works Warehouse in Gordion Excavation House Garden |
| 26 | Ankara | Haşemoğlu İnşaat Sanayi Ltd. Şti. | Building A Works Warehouse in Gordion Excavation House Garden |
| 27 | Ankara | İC İctaş İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. | Building A Works Warehouse in Gordion Excavation House Garden |
| 28 | Ankara | Yenigün İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. | Building A Works Warehouse in Gordion Excavation House Garden |

Appendix 44- Restoration, Maintenance and Renovation of Cultural Assets

Works performed within the framework of Investment Programme of our Ministry include: Various Research Project Works; Various Restoration, Maintenance and Renovation works; Project on Support to the Cultural Investments Initiated by the Public. In addition to these, by using different resources other than the investment budget, the initiation several projects and therefore recovering of cultural assets are tried to be achieved.²⁵⁴

Appendix: 45- Project Works for the Renovation of the Immovable Cultural Assets

Adıyaman, Kommagene-Nemrut Protection and Development Programme
Ankara, Altındağ, Augustus Temple
Antalya, Demre, Andriake Ancient City
Antalya, Demre Noel Baba Memorial Museum
Implementations for Architectural Cultural Assets in Batman, Hasankeyf (within Ilisu Dam and HES Project)
Bitlis, Ahlat Seljuk Cemetery
Troia Museum planned to be built in Çanakkale
Protection, evaluation and development of Kars Ani Ruins
Exhibition, Arrangement and Landscaping of Kırşehir, Kaman, Kalehöyük Archaeological Museum
Building Survey, Restorations and Restoration Projects of Sivas, Divriği Ulucamii and Darüşşifası

Support Activities for the Renovation of Immovable Cultural Assets

In accordance with the "Regulation on Generating Support for the Renovation of Immovable Cultural Assets" which was prepared in accordance with Article 12 of Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Assets No. 2863 and which was enacted on 15.07.2005 after being published in the Official Journal No. 25876, Our Ministry provides support in relation with project writing and implementation in order to help the protection, maintenance and renovation of Immovable cultural and natural assets which are located in the properties of real or legal personalities who are subject to private law.

Pursuant to the mentioned regulation, the distribution of the supports of project writing and implementation, the amount of subsidy and the status of realization by years is as follows:

²⁵⁴ <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/TR,44231/yatirimla-ilgili-faaliyetler.html> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

Distribution of the Subsidy and the Held Amount within "Regulations about Helping Immovable Cultural Assets to be Renovated" by Year

| YILI | AMOUNT OF SUBSIDY | AMOUNT OF THE AID PROVIDED FOR THE PROJECTS | AMOUNT OF THE AID PROVIDED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECTS | TOTAL AMOUNT |
|------|-------------------|---|---|--------------|
| 2008 | 8,000,000.00 | 2,091,175.00 | 3,653,981.00 | 5,745,156.00 |
| 2009 | 8,156,000.00 | 2,278,661.00 | 3,610,662.00 | 5,889,323.00 |
| 2010 | 11,914,000.00 | 2,880,356.00 | 5,116,430.67 | 7,996,786.67 |
| 2011 | 12,605,000.00 | 3,203,745.00 | 5,367,400.00 | 8,571,145.00 |

Appendix: 46- UNESCO and Turkey

World Heritage

For the purpose of introducing cultural and natural assets accepted as the common heritage of all humanity, with the universal values; creating awareness of the consciousness to protect the universal heritage of the society in question; ensuring the necessary cooperation so as to cherish deteriorated, disappearing cultural and natural values by various reasons; the "Agreement on the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the World" was approved on November 16, in 1972 within the 17th General Conference of UNESCO organized in Paris between October 17 – October 21, in 1972. This agreement, we are approved of participating in due to the Law no.2658 and dated 14.04.1982, appeared in the official gazette no.17959 and dated 14.02.1983

"World Heritage"²⁵⁵ status is identified to natural formations, monuments and sites of international importance and worth protecting appreciation as a result. After a sequence of process starting with the application of the member states which accept the agreement to UNESCO, completed after the evaluation of the application of authorities of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); nominated assets gain this status due to the decision of the World Heritage Centre Committee. Detailed information is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>, the official website of the World Heritage Centre.

