

Turkey

Aksoy U.

in

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Report on organic agriculture in the Mediterranean area

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TURKEY

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1. Characteristics of organic agriculture

Organic production in Turkey is mainly driven by the export market. According to the figures in 2000, dried fruits and nuts have the largest share in organically grown crops with a percentage of 65.8%, followed by field crops (17.5%), fresh or processed fruits (9.5%), vegetables (1.9%), berries (1.3%), medicinal and aromatic plants (1.4%) and others (2.6%). 18 375 organic farmers produce 95 different crops on an acreage of 57 001 ha. Total organic production reached to nearly 220 000 tons in 2000. The demand from the local market started recently during the last few years. There is an urgent need to widen the product range and include fresh fruits and vegetables, wheat and flour for bread and pasta industry, meat and milk and their products in order to meet the demand of a Turkish household and develop the internal market. Continuous information flow of technical advice and market information must be provided to the farmer. The crucial issue to initiate the production of new crops is to establish the bridge between the farmer and the consumer. Inputs used in organic farming and proven satisfactory under the prevailing conditions like beneficial insects, plant extracts or soil amendments must be available at a low cost. Organic agriculture in Turkey is in an increasing trend as could be seen in Figure 1, however, most of the production comes from the traditional commodities and are destined for exportation.

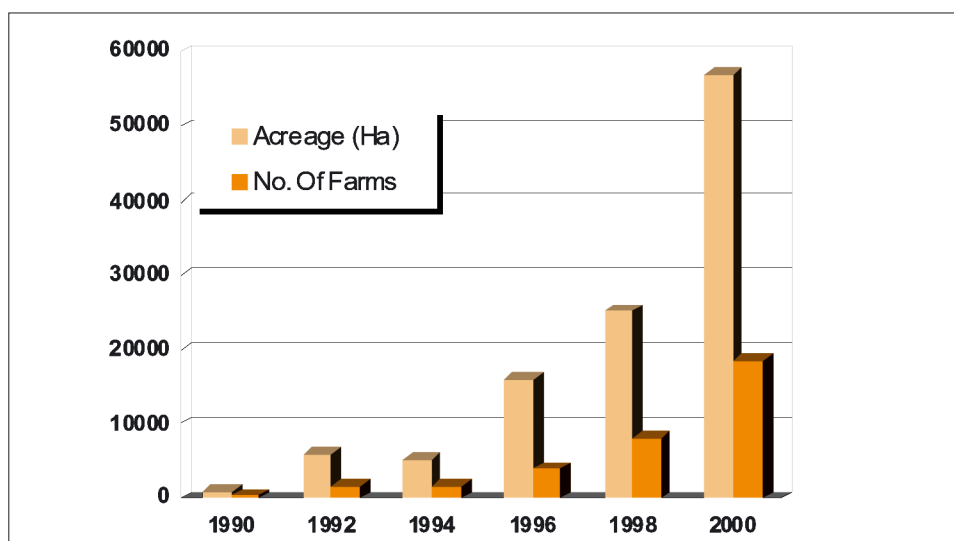


Figure 1. Number of organic farms and acreage (ha) under organic management between 1990-2000.

2. General aspects

In Turkey, organic production started in 1984-85 with the demand of European companies interested in organically grown traditional crops such as dried fruits and nuts. During this period, the companies received consultancy from the European firms. During the last 5-8 years, the demand increased for new products and even if the product range is increasing the quantities are limited. To further the development of organic agriculture in Turkey, different sectors have different needs and functions. These urgent needs can be classified under three headings: training, research and market development of organic inputs and products.

