



**STRONG
SOCIETY**

İZMİR REGIONAL PLAN

2014 - 2023

**HIGH
QUALITY OF
LIVING**

**STRONG
ECONOMY**



2014-2023

İZMİR REGIONAL PLAN

İZMİR

as The Centre of Attraction of the Mediterranean, Producing Information, Design and Innovation

İzmir Development Agency
İZMİR REGIONAL PLAN

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Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
at İzmir Girls High School
1st of February 1931

Taken from the archive of
Ahmet Gürel



“We say economy; but dear friends,
economy means everything.
It means altogether whatever is necessary
for living, for being happy and for human existence.
It means agriculture, it means commerce,
it means labour, it means everything.”

Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk,

Opening Speech of Turkey Economy Congress,
İzmir, 17th of February 1923

Introduction

For the İzmir that we imagine for the year 2023...



When we reach year 2023, with a population nearing 4.5 million, İzmir has to keep track of the change within global interaction and lead the change in Turkey in order to have economic, environmental and social prosperity.

2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan (İzmir Bölge Planı - İZBP) was prepared within the framework of sustainable development principles and in line with the responsibility of utilisation of existing resources of İzmir along with increasing the awareness, responsibility and efficiency for resource utilisation and thus looking out for the life quality standards of future generations. It focused on "sustainability" as one of the main themes of Turkey and World agenda for the next ten-year plan period within which it is expected that after effects of the year 2008 financial crisis will continue, and the new global division of labour throughout the world, climate change, energy problem and innovation economies will become more and more prominent.

Within İZBP preparation process, participative planning techniques were implemented with precision. It was aimed to form a new development model specific to Turkey and İzmir in line with the subsidiarity and bottom-up planning principles by activating the local dynamics. The aspect that renders regional planning process significant is that it is the product of the consensus of the people of İzmir, public organisations and institutions, private sector, non-governmental organizations and universities; in short, all stakeholders who have a say in the process of development and that it develops the collaborative work culture during the preparation process. İZBP will serve to increase the communication, coordination, cooperation and collaborative work culture between public sector, private sector and civil society, activate the local potential, and provide a general viewpoint and unity of objectives created with the shared mind of all relevant segments. Realisation of these objectives and priorities through a shared mind shall thus increase the contribution of İzmir to national economy and national competitiveness.

During the implementation period of the plan, it is of significance that actions are determined within the framework of strategic priorities and objectives defined under thematic and sectoral development axes along with operational programmes, and that division of labour and distribution of financial resources among institutions and organisations is realised. The fundamental success achieved during the planning period is having more people and institutions included in the decision making processes suitable to the region's needs and priorities and in line with the subsidiarity and locality principles, and having activated the mechanisms aimed at providing participation. Participants, while determining the potentials and opportunities related to their region during these workshops, actually see that they may achieve these objectives with their own means and potentials. New cooperation possibilities and new partnership projects emerge, developing the collaborative work culture.

Dependency (old age dependency) rate in developed countries will rise in the upcoming period but it will continue to drop in Turkey. This fact brings along an important demographic opportunity. İzmir and Turkey to be able to utilise this opportunity depends on all individuals, men and women, to have the skills required by the 21st century. Therefore, education is our field of priority as the foundation of development. Universalising the access to high-quality education, modernisation of education system, development of education's quality and realising gender equality are prerequisites for us to be able to utilise this demographic opportunity.

2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan is a fundamental policy document from which all stakeholders are responsible of, who will benefit and get affected from its results in some way. Realisation of the objectives determined through shared mind will be possible only through increasing the national and regional acts and labour and capital efficiency, directing resources in a planned manner to productive fields, utilisation of natural resources in line with our responsibilities towards future generations and gaining the fundamental skills necessitated by the 21st century.

We hope that 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan will be beneficial as a reference document for the public sector, private sector and civil society segments in regards to their own work programmes, strategic plans and investment programmes, extend our gratitude to all actors that provided contribution to the planning process for their interest, efforts and sharing our excitement, and we wish them the best of success regarding their responsibilities in the plan's implementation and monitoring processes.