Historical Sites of İstanbul [1985]
Divriği Ulu Camii and Darüşşifası (Sivas) [1985]
Hattuşaş (Boğazköy) – The Capital of the Hittite (Çorum) [1986]
Nemrut Mountain (Adıyaman - Kahta) [1987]
Xanthos-Letoon (Antalya - Muğla) [1988]
Safranbolu City (Karabük) [1994]
Truva Ancient City (Çanakkale) [1998]
Edirne Selimiye Mosque and Complex (Edirne) [2011]
Çatalhöyük Neolithic City(Konya) [2012]

culturally;

Göreme National Park and Cappadochia (Nevşehir) [1985]
Pamukkale-Hierapolis (Denizli) [1988]
 Both culturally and naturally registered in the list.

²⁵⁵ <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/TR,44423/dunya-miras-listesi.html> [Date of Access: 03/06/2013]

Tentative List of World Heritage²⁵⁶

Party states are in charge of delivering their inventories of assets appropriate for registering for the UNESCO world Heritage List due to the agreement of UNESCO Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (provisional list). Candidate files on assets listed by UNESCO World Heritage Centre are submitted to the World Heritage Committee. While provisional lists are being prepared, assets' states to fulfil the criteria determined by the World Heritage Committee and architectural, historical, aesthetical, cultural, economical, social, symbolic and philosophical characteristics are also taken into consideration.

The first provisional list submitted to UNESCO World Heritage Centre in 1994 was updated in 2000, 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2013, and there are a total of 41 assets 2 of which are mixed, one of which is natural and 38 of which are cultural.

The following assets take place on the provisional list of UNESCO World heritage and detailed information is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/state=tr>, the official website of UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

- Ephesus (İzmir) [1994]*
- Karain Cave (Antalya) [1994]*
- Ahlat Old Settlement and Tombstones (Bitlis) [2000]*
- Alahan Monastery (Mersin) [2000]*
- Alanya (Antalya) [2000]*
- Bursa ve Cumalıkızık Erken Osmanlı Urban and Rural Areas (Bursa) [2000]*
- Diyarbakır Castle and Walls (Diyarbakır) [2000]*
- Harran ve Şanlıurfa Residentials (Şanlıurfa) [2000]*
- Ishakpaşa Palace (Ağrı) [2000]*
- Konya Selçuklu Metropolis (Konya) [2000]*
- Mardin Cultural Landscape Area (Mardin) [2000]*
- Selçuklu Caravanserais Denizli-Doğubayazıt Route [2000]*
- St. Nicholas Church (Antalya) [2000]*
- St. Paul Church, St. Paul Well and Surroundings (Mersin) [2000]*
- Sümela Monastery (Trabzon) [2000]*
- Afrodiasias Ancient City (Aydın) [2009]*
- Lycia Civilization Ancient Cities (Antalya ve Muğla) [2009]*
- Perge Ancient City (Antalya) [2009]*
- Sagalassos Ancient City (Burdur) [2009]*
- Göbeklitepe Archaeological Area (Şanlıurfa) [2011]*
- Beyşehir, Eşrefoğlu Mosque (Konya) [2011]*
- St. Pierre Church (Hatay) [2011]*
- Bergama (İzmir) [2011]*
- Ani Old Town (Kars) [2012]*
- Aizanoi Ancient City (Kütahya) [2012]*
- Beçin Medieval City (Muğla) [2012]*
- Birgi Old Town (İzmir) [2012]*
- Gordion (Ankara) [2012]*
- Hacı Bektaş Veli Complex (Nevşehir) [2012]*
- Hekatomnos Mausoleum and Sanctuary (Muğla) [2012]*
- Niğde'nin Historical Monuments (Niğde) [2012]*
- Mamure Castle (Mersin) [2012]*
- Odunpazarı Old Town Centre (Eskişehir) [2012]*
- Yesemek Quarry and Sculpture Workshop (Gaziantep) [2012]*
- Zeugma Archaeological Sites (Gaziantep) [2012]*
- Laodikeia Ancient City (Denizli) [2013]*
- Sardes Ancient City and Bintepeleer Lidya Tumuli (Manisa) [2013]*
- Kale and Surlu Residentials from Mediterranean to Black Sea on Genoa Trade Route [2013]*