There is no policy to support farmers, yet. Even if the rate is decreasing, fertilizers and agrochemicals are still subsidised, however foreseen to be ended by 2001. There are some training and research activities supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) and by ETO, the Turkish Association on Organic Agriculture (Ekolojik Tarım Organizasyonu Derneği). Training activities are carried out since 1996 and mainly addressing to the technical staff of the state extension services. The senior extensionists in each of the 81 provinces attended a one-week seminar once or twice. During the last four years, about 520 agricultural engineers had two-week training courses under the framework of a project supported by the State Planning Organization. Nearly half of the participants came from MARA and the other half were unemployed agricultural engineers. Lately, advanced courses are being organized to the researchers at the research institutes of the MARA.

The Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Council, a state funding agency announced organic farming as a priority area. The State Planning Organization, MARA and research funds of the universities are also supporting research projects on organic agriculture. The institutions and researchers involved in organic agriculture is increasing every day. A research network was established within MARA but is not very active.

Activities to introduce organic agriculture to a wider group are being carried out by ETO, Ege University Faculty of Agriculture and MARA. Conferences, panel discussions and seminars are held in different parts of Turkey.

3. Regulatory aspects

3.1 Reference legislation

A national regulation (ETK 22145) for organic plant and animal production based on EEC Regulation 2092/91 and IFOAM Basic Standards

was issued on December 18, 1994. It is at the final stage of revision to cover the aspects related to animal production, processing and labelling. In general, it is based on EU and Codex standards.

3.2 The competent authority

The competent authority for organic agriculture is the Committee on Organic Agriculture (ETK) at MARA. ETK composes of representatives coming from different general directorates of MARA. The Committee secretariat is located at the Department for Research, Planning and Coordination (APK Department).

3.3 Inspection and certification system

The inspection and certification activities are carried out by independent bodies authorized by the MARA. Farmers can apply to inspection and certification bodies individually or together as a group through the contracting company. In order to function in Turkey, the inspection and certification bodies have to apply MARA, present all the documents required as stated in the national regulation and get authorization.

3.4 Inspection boards

There are seven inspection bodies in Turkey. Six of them are Turkish branches of foreign companies (BIOAGRICOOOP, Bio Control System (BCS), ECOCERT, Institut für Market Ökologie (IMO), INAC and SKAL) and the seventh one is a local one (table 1). All inspection bodies have to have a minimum number of Turkish personnel and an office according to the national regulation ETK 22145.

Table 1. Inspection bodies in Turkey

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Origin	No. of inspected producers (1999)
BCS	1464 Sok. no. 57/4 35200 Alsancak-Izmir	+90 (232) 4631847	Germany	51
BIOAGRICOOOP	161 Sok. no. 22/A Bornova-Izmir	+90 (232) 3739592	Italy	
ECOCERT	220 Sok. no. 29/3 Mert. Apt. Bornova-Izmir	+90 (232) 3473856 +90 (232) 3473857	France	2651
ETKO	160 Sok. no. 7 Bornova-Izmir	+90 (232) 3397606 +90 (232) 3397607	Turkey	696
IMO	225 Sok. A Blok no:26/2 Bornova-Izmir	+90 (232) 3474705 +90 (232) 3474780	Switzerland	2162
INAC	141 Sok. no. 3 Zeytinalanı Mah. Urla-Izmir	+90 (232) 7661001	Germany	3594
SKAL	Girne Bul. No:28/1 Karsiyaka-Izmir	+90 (232) 3236155	Holland	3121

* in alphabetical order

4. Structural aspects

In Turkey, average farm size is rather small and the plots are divided. The average size of an organic farm is 3.1 ha. Organic farming is generally practiced as contracted farming since from the very beginning the exporters had to search for farmers who would be willing to produce according to organic rules. The contracting company supports the farmer by paying the inspection and certification cost and provides technical advice. In 1999 there were 12 435 organic farmers and 44 552 ha while in 2000 organic farmers increased to 18 375 with a surface of 57 000 ha (table 2).