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Abbreviations

ABPRS	Address Based Population Registration System
AİPP	Active Labour Force Market Programme
ASPB	Ministry of Family and Social Policies
BOT	Build Operate Transfer
CSA	Situational Analysis
ÇSGB	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
DEU	Dokuz Eylül University
EBİLTEM	Ege University Science Technology Implementation and Research Centre
EBSO	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
EİB	Aegean Exporters' Association
EMRA	Energy Market Regulation Authority
ESBAŞ	Aegean Free Zone Development and Operating Company
EU	European Union
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GC	General Census
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
HST	High Speed Train
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPA	Instruments For Pre-Accession Assistance
IRC-Ege	Aegean Innovation Relay Centre
IT	Informatics Technologies
İBB	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
İŞKUR	Turkish Labour Agency
İZBAN	İzmir Suburban Rail System
İZBAŞ	İzmir Free Zone Development and Operating Company
İZBP	2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan
İZKA	İzmir Development Agency
İZTEKGEB	İzmir Technology Development Zone
İZTO	İzmir Chamber of Commerce
KOBİ	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
KOSGEB	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organisation
METU	Middle East Technical University
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIZ	Organised Industrial Zone
PD	Product Development
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
R&D	Research and Development
RSWQM	Regulation on Surface Water Quality Management
SAN-TEZ	Industry Theses Programme
SEPA	Special Environmental Protection Area
SGK	Social Security Institution
SIS	Small Industry Site
SPO	Undersecretariat of State Planning Organisation
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis
SYDV	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations
TCDD	Turkish Republic State Railways Administration
TDZ	Technology Development Zone
TEYDEB	Technology and Innovation Support Programs Department
TSE	Turkish Standards Institution
TurkSTAT	Turkish Statistical Institute
TÜBİTAK	The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URAP	University Ranking by Academic Performance
USA	United States of America
VAT	Value Added Tax
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

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Executive Summary

Due to being able to offer multifaceted production opportunities, rich natural resources and high quality of living together, İzmir is a prominent region not only at nation scale but also world scale. The region shows significant potential in all the main sectors of agriculture, industry and services. It has always been a very important port city throughout its history and displayed an outward oriented quality due to its location and structure. This aspect brought İzmir advantages in competing, capacity building and adapting in regards to both social and economic fields.

In regards to population size, the most fundamental indicator for the classification of cities and regions, İzmir is the third biggest province of Turkey. It maintains this rank also regarding many other economic indicators. In terms of population density, urban population ratio and population increase, the province has values above Turkey average. Population density is measured as 98 for Turkey average, 116 for EU states and 333 for İzmir. Population increase rate is found out to be 0.25% for EU average, 1.3% for Turkey and 5.3% for İzmir. İzmir owes this situation to being a population attraction centre at Aegean Region and nation scale as the large metropolis of its region. However, immigration rate as an indicator of this attraction force is getting slower in the last years, and old age ratio is becoming more highlighted within İzmir compared to Turkey average values. Net immigration rate that was 64 per mille as of year 1990 has steadily declined to rest at 40 per mille in year 2000 and at 2.26 per mille in year 2011. Average age is expected to be 34 throughout Turkey and 38.9 in İzmir as of year 2023.

In this framework, it is necessary that while strengthening the high quality immigration attraction centre character of the region that is defined as per above values, efforts should be made towards resolving the problems that had arisen during the intense immigration period.

In terms of developing the living quality offered by İzmir, the concepts of urban transformation, disaster management, green transportation and coastal management becomes important for the region. Also, development of economic activities and raising living quality are among subjects that gain priority in terms of decreasing the immigration from rural to urban areas and the population loss at rural districts. The fact that metropolitan municipality borders will extend to provincial borders as of year 2014 with the legal arrangements made and thus the villages will turn to neighbourhoods renders the abovementioned priority even more prominent.