²⁵⁶ <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/TR,44395/dunya-miras-gecici-listesi.html> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

culturally;

Güllük Mountain-Termessos National Park (Antalya) [2000]
Kekova (Antalya) [2000]

Mixed;

Salt Lake Environmental Protected Area [2013]

is listed as natural asset.

Activities Executed within Field Management and UNESCO World Heritage Agreement

Management Plan Studies

In order to integration and keeping existence of immovable cultural and natural assets to be protected and ruins with their environment, preserving, improving and evaluating the facilities of the field, rules on determining fields and preparing management plans have been defined in Law number 5226 and an additional article in Law number 2863. The execution of the foresaid law is defined with the regulation put into action announced in 27.11.2005 dated and 26006 numbered Official Journal.

Due to the change made in Implication Guideline of Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage Agreement, having management plan in candidate case which will be introduced to World Heritage List has become a must. So it should be taken into consideration that changes made in 2863 numbered Law on Protecting Cultural and Natural Assets have been executed in line with World Heritage List studies. However, studies executed are inclusive for not only fields listed in World Heritage List and World Heritage Candidate List but also for all protected areas.

Field management is a full process in which determining the management fields and its values, protecting the area in a sustainable and cooperative manner in regard with the potential of the field, using it for education, tourism, research and other various purposes, solving the actual problems and taking precautions for future possible needs, determining short-middle-long term targets and policies and building cooperation among all related institutions and enterprises activities are executed.

Main aim of field management is building coordination among different groups, forming communication and collaboration between the institutions responsible for protection of the field and other institutions whose services needed on decisions, policies, projects and details.

Controlling of the implementation of the plan as a result of collective responsibility, ensure that all of the institutions fulfil these responsibilities, revising the plan in accordance with the problems experienced in the implementation of the plan by backtracking, in accordance with the changing conditions, updating the plan and defining how to perform all of these stages in the planning process completes the cycle of the process

As result of field management studies executed till today by the Ministry and related municipalities in accordance with related regulations, field management plans for **İstanbul's Historical Places Selimiye Mosque and Complex and Çatalhöyük Neolithic City** in World Heritage List and **Bursa and Cumalıkızık Settlements** and **Aphrodisias Ancient City** in World Heritage Temporary List have been prepared, approved by coordination and inspection committees and put into action.

As it has been prepared with collaboration of excavation Headmaster and experts of the General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums **Çatalhöyük Neolithic City Management Plan** has a special importance.

Taking Mount Nemrut , approved in World Heritage List, as centre point, a protocol between METU (Middle East Technical University) and the Ministry has been signed for protection, interpretation, presentation and assuring permanency of the area hosting Commagene Civilization monuments. Field management planning studies are in progress for Mount Nemrut Tomb, Arsemia (old castle), Kocahisar (new castle), Karakuş Tomb, Cendere Bridge, Derik Holly Field, Perre (Pirin) Necropolis, Haydaran Stone Reliefs and Stone Tombs, Palanlı CaveMağarası, Adıyaman City Centre: Kab Mosque District and Adıyaman Castle, Turuş Mounds and Stone Tombs, Old Besni Settlement, Sofraz Tombs, Kızılın Bridge and Stone Tombs.