Table 2. Number of organic farms, acreage (ha) and production (tons) in Turkey (2000 Figures)

Product	Number of Farms	Acreage (Ha)	Production (Ton)
Dried fruits, vegetables and nuts	9471	20 566.61	143 781.11
Fresh Fruits	1886	3256.45	20 939.99
Fresh vegetables	403	467.50	4200.73
Field crops	2768	17 008.72	3841 6.43
Small fruits	939	567.90	3082.78
Medicinal & aromatic plants	1162	12 303.40	3025.91
Others	1746	7831.39	5823.52
Total	18 375	62 001.00	219 270.47

There are 38 processing units distributed as follows: 30 units in Izmir, two in Ordu, one in Trabzon, one in Mersin, one in Malatya, one in Antalya, one in Afyon and one in Mugla. Wild products picked from the nature are: rosehip, garden sage, laurel, myrtle, thyme, rosemary, wild prune, lime, mulberry and cornelian cherry. Their production vary between 10 and 500 tons (table 3).

Table 3. Main types of processed products and quantities in 1999

Product	Weight (tons)	Product	Weight (tons)	Product	Weight (tons)
Ground hazelnut	67	Frozen strawberry	263	Apple juice	555
Sliced hazelnut	17	Canned apricot	33	Pear juice	0.5
Hazelnut flour	8	Canned plum	2	Jam	73
Sliced dried fig	74	Canned sour cherry	7	Rose oil	47
Fig paste	23	Canned pear	1	Frozen onion	28
Sliced dried apricot	123	Sour cherry juice	14	Frozen spinach	20
Molasses	1.5				

No farm is run or owned by foreign companies. They generally carry out organic production under a contract and give the technical advice. There are two farmers' cooperatives in Turkey involved in organic production, TARIS and BASMAKCI. TARIS, the biggest farmers' cooperative

in Turkey produces organic dried figs and raisins and is about to start dealing with olive oil and cotton. Among TARIS members, the total number of organic fig farms is 160, that of olive 170 and that of vineyards 89. The total number of members in TARIS is 116 182 (Cotton growers: 55 967, Olive growers: 26 918, Grape growers: 25 424 and Fig growers: 7873). Basmakci is situated in Afyon in the eastern part of the Aegean Region and the cooperative produces organic and biodynamic rose and its products and sesame seeds for the export market.

5. Agronomic aspects

5.1 Soil fertility

Surveys must be carried out in different parts of the country to determine the raw material available for composting. Suitable and practical methods of green manuring and composting must be developed and introduced to farmers. Research work on methods promoting the mineralization of nitrogen and cycling of organic matter in the soil need to be carried out and/or to be put into practice.

5.2 Pest and weed management

There are many research activities on biological and biotechnical methods for pest, disease and weed management. An overall evaluation of the results in order to put forth a complete and integrated approach is necessary. Adaptation trials of the results obtained in other countries under relevant conditions must be fulfilled. Some of the techniques can be easily imported. Preparations permitted in plant protection must be tested under regional conditions and results must be integrated into the present programs. A new concept has to be developed for weed regulation (not for control).

Authorized materials are mostly imported and certified by inspection and certification bodies. Even if limited, there are some local companies which produce technical means such as copper, sulphur and attractants.

5.3 Technical means

The following are some constraints to import and availability of technical means: (i) difficulties in registration of preparations; (ii) complexity and length of the identification process of a product presented as convenient to organic farming; (iii) the need for the adaptation tests of certified preparations to be performed under local conditions and (iv) absence of an official body for the testing or registration for conformity to organic farming.

5.4 Propagating material

There is only one local organic nursery for few fruit species (apple) and an attempt to produce seeds of few vegetable species as tomato and pepper. All the other propagation material comes from the conventional market or the organic farmer produces his/her own seeds. Propagation material of fruit trees is generally local and possess a sanitary certificate. Most of the vegetable seeds are of foreign origin.

6. Market aspects

6.1 Organization of the local markets

Greater part of the products is sold in specialized shops (ca 50 points) in the main cities. In big supermarkets there are corners in which organic crops are sold but the product range is rather limited. Only one company has a mail order selling system.