Employment in İzmir displayed an increase above that of Turkey average in the recent years. In İzmir that displays a high workforce participation rate above Turkey average at the same time, unemployment rates also progresses at levels above Turkey average values in line with that. Unemployment rate occurred to be 14.8% in İzmir as of year 2012, while this value occurred to be 9.2% throughout Turkey within the same period. Workforce participation ratio in the region occurred to be 53.2% in the region, while this occurred to be 50% according to Turkey average values. For employment to meet the increase in the workforce participation, efforts to be spent towards strengthening the regional economy are of importance.

An important potential may be placed in all the main economic sectors, namely agriculture, industry and services sectors within the regional economy. As of year 2012, the share of agriculture within overall employment is 10.1%, share of industry is 31.6% and share of services is 58.4%. Also, regional industry displays a significant level of sectoral diversity within itself. Manufacture of food products (15.6%), manufacture of clothing (15.4%), manufacture of fabricated metal products (9.7%), manufacture of furniture (7.5%) and manufacture of motor land vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (6.8%) sectors rank at the first five places in regards to employment. Analyses based on sectoral connections display the high added value especially of manufacture industry sectors.

In regards to export, an important economic indicator, İzmir is in development trend. During 2002-2012 period, export of İzmir displayed an increase of 2.1 times. Although, this increase rate is behind that of Turkey average value, which is 3.2 times. However, diversity of export is high in İzmir, and the region is among provinces with a qualified leap capability in this respect. Foreign trade technology level also displays an increase trend. Increasing regional export and developing the export technology level are among the priorities within economy field.

When the general purpose of strengthening regional economy is evaluated in tandem with the abovementioned existing dynamics of the region and its potentials; increasing added value with R&D and innovation in all sectors, empowering clustering and accelerating sectoral development, developing entrepreneurship, increasing organic agriculture and good agricultural applications, offering alternative types of tourism services and especially strengthening cruise tourism are subjects that gain priority. Also, works towards the development of transportation and logistics opportunities are among prerequisites. Concentrating public investments and supports in the abovementioned fields is expected to accelerate the development.

One of the subjects of critical importance among these subjects expressed with a general layout regarding economic development is the sustainability of environmental resources. The fact that İzmir is actually a region of water potential poverty, abundance of sea and coast areas and agricultural areas required to be protected, and the significant agricultural potential and touristic assets constituted by Gediz, Küçük Menderes and Büyük Menderes basins that are especially under various environmental threats make this issue a critical one for the region. İzmir is the biggest producer also of hazardous wastes within Turkey in line with the existence of pollutant industries. The province produces a quarter of all hazardous wastes throughout the country all by itself. In this framework, the subjects of water management, solid waste and hazardous waste recovery and disposal, integrated basin management and protection of biodiversity are the main areas of focus under the title of sustainability.

Renewable energy resources also constitute an important potential in the region. Stronger utilisation of wind, geothermal, solar and biogas resources is of vital importance in regards to both its economic yields and to sustainability.

These determinations made as an general outline regarding the existing status of İzmir have constituted overall a background for 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan. Generating information is based on many regional analysis and participation applications realised during the plan preparation process.

2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan has been prepared within the framework of a strategic planning approach and in the light of the below aspects.

Benefitting from quantitative analysis methods
Realising conciliation and participation at all stages
Designing as a plan to be supplemented through actions

In these analysis studies realised with universities and other institutions and supported by workshops, basically generation of the analytical information and strategies was realised to constitute a baseline for the plan. The titles of the works realised in this context may be listed as “İzmir Tourism Current State Report”, "Strategy for Development of İzmir Entrepreneurship Ecosystem", "İzmir Region Input Output Analysis ", "İzmir Civil Society Study", "İzmir Province Potential Investment Fields Study", “Knowledge Society Based Development Strategy for İzmir”, “Aquaculture Sector Strategy for İzmir”, “İzmir Cultural Economy Inventory and Development Strategy” and “Determination of Functional Region, Sub-Regions and Interregional Relations in İzmir Province”. Also, as a subregion-specific strategy, "Urla-Çeşme-Karaburun Peninsula Sustainable Development Strategy" works constitute a process that continues beyond the regional plan preparation process. İzmir Regional Innovation Strategy, İzmir City Marketing Strategy, İzmir Eco-Efficiency (Clean Production) Strategy and İzmir Clustering Strategy are works that have been realised in the previous period and contributed to the plan.