Within the programme signed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and United Nations institutions (UNDP, UNESCO, UNWTO and UNICEF) on 13.11.2008 headed “Cultural Cooperation for Cultural Tourism in East Anatolia” preparatory management plan studies have been started for Ani Ancient City, who is approved in World Heritage Temporary List. Though the programme has been completed, planning studies are being executed in order to keep permanence of planning. by a planning team built up under coordination of General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums

Besides, management plan studies for **Pergamum, Diyarbakır Castle and Walls, Eşrefoğlu Mosque**, Ephesus and **Alanya**, all approved in World Heritage Temporary List, are being executed by the related municipalities.

Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)
Art of Telling Folk Stories- Meddahlık,
Mevlevilik and Sema Ceremonies,
Troubadour Tradition,
Karagöz Shadow Theatre,
Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling Festival,
Alevi-Bektaşî Semah Rituals
Traditional Conversation Meetings
Ceremonial Keşkek Tradition

Newruz Celebrating Tradition, introduced by Turkey together with Azerbaijan, India, Iran, Kirgizstan and Uzbekistan is also registered in the list.

Memory of the World Programme

UNESCO established the Memory of the World Programme²⁵⁷ in 1992 under “Building Information Societies” theme within Information and Communication sector. First meeting of the programme was held in Pultusk city of Poland in 1993. Since then, experts meet biyearly regularly. World Memory Log, the well-known event of the programme was established in 1995 and the first registration to the log was realized in 1997.

The vision of the Memory of the World Programme is that the world's documentary heritage belongs to all, should be fully preserved and protected for all and, with due recognition of cultural mores and practicalities, should be permanently accessible to all without hindrance.

The mission of the Memory of the World Programme is to facilitate preservation, by the most appropriate techniques, of the world's documentary heritage. This may be done by direct practical assistance, by the dissemination of advice and information and the encouragement of training, or by linking sponsors with timely and appropriate projects, to assist universal access to documentary heritage. This will include encouragement to make digitized copies and catalogues available on the Internet, as well as the publication and distribution of books, CDs, DVDs, and other products, as widely and equitably as possible. Where access has implications for custodians, these are respected.

²⁵⁷ <http://www.unesco.org.tr/dokumanlar/duyurular/esrataskiransunum.pdf> [Date of Access 03/06/2013]

Legislative and other limitations on the accessibility of archives are recognised. Cultural sensitivities, including indigenous communities' custodianship of their materials, and their guardianship of access will be honoured. Private property rights are guaranteed in law, to increase awareness worldwide of the existence and significance of documentary heritage. Means include, but are not limited to, developing the Memory of the World registers, the media, and promotional and information publications. Preservation and access, of themselves, not only complement each other - but also raise awareness, as access demand stimulates preservation work. The making of access copies, to relieve pressure on the use of preservation materials, is encouraged.

In order to realize global aim in national level determining the heritage to be registered in World Memory Log is one of the duties of UNESCO Turkey National Commission

Following are listed in Turkey's World Memory List.

- 1) *Hand Writings of Boğaziçi University Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute Kandilli Observatory (2001)*,
- 2) *Boğazköy Hittite Tablets (2001)*
- 3) *İstanbul Süleymaniye Library İbn-i Sina Hand Writings Collection (2003)*
- 4) *Evliyâ Çelebi Travel Book (2013)*

United Nations Alliance of Civilizations

As improving intercultural dialogue listed among UNESCO Culture Sector's duties, organization closely follows the activities performed under United Nations Alliance of Civilizations²⁵⁸ initiative especially led by Turkey and Spain and contributes to the studies in their expertise fields

Appendix: 47- Among the Duties of Presidentship of Turkey Human Rights Institution listed as follows:

- a) Maintaining constant contact with the institutions in charge of issues related to human rights and provides the coordination between these institutions.
- b) Monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the legislation on human rights, evaluating the monitoring results, coordinating the works to be carried out for the removal of malfunctions in implementation and in legislation and with the aim of according the national legislation of Turkey with the international documents on human rights to which Turkey is a party and providing proposals on these subjects.
- c) Monitoring, evaluating and coordinating the implementation of apprenticeship before the service and in-service human rights education programmes in the public agencies and institutes.
- d) Examining and researching the claims about the violation of human rights, evaluation of the results of the examination and research; coordination of the works in relation with the measures to be taken.
- e) Providing secretariat service for the agencies established in accordance with their duties under the coordination of the Prime Ministry
- f) Carrying out the similar duties to be assigned by the Office.

Human Rights Agency operates as the decision making body of the institution. The Agency fulfils the following duties and enjoys the following powers in addition to those specified in Law No. 6332 and other legislation:

- a) Determining the activity area and duty priorities of the institution within the framework of the duties assigned by Law.

²⁵⁸ <http://www.medeniyetlerittifaki.org.tr/> [Date of Access: 03/06/2013]

b) Making decisions aimed at making regulations about the Institution and the assigned position of the Institution.

c) Monitoring the implementation of international human rights conventions to which Turkey is a party. Expression of an opinion, by making use of the relevant non-governmental organizations, in the process of preparation of reports which the State is under the obligation to submit to the examination, monitoring and supervision mechanisms established through such conventions; to take part in the international meetings where these reports are presented by sending a representative.

ç) Making decisions on the establishment of bilateral and multilateral relationship between the Institution and other Institutions in other countries who operate on a national or international level and which have a similar function. Cooperating with United Nations and regional human rights organizations and making decisions on carrying out common activities.

d) Making decisions on the institution's membership in the international organizations working the same area with the institution and representation of the institution at such organizations when it deems necessary.

e) Preparing annual reports on the problems and developments in the field of human rights as well as the performance of public agencies and institutes in the field, publishing these reports and distributing these reports to relevant stakeholders and organizations. In addition to the regular annual reports, publishing special reports in the field of human rights when it deems necessary.

f) Making visits to places where those deprived of their freedom or those who are under protection reside, with boards consisting of three members when it deems necessary.

g) Conducting campaigns and programmes which aim at eliminating the violation of human rights and which encourage the development of human rights in coordination with the public agency and institutions as well as non-governmental organizations.

h) Making a decree about the examinations and researches as well as the reports prepared and other activities in the field of human rights.

i) Discussing and making a decree about the strategic plan and performance programme of the institution as well as about the budget which is prepared in accordance with the goals and objectives.

j) Confirmation of the reports showing the performance and financial status of the institution.

k) Discussing and making a decree about the proposals about purchasing, selling and renting the Immovables.