6.2 Type of product and quantity

Almost all of the Turkish organic products are dry or processed food or non-food commodities with a long shelf life providing ease in post-harvest and marketing stages. Totally 92 different organic crops are available for both local and foreign markets. These are categorized as 99 700 tons of dry and dried fruits, 8000 tons of fresh fruits, 2700 tons of vegetables, 33 000 tons of field crops, 2400 tons of berries, 3200 tons of medicinal and aromatic plants and 10 600 tons of other crops. During the last years there is an increase of processed products.

6.3 Main foreign markets

Germany (61%) is the major market followed by the USA (15%). England (5%) and other EU or non-EU European countries have shares ranging between 2-3%. The main commodity group is dried fruits and nuts. According to the national regulation, all goods produced and exported as organic need to be declared to the exporters' union. The Aegean Exporters' Union in Izmir is responsible to collect all the information from the other regions.

6.4 Difficulties encountered

There is no difficulty in exportating dried fruits and nuts since Turkey is the major producer country. For fresh fruits and vegetables, the most important constraint is the transportation cost and short shelf life.

6.5 Consumer demand

According to a public survey made on 1000 consumers by Ege

University, Faculty of Agriculture, consumers are ready to buy organically grown products in the three biggest cities of Turkey, Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. However, the price of the products is still relatively higher than that of conventional ones. The consumers are ready to pay more on certain products as greenhouse grown tomatoes that they believe contain hormones or pesticides than others.

6.6 Future plans for promoting organic agriculture

New attempts to promote organic agriculture in Turkey are being scheduled by MARA, ETO and the Exporter's Union. National symposia are being held every two years since 1999. Fairs represent other opportunities for promotion. The Center for Promotion of Exportation gathers information on organic production and companies involved in exportation and publisizes through its website (www.igeme.org.tr) or pamphlets.

Annex 1 Organic production in 1999

PRODUCT	SURFACE (ha)	PRODUCTION (tons)	NUMBER OF FARMERS
DRIED COMMODITIES (FRUITS, SEEDS AND NUTS)			
Pistachio	496.8	929.6	273
Pear	393.55	8130.5	118
Almond	492.8	255.8	263
Walnut	730.7	22 654	169
Pine Nut	4666.8	1245.39	404
Tomato	342.3	7095.42	273
Mulberry	60.00	50.0	50
Apple	1658.5	24 020.15	1211
Bean	1384	1290.5	102
Hazelnut	4096.66	5411.5	1391
Fig	3851	7840.95	1199
Apricot	1702.8	10 822.4	291
Chesnut	6.85	3.50	22
Cherry	73.23	385.9	38
Prune	10.0	0.8	1
Fruit Peel	1.0	1.0	1
Grape	2451.9	7183.1	1140
Wild Apricot	163	1080.5	125
Quince	132.95	850.5	251
Pea	1.0	30.0	1
Dried Fruit Cocktail	51.05	444	40
Wild Apple	5.0	7.2	1
Total	22 771.89	99 732.71	7364
FRESH FRUITS			
Plum	195.82	1818.68	81
Lemon	0.6	12.0	1
Tangerine	8.8	700.0	30
Peach	22.4	890.0	34
Sour Cherry	415.13	744	467
Sour Cherry Seed	213.5	0.2	1
Olive	1059.12	3310	177
Blackberry	30	150	7
Citrus Fruits (Cocktail)	6.0	7.5	1
Orange	19.4	500.0	30
Total	1970.77	8132.38	829
VEGETABLES			
Pepper	73.25	794.93	39
Spinach	85.0	85.0	10
Squash	3	68.17	6
Parsley	0.2	2.0	1
Broccoli	2.0	5.0	1
Carrot	5.0	200.0	1
Cauliflower	3.60	170.0	4
Watermelon	3.0	100.0	1
Melon	2.5	150.0	1
Celery	0.4	8.0	1
Red Beet	7.05	13.5	1
Potato	7.7	130.0	3
Leek	4.5	132.0	2
Cucumber	150.0	250.0	1
Garlic	0.6	18.2	1
Onion	15.3	603.0	4
Total	363.1	2729.8	77