Within the context of Situational Analysis works, an in-depth synthesis study regarding İzmir was produced in result of a holistic evaluation of the realised sectoral/thematic analyses. 2013 İzmir Situational Analysis, which was produced in result of the assessment of regional data and sectoral/thematic analyses, present a wide framework. The mentioned document was enhanced through collecting the opinions and evaluations of institutions at all levels of the stakeholder analysis participation ladder including universities.

As an important tool of participation in the plan preparation and implementation process, 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan Portal was created and used effectively along with social media.

Realised with the participation of approximately 500 people without institutional representation who has been invited via a randomised method, İzmir Citizen Meeting made it possible for the plan to be introduced to wide society segments and for opinions to be received from different segments. With İzmir Development Workshop organised through the participation of 120 institutional stakeholders, the Situational Analysis and the development axes and priorities that has been established for the new period were made open to discussion, and the previous plan period was assessed. District meetings were organised for relevant actors at district level to embrace the planning process and for the fundamental priorities of districts to be determined. Approximately 2,200 people participated and contributed in all these processes that were summarised with their outlines. As an important tool of participation in the plan preparation and implementation process, 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan Portal was created and used effectively along with social media.

The vision of 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan that was created with the inputs gained from the analysis works, workshop outputs, reports and other studies mentioned above has been determined as “**İzmir as The Centre of Attraction of the Mediterranean, Producing Information, Design and Innovation**”. The plan encompasses the development axes, priorities and objectives established in line with the region's demands conforming to the national strategies; thus, it covers the fundamental steps to ensure achieving the vision determined for İzmir. Three development axes of the plan are defined as **Strong Economy, High Quality of Living, and Strong Society**.

Within the context of the development axis of strengthening the regional economy in İzmir, especially increasing the efficiency and added value generation was targeted. In line with this purpose, fundamental tools were determined as strengthening clustering, increasing the innovation and design capacity, and development of the entrepreneurship ecosystem and the business and investment environment. For the implementation of these tools, sustainable production and service supply was prioritised as a fundamental approach and also the culture and tourism potential of the region was made prominent in respect to achieving the strong economy and competitiveness.

Especially measures required for providing sustainability of the environment, urban renewal and spatial arrangements along with development of accessibility were explained within the scope of high quality of living.

Providing a strong society, which is one of the fundamental bases of a strong development, was discussed within the framework of education, employment, social inclusion and governance issues.

1

STRONG ECONOMY

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVE

Strategic Priority	Objective
High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity	The physical infrastructure in universities and enterprises for development of research and technology shall be improved.
	Regional innovation capacity monitoring shall be realised.
	University-industry interface organisations shall be improved and increased in number.
	Human resources in science and technology field shall be developed as per sectoral priorities and demands.
	Transformation of the research studies at universities and establishments into economic assets shall be supported.
	Regional innovation ecosystem shall be improved through universalisation of collaborative and innovative organization culture.
Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem	Capacity, awareness and demand for design field in İzmir shall be increased.
	Mechanisms aimed towards determining entrepreneurs shall be developed.
	Formation of effective network structures among actors within entrepreneurship ecosystem shall be enabled.
	Entrepreneurship culture shall be developed.
Developed Clusters	Entrepreneurship ecosystem monitoring and assessment mechanism shall be established.
	Cluster formations in potential sectors shall be supported.
	Management capacity of clusters shall be improved.
	R&D and innovation capacity in clusters shall be increased.
Sustainable Supply of Production and Services	Monitoring of regional clusters and assessment of cluster impacts shall be realised.
	Capacity, information exchange and awareness of institutions and industrial organisations shall be increased in line with the regional eco-efficiency strategy.
	Sustainable production implementations, particularly eco-efficiency and industrial symbiosis, shall be universalised.
	Energy efficiency implementations and renewable energy utilisation shall be universalised for all sectors, and renewable energy generation shall be increased.
	Activities aimed towards the development and utilisation of clean technologies shall be supported.
	Sustainable agricultural production shall be realised.
İzmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean	Sustainable tourism shall be implemented and universalised.
	Culture and tourism opportunities of İzmir shall be promoted.
	Urban consciousness shall be developed and the Mediterranean life style of İzmir citizens shall be sustained.
	An attractive business and investment environment shall be provided.