Appendix: 48- Supported Projects

| Name of the Project | Year | Amount of the aid |
|---------------------------|------|-------------------|
| Arkadaşlar Arasında | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Aşk-ı Suzan | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Ay Büyürken Uyuyamam | 2011 | 300.000.-TL |
| Beni Unutma (Unutma Beni) | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Bu Son Olsun | 2011 | 300.000.-TL |
| Cennetten Kovulmak | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Dönüş | 2011 | 70.000.-TL |
| Entelköy Efeköy'e Karşı | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Evine Dön | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Göl Zamanı | 2011 | 300.000.-TL |
| Gözetleme Kulesi | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Kadın ve Erkek | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Kırık Hayat (Kumun Tadı) | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Köksüz | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Kral Yolu | 2011 | 300.000.-TL |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| Kusursuzlar | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Lal | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Mar | 2011 | 70.000.-TL |
| Suret-i Aşk | 2011 | 350.000.-TL |
| Şiirin Tadı | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Tepenin Ardı (Suyun Öbür Yanı) | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Toprağa Uzanan Eller | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Unutma Beni İstanbul | 2011 | 70.000.-TL |
| Üç Yol | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Vücut | 2011 | 70.000.-TL |
| Yangın Var (Alev Alev) | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Yozgat Blues | 2011 | 300.000.-TL |
| Yurt | 2011 | 70.000.-TL |
| Aksak Ritim | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Asfalt Çiçekleri | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Balık | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Ben Elif | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Biz Babasız Büyüdük | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Çanakkale İçinde | 2011 | 400.000.-TL |
| Doğu-Batı | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Dokunmadan Sev Beni | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Evdeki Yabancılar | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Evliya Çelebi Zaman Zaman İçinde | 2011 | 400.000.-TL |
| Film | 2011 | 75.000.-TL |
| Görünmeyen | 2011 | 75.000.-TL |
| İstanbul | 2011 | 70.000.-TL |
| İz | 2011 | 75.000.-TL |
| Karnaval | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Kurtuluş Son Durak | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Kuş (Yük) | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Makas | 2011 | 150.000.-TL |
| Mavi Dalga | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Mavi Ring | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Ölü Bölgeden Fısıltılar | 2011 | 75.000.-TL |
| Rüzgarlar | 2011 | 75.000.-TL |
| Sevdalinka | 2011 | 250.000.-TL |
| Sivas | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Şarkı Söyleyen Kadınlar | 2011 | 300.000.-TL |
| Şimdi Zaman | 2011 | 75.000.-TL |
| Yarım Kalan Mucize | 2011 | 200.000.-TL |
| Ana Yurdu | 2012 | 220.000.-TL |
| Annem Savaşıyor | 2012 | 220.000.-TL |
| Ben O Değilim | 2012 | 250.000.-TL |
| Bensiz | 2012 | 200.000.-TL |
| Buzdağı | 2012 | 400.000.-TL |
| Gitmeden Önce (Seni Seviyorum Adamım) | 2012 | 400.000.-TL |
| Gözümün Nuru | 2012 | 350.000.-TL |
| Günce | 2012 | 350.000.-TL |
| Hadi Baba Gene Yap | 2012 | 350.000.-TL |
| Hemşire | 2012 | 200.000.-TL |
| Kar Korsanları | 2012 | 200.000.-TL |
| Kelebeğin Rüyası | 2012 | 500.000.-TL |
| Meryem | 2012 | 280.000.-TL |
| Nefesim Kesilene Kadar | 2012 | 200.000.-TL |
| Özür Dilerim | 2012 | 380.000.-TL |
| Sessizlik | 2012 | 300.000.-TL |
| Toz Ruhunu | 2012 | 220.000.-TL |
| Zerre | 2012 | 340.000.-TL |
| Güneye Bakan Duvar | 2012 | 350.000.-TL |
| Neden Tarkovski Olamıyorum? | 2012 | 300.000.-TL |
| Hiç | 2012 | 300.000.-TL |
| Bay Abdul | 2012 | 400.000.-TL |
| Baykuş | 2012 | 250.000.-TL |
| İçimdeki Balık | 2012 | 250.000.-TL |
| Saklı | 2012 | 250.000.-TL |
| Benimle Oynar mısın? | 2012 | 300.000.-TL |
| Peri Masalı | 2012 | 300.000.-TL |
| Beni Sen Anlat | 2012 | 300.000.-TL |
| İstanbul Hatırası | 2012 | 300.000.-TL |
| Yunus Emre Aşkın Sesi | 2012 | 300.000.-TL |
| İksir | 2012 | 300.000.-TL |
| Paşa Geldi | 2012 | 250.000.-TL |

| | | |
|----------------------|------|-------------|
| Dolanma | 2012 | 200.000.-TL |
| Toz Bezi | 2012 | 200.000.-TL |
| Annemin Şarkısı | 2012 | 200.000.-TL |
| Çekmeköy Underground | 2012 | 200.000.-TL |
| Sev Beni | 2012 | 70.000.-TL |
| Bahar İsyancıdır | 2012 | 70.000.-TL |
| Zeytin Zamanı | 2012 | 70.000.-TL |
| Sesime Gel | 2012 | 70.000.-TL |
| Işığa Yürümek | 2012 | 60.000.-TL |