Annex 1 Continue

PRODUCT	SURFACE (ha)	PRODUCTION (tons)	NUMBER OF FARMERS
FIELD CROPS			
Annise Seed	1 07.05	1 30.06	67
Barley	1.0	30.0	1
Sunflower	21.0	20.0	2
Wheat	1 140.0	3 982.5	183
Poppy	605.05	603.0	237
Lentil	2 209.2	32 12.05	108
Corn	3.20	150.0	1
Chickpea	1467	1 351.7	105
Cotton	4 974.5	23 520.65	488
Sesame	169.4	3 30.0	44
Peanut	20.0	0.80	1
Oat	1.0	0.3	1
Total	10 718.4	33 331.06	1238
BERRIES			
Raspberry	7.6	188.16	58
Strawberry	578.96	2 279.9	899
Total	586.56	2468.06	957
MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS			
Garden Sage	892.5	75.5	41
Rosemary	26.5	14.75	3
Laurel	520.0	353.68	118
Lime	46.5	60.0	11
Nettle	59.5	90.0	18
Caper	10.0	5.0	25
Thyme	2 257.1	1 100.3	113
Cumin	162.3	258.6	10
Rosehip	55.0	131.0	3
Mint	74.5	422.4	73
Fennel	3.60	10.25	2
Vicia faba minor	25.8	5.0	1
Myrtle	1.5	3.4	2
Swt. Marjoram	2.0	0.1	1
Total	4 136.8	3 209.48	421
OTHERS			
Honey		1 128.7	152
Bulgur (Wheat)	1140	3 982.5	183
Black Cumin	13.0	7.20	2
Nursery Trees	23.5	2.0	1
Rose Leaves	105.19	3.0	373
Rose Water	13.90	42.90	71
Rose Bud	105.19	15.0	10
Rose Oil	119.09	47.67	83
Apricot Seed	148.10	508.0	42
Lavender Oil	19.5	1.20	1
Lovage	0.1	0.5	1
Bonito	568.7	3 700.0	37
Grape Molasses	1.0	1.20	1
Oak	1.0	1.0	1
Wild Pine Nut	10.0	1.0	1
Olive Oil	1 736.8	11 94.04	590
Total	4 005.07	10 635.91	1549
OVERALL TOTAL	44 552.59	160 239.4	12 435

Annex 2 Organic production in 2000

PRODUCT TYPE	NUMBER OF FARMS	ACREAGE (ha)	PRODUCTION (tons)
DRIED COMMODITIES (FRUITS, SEEDS AND NUTS)			
Pistachio	338	508.5	826
Pear	67	260.79	6186.2
Almond	130	534.1	508.28
Walnut	220	915.85	20322.6
Pine Kernel	284	1422	528.89
Tomatoe	341	674.4	15533.55
Apple	3232	2337.47	34605.22
Bean	133	964.28	2432.9
Hazelnut	1842	4243.88	4142.4
Fig	1045	3857.85	7635.06
Cherry	33	104.16	496.07
Prune	1	10	0.8
Apricot	316	1723.16	40800.49
Chestnut	41	89.85	176.5
Raisin	1190	2583.53	7582.55
Wild Apricot	125	163	1080.5
Apricot Kernel	15	500	38.56
Quince	112	133	650.5
Green Pea	7	22.94	153
Dried Fruit Mix	13	12.85	112.4
Wild Apple	1	5	7.2
Total	9486	21 066.61	143 819.67
FRESH FRUITS			
Prune	62	187.7	3462.88
Lemon	1	0.6	12
Mandarin	30	8.8	700
Peach	60	63.45	1737.85
Sour Cherry	597	610.38	2143.36
Olive	1134	2378.52	12875.4
Cocktail(Citrus)	1	6	7.5
Fruit Mix (Frozen)	1	1	1
Total	1 886	3 256.45	
VEGETABLES			
Pepper	213	135.6	1593.36
Spinach	1	8	60
Squash	6	5.5	66.17
Parsley	1	0.2	2
Broccoli	36	72	352.87
Cauliflower	14	16	260
Watermelon	3	5.1	165
Melon	2	2.6	150
Celery	1	0.4	8
Red Beet	1	0.2	10
Potato	6	6.7	125
Eggplant	1	0.8	2
Leek	2	3.5	89.42
Cucumber	101	151.1	252
Garlic	2	3	92.77
Artichoke	1	1	2
Carrot	1	5	161
Onion	11	50.8	809.14
Total	403	467.5	4 200.73