2

HIGH QUALITY OF LIVING

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVE

Strategic Priority	Objective
Health for All	Intraregional disparities regarding access to healthcare services shall be decreased.
	Physical and technological infrastructure regarding supply of healthcare services shall be strengthened.
	Quality and quantity of healthcare employees shall be developed.
	Human resources and infrastructure towards development of health tourism shall be developed and promotion in this field shall be made effective.
	İzmir shall be turned into an international centre of attraction within healthcare field.
Sustainable Environment	Sustainable wastewater, drinking and utility water management shall be established.
	Solid waste and hazardous waste recovery, storage and disposal capacities shall be increased.
	Control of air pollution shall be realised in industry-intensive areas, particularly in Aliğa, Kemalpaşa and Torbalı.
	Energy efficiency shall be realised in domestic heating, and utilisation of renewable and clean energy shall be universalised.
	Integrated basin management shall be established at institutional basis on 3 basins, particularly on Gediz and Küçük Menderes, and industrial, agricultural and urban pollution prevention and control shall be realised.
High Quality Urban Living	Biodiversity in sensitive ecosystems of İzmir shall be preserved.
	Urban social facility areas shall be developed in conformity with standards.
	Social and cultural assets inherent in İzmir shall be preserved during urban transformation implementations.
	Disaster management capacity shall be improved.
	Environmental management, green transportation, efficient and clean energy utilisation shall be prioritised within the context of urban development planning.
Accessible İzmir	A sustainable and holistic coast management shall be established and the relationship of İzmir with the sea shall be strengthened.
	National and international transportation network and accessibility of İzmir shall be strengthened.
	Transportation connections between city centre and districts, and rural transportation infrastructure shall be strengthened.
	Intra-city rail transportation systems shall be developed.
	Share of maritime transportation in intra-city transportation shall be increased.
	Applications that will provide integration between mass transportation modes and private vehicles shall be developed for intra-city transportation.
	Urban transportation infrastructure shall be made suitable for pedestrians, bicycles and the disabled .
	Transportation connections, infrastructure and service opportunities of İzmir Port shall be strengthened.
	Demands of the logistics sector shall be taken into consideration regarding transportation investments, and priority shall be given to railroad and maritime transportation.
	Information and communication infrastructure shall be strengthened.



3

STRONG SOCIETY

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVE

Strategic Priority	Objective
High Quality Education for All	Preschool education services shall be universalised and their quality shall be improved.
	Special education services shall be universalised and their quality shall be improved.
	Quality of vocational education shall be increased.
	Lifelong education services shall be universalised.
	Departments in vocational high schools and universities, and their education curriculums shall be designed in line with the demand in İzmir.
	Through use of innovative models and methods, education quality shall be brought to international standards.
High Employment Capacity	The potential of İzmir towards being a city of universities shall be developed.
	Labour force competency shall be improved to meet the sectoral demands and expectations.
	Effectiveness of processes towards matching vacant jobs with job seekers shall be increased.
	Capacity to generate new employment shall be developed and workforce shall be trained for these new fields.
	Capacity towards combating unregistered employment shall be developed.
Social Inclusion for Social Harmony	Occupational health and safety conditions shall be improved.
	Employment of groups in need of special policies shall be increased.
	Immigration phenomenon, income distribution and poverty shall be studied at regional scale, monitored and appropriate intervention tools shall be developed.
	Effectiveness of social supports shall be increased in a manner that will also prevent support dependency.
	Effectiveness and accessibility of care services for the disabled and the elderly shall be increased
Good Governance and Strong Civil Society	Active participation of groups that require special policies such as immigrant, disabled and elderly people to social, cultural and economic life shall be supported
	Living conditions and employment opportunities at rural areas shall be developed.
	Sophisticated governance shall be developed between local, regional and central levels.
	Effectiveness of regional governance structures shall be increased and new cooperation mechanisms shall be established.
	Institutional capacity of NGOs shall be developed and civil society dialogue shall be improved.
	NGO and volunteer awareness in İzmir shall be raised.
	Project development and implementation capacity of the region shall be increased.
	A regional monitoring system shall be established.