Appendix: 49- Public Libraries that have Sections for the Visually Impaired

| No | Library Name |
|----|---|
| 1 | Adana Provincial Public Library |
| 2 | Adıyaman Provincial Public Library |
| 3 | Afyonkarahisar Gedikpaşa Provincial Public Library |
| 4 | Ağrı Provincial Public Library |
| 5 | Aksaray Provincial Public Library |
| 6 | Amasya Provincial Public Library |
| 7 | Antalya Tekelioğlu Provincial Public Library |
| 8 | Ardahan Provincial Public Library |
| 9 | Artvin Provincial Public Library |
| 10 | Aydın Provincial Public Library |
| 11 | Balıkesir Provincial Public Library |
| 12 | Bartın Provincial Public Library |
| 13 | Bayburt Provincial Public Library |
| 14 | Bilecik Provincial Public Library |
| 15 | Bilecik Osmaneli Provincial Public Library |
| 16 | Bingöl Provincial Public Library |
| 17 | Bitlis Provincial Public Library |
| 18 | Bolu Provincial Public Library |
| 19 | Burdur Provincial Public Library |
| 20 | Bursa Provincial Public Library |
| 21 | Çanakkale Mehmet Akif Ersoy Provincial Public Library |
| 22 | Çankırı Provincial Public Library |
| 23 | Çorum Provincial Public Library |
| 24 | Denizli Provincial Public Library |
| 25 | Diyarbakır Provincial Public Library |
| 26 | Düzce Provincial Public Library |
| 27 | Edirne Provincial Public Library |
| 28 | Elazığ Provincial Public Library |
| 29 | Erzincan Provincial Public Library |
| 30 | Erzurum Provincial Public Library |
| 31 | Eskişehir Provincial Public Library |
| 32 | Gaziantep Provincial Public Library |
| 33 | Giresun Provincial Public Library |
| 34 | Gümüşhane Provincial Public Library |
| 35 | Hakkari Provincial Public Library |

| | |
|----|--|
| 36 | Hatay Provincial Public Library |
| 37 | İğdır Provincial Public Library |
| 38 | Isparta Provincial Public Library |
| 39 | İstanbul Orhan Kemal Provincial Public Library |
| 40 | İstanbul Rıfat Ilgaz Provincial Public Library |
| 41 | İstanbul Beyazıt State Library |
| 42 | İzmir Atatürk Provincial Public Library |
| 43 | Kahramanmaraş Karacaoğlan Provincial Public Library |
| 44 | Karabük Zübeyde Hanım Provincial Public Library |
| 45 | Karaman Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey Provincial Public Library |
| 46 | Kars Provincial Public Library |
| 47 | Kastamonu Provincial Public Library |
| 48 | Kayseri 75.Yıl Provincial Public Library |
| 49 | Kırıkkale Provincial Public Library |
| 50 | Kırklareli Provincial Public Library |
| 51 | Kırşehir Lütü İkiç Provincial Public Library |
| 52 | Kilis Provincial Public Library |
| 53 | Kocaeli Provincial Public Library |
| 54 | Konya Provincial Public Library |
| 55 | Kütahya Vahid Paşa Provincial Public Library |
| 56 | Malatya Provincial Public Library |
| 57 | Manisa Provincial Public Library |
| 58 | Manisa Turgutlu Provincial Public Library |
| 59 | Mardin Provincial Public Library |
| 60 | Mersin Provincial Public Library |
| 61 | Muğla Hoca Mustafa Efendi Provincial Public Library |
| 62 | Muş Provincial Public Library |
| 63 | Nevşehir Provincial Public Library |
| 64 | Niğde Provincial Public Library |
| 65 | Ordu Gazi Provincial Public Library |
| 66 | Osmaniye Emine Keskiner Provincial Public Library |
| 67 | Rize Provincial Public Library |
| 68 | Sakarya Provincial Public Library |
| 69 | Samsun Gazi Provincial Public Library |
| 70 | Siirt Provincial Public Library |
| 71 | Sinop Dr. Rıza Nur Provincial Public Library |
| 72 | Sivas Provincial Public Library |
| 73 | Şanlıurfa Provincial Public Library |
| 74 | Şırnak Provincial Public Library |
| 75 | Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Provincial Public Library |
| 76 | Tokat Provincial Public Library |
| 77 | Trabzon Provincial Public Library |
| 78 | Tunceli Provincial Public Library |
| 79 | Uşak Provincial Public Library |
| 80 | Van Provincial Public Library |