Annex 2 Continue

PRODUCT TYPE	NUMBER OF FARMS	ACREAGE (ha)	PRODUCTION (tons)
FIELD CROPS			
Anise	38	106.35	112.96
Barley	121	553.5	582.5
Sunflower	2	21	20
Wheat	298	1566.5	4551
Poppy Seed	189	685.07	299.34
Lentil	1063	6860	7163.05
Corn	1	3.2	150
Chickpea	240	1621.8	2054.32
Cotton	740	5343.7	23091.46
Beet	1	0.7	0.7
Sesame	44	169.4	330
Peanut	10	20	0.8
Vetch	20	56.5	60
Oat	1	1	0.3
Total	2768	17008.72	38416.43
BERRY FRUITS			
Raspberry	72	5	79.98
Strawberry	760	532.9	2852.8
Blackberry	107	30	150
Total	939	567.9	3082.78
MEDICINAL & AROMATIC PLANTS			
Sage	157	203.2	263.65
Rosemary	304	2027.5	115
Bay	417	7082.6	278.06
Linden	27	140	159.2
Dried Rose	427	115.01	25.15
Rose Water	0	0	8
Rose Bud	10	105.19	15
Rose Oil	10	105.19	21.18
Levander Oil	10	19.5	1.2
Stinging Nettle	16	59.5	90
Thyme	134	2501.9	1381.2
Cumin	9	152.2	176.1
Rosehip	21	55	131
Mint	73	74.5	422.4
Fennel	1	3.5	7
Oregano	1	1	1
Myrtle	1	0.5	1.2
Sweet Marjoram	1	2	0.1
Total	1619	12648.29	3096.44
OTHERS			
Honey	7	0	258.7
Bulgur (Cracked	404	0	0
Wheat			
Black Cummin flower	2	46.5	27.2
Sweet Basil	1	1.5	1.5
Oak	37	668.7	3700
Mulberry Juice Conc.	20	0	4.14
Grape Juice Conc.	1	1	1.2
Oak Kernel	1	1	1
Herb	1	2	1.7
Tea	16	32.3	77
Nursery Trees	1	23.5	2
Sumach	1	10	20
Olive Oil	782	1200	1619.99
Total	1274	1986.5	5714.43
Overall Total	18375	57001.97	219270.47