Planning Process And Methodology

Within the framework of İZBP preparation studies, initially the process design was realised. At this stage, things to be done during the planning process were revealed and the process was designed by determining the steps to be taken.

The plan was prepared in line with strategic planning approach and in the light of the below aspects:

- Ensuring consensus and participation at every stage of planning,
- Utilisation of quantitative analysis methods,
- Designing as a plan to be supplemented through actions.

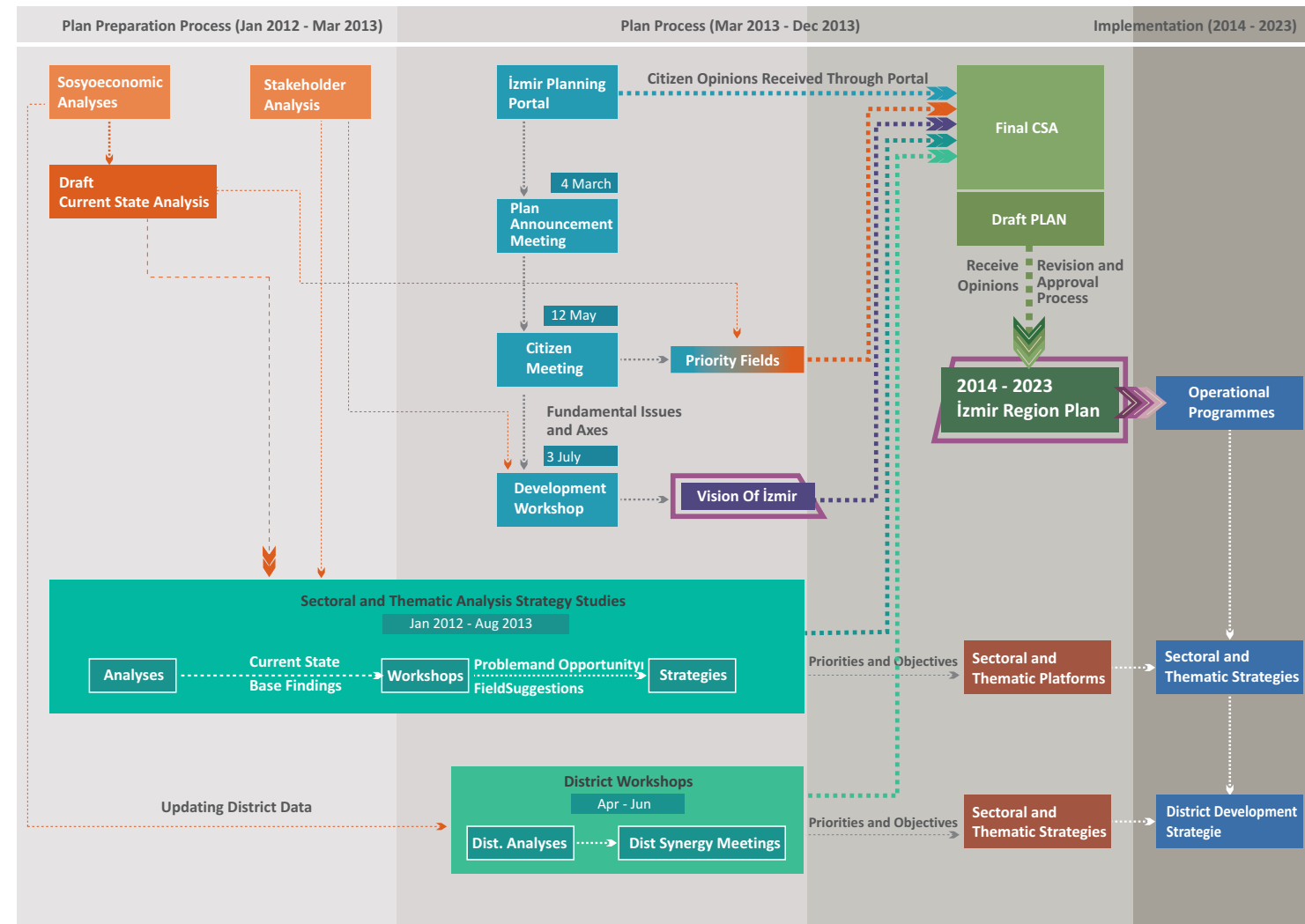
The fundamental purpose here is evaluating and activating the inner dynamics and development potential of İzmir. In the framework of the plan's abovementioned fundamental purpose, national scale plans and sectoral strategies were examined, and studies were conducted on the regional development plans and preparation works of foreign countries. In result of all these studies, a plan preparation process that is based on participation principles and encompassing all actors with a socioeconomic development focus in the region was designed (Figure 1).