| | |
|----|---|
| 81 | Yalova Provincial Public Library |
| 82 | Yozgat Provincial Public Library |
| 83 | Zonguldak Provincial Public Library |
| 84 | Adana Çağdaş Çocuk Library |
| 85 | Gaziantep Şehit Kamil Bilgi Yılı Library |
| 86 | Ankara Adnan Ötüken Provincial Public Library |
| 87 | Batman Provincial Public Library |

Appendix 50- List of Institutions Supported by the Directorate General of Cinema

| Foundations, Associations, Institutions, etc supported since 17.07.2006 | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | Total Number of Institutions which have applied | | Number of Institutions Admitted | |
| | İstanbul | Throughout the Country | İstanbul | Throughout the Country |
| 2006 | 14 | 22 | 0 | 3 |
| 2007 | 48 | 93 | 26 | 56 |
| 2008 | 97 | 152 | 70 | 104 |
| 2009 | 98 | 208 | 27 | 138 |
| 2010 | 85 | 290 | 50 | 147 |
| 2011 | 108 | 287 | 62 | 150 |
| 2012 | 136 | 180 | 45 | 68 |
| 2013 | 43 | 75 | 20 | 20 |

Appendix: 51- Museums and Historical Ruins within Operating Box-Offices of the Museums and Historical Ruins, Management and Modernization of the Access Control Systems

| |
|--|
| İstanbul Ayasofya Museum, |
| Topkapı Sarayı Museum, |
| Efes Ruins the lower and the upper Door, |
| Efes Ruins Yamaçevler, |
| Topkapı Palace Museum Zenana, |
| Göreme Open-air Museum, |
| Kariye Museum, |
| Aspendos Ruins, |
| Troia Ruins, |
| Kaymaklı Underground City, |
| Akropol Ruins, |
| İstanbul Archaeological Museums, |
| Alanya Castle, |
| Bodrum Underwater Museum, |
| Myra Ruins, |
| Noel Baba Museum, |
| Anadolu Medeniyetleri Museum, |
| Perge Ruins, |
| Derinkuyu Underground City, |
| Sümela Monastery, |
| Phaselis Ruins, |
| Asklepion Ruins, |
| Antalya Museum, |
| Turkish and Islam Works Museum, |
| Sedir Island, |
| St. Jean Monument, |
| Side Ruins, |
| Olympos Ruins, |
| Afrodisias Museum and Ruins, |
| Efes Museum, |
| Göreme Open-air Museum |
| Karanlık Church, |

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Zelve Ruins-Paşabağlar Ruins, |
| Hatay Museum, |
| Ihlara Valley Ruins, |
| Özkonak Underground City, |
| Patara Ruins, |
| Mausoleion Ruins, |
| Kaunos Ruins, |
| Didim Ruins, |
| Assos Ruins, |
| Side Museum, |
| Kaunos Rock Cemetery, |
| Mozaik Museum, |
| Knidos Ruins, |
| Milet Ruins, |
| Simena Ruins, |
| Cennet - Cehennem Ruins, |
| Termessos Ruins |