Annex 3 Organizations involved in research on organic agriculture

Organization	Contact person	Field of study
Aegean Agricultural Research Institute P. O. Box 9, Menemen/IZMİR 35661 Tel: (232) 84 6 13 31/5 Fax: (232) 846 11 07	Alev GÜRPINAR	Plant nutrition of open field vegetables
Atatürk Central Horticultural Research Institute Süleyman Bey Mah. Yalı Cad. P. O. Box 15 YALOVA 77102 Tel: +90 226 814 25 20 Fax: +90 226 814 11 46	Dr. Serap SOYERGIN Gülşay BESİRLİ	Plant nutrition Vegetable production
Cukurova University, Faculty of Agriculture Balcalı/ADANA 01330 Tel: +90 322 338 63 88 Fax: +90 322 338 63 88	Department of Plant Protection Prof. Dr. Nezihi UYGUR Prof. Dr. Erdal SEKEROGU Prof. Dr. Nedim UYGUN	Weed control Biological control Entomology
	Department of Soil Science Dr. Ibrahim ORTAS	Mycorrhiza
	Department of Agricultural Economics Dr. Dilek KAHRAMAN Ufuk GÜLTEKİN	
Ege University, Faculty of Agriculture 35100 Bornova/Izmir Tel: + 90 (232) 388 18 65 Fax: + 90 (232) 388 18 65	Department of Horticulture Prof. Dr. Ertan İLTER Dr. Ahmet ALTINDİSLİ Prof. Dr. Uygur AKSOY Prof. Dr. Yüksel TÜZEL	Viticulture Fruit Greenhouse vegetables
Tel: + 90 (232) 374 48 48 Fax: +90 232 3881864	Department of Plant Protection Prof. Dr. Ersin ONOGUR Dr. Serdar TEZCAN	Fungal diseases Entomology
Fax: +90 232 3881864	Department of Soil Science Prof. Dr. Dilek ANAÇ Prof. Dr. Nevin ERYÜCE Dr. Bülent OKUR A. Rıza ONGUN	
	Department of Irrigation and Farm Structures Prof. Dr. M.A. UL	
Tel: + 90 (232) 388 18 62 Fax: +90 232 3881864	Department of Agricultural Economics Assoc. Prof. Canan ABAY Fatma AKKAYA	Economics
Greenhouse and Citrus Research Institute P.O.BOX 130 Antalya 07001 Tel: +90 242 321 67 96 Fax: +90 242 321 15 12		
Hazelnut Research Institute P. O. Box 46 GİRESUN 2 8200 Tel: +90 454 215 15 51 Fax: +90 454 215 18 83		Composting of hazelnut shells
Plant Protection Research Institute Gençlik Cad. No 6 Bornova-Izmir Tel: +90 232 388 00 30 Fax: +90 232 374 16 53	Dr. Özlem ALTINDİSLİ	Pest management in Organic Viticulture
Rapunzel (Processing & Packing of organic products) Ankara Asfaltı 40 Km Ören-Kemalpasa/Izmir Tel: + 90 232 877 71 32-36 Fax: + 90 232 877 71 37		
Rural Services Research Institute Menemen Köy hizmetleri Araştırma Enstitüsü Menemen /Izmir Tel: +90 232 832 20 93 Fax: + 90 232 832 19 57		
Research and Development Center Ege University Campus, Bornova /IZMİR 35100 Tel: +90 232 388 66 04 Fax: +90 232 388 32 52		Organic dried figs, raisins and olive oil
Uludağ University, Faculty of Agriculture P.O. Box 44 BURSA, 16036 Tel: +90 224 246 47 30 Fax: +90 224 246 47 33	Department of Horticulture Prof. Dr. Rahmi TÜRK	

Annex 4 Information sources for organic agriculture in Turkey

Information sources	Contact person	Type of the information source		
		Technical - agronomic	Market	Legislative
ETO (Turkish Association of Organic Agriculture)	ETO (Turkish Association on Organic Agriculture) Ege University, Faculty of Agriculture B Blok K:3 35100 Bornova/Izmir Tel:+90 232 388 40 00-1396 Fax:+90 232 388 18 64	*	*	
	ETK (Committee for Organic Agriculture) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bakanlıklar/Ankara Tel:+90 312 Fax:+90 312			*
Ege University, Faculty of Agriculture B Blok K:3 35100 Bornova-Izmir/Turkey Tel:+90 232 388 40 00-1396 Fax:+90 232 388 18 64	Ege University, Faculty of Agriculture Department of Horticulture 35100 Bornova/Izmir Tel: + 90 (232) 388 18 65 Fax: + 90 (232) 388 18 65	*	*	
	Aegean Exporter Union 1375 Sok. No:25 K:3 Cumhuriyet Ishani Alsancak/Izmir Tel:+90 232 463 69 50 Fax:+90 232 463 30 41		*	