Process stages are as follows.

1. Stakeholder analysis works
2. Sectoral/thematic analyses and sub-strategies
3. Situational Analysis works
4. 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan Portal
5. İzmir Citizen Meeting
6. İzmir Development Workshop
7. District workshops
8. Region spatial development scheme works
9. Compiling of results, synthesis, determining performance criteria and forming the plan



Figure 1 : 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan Preparation Process



Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder analysis is an important tool in ensuring the inclusion of local stakeholders into the process beginning from the plan's preparation stage as a part of Situational Analysis of strategic planning. Stakeholders were analysed in terms of stakeholder impact/power and stakeholder benefits by use of classical stakeholder mapping method. On the other hand, stakeholders were grouped as per different participation levels given below within the framework of Arnstein Ladder of Participation approach.

- Information supply
- Information collection
- Consultation
- Participation
- Cooperation
- Competent authority

In result of the stakeholder analyses that was conducted based on the stakeholder mapping and participation ladder, regional institutions' and organisations' (including İZKA Development Board Members) places in the plan preparation and implementation processes were analysed.

In the light of this analysis, works based on the plan's fundamental principle of participation were conducted, and stakeholders are expected to play their roles effectively also in the implementation stage.

Sectoral/Thematic Analyses and Sub-Strategies

The first stage of the process undertaken within the context of İZBP preparation studies has been conducting sectoral and thematic analyses. These analysis studies were conducted in cooperation with universities and institutions experienced in their fields. Care was shown for the stakeholders in the region to be included into the process beginning from the preparation stage. Analyses studies were followed by the processes of preparation of thematic or sectoral regional strategies for part of these studies. These studies also included the workshops held with the participation of relevant institutions and organisations for the preparation of regional sub-strategies. The analysis and sub-strategy studies conducted in this context are listed below:

- **“İzmir Region Input-Output Analysis”** conducted with the use of RAS algorithm, LQ Method, structural analysis, industrial interdependence and multiplier analyses methods,
- **“Determination of Functional Region, Sub-Regions and Interregional Relations in İzmir Province”** conducted with the use of cohort components population projection, economic basis technique, economic base multiplier, local-base workforce distinction, fixed share/ fixed growth/ variable share technique, location selection (location coefficient, LQ) analysis, central education and distribution based spatial statistics methods, spatial autocorrelation techniques, spatial interaction models, gravity model based urban function distribution models methods,
- **“İzmir Clustering Analysis”** conducted through three-star method, cluster work and demand analysis, clustering level analysis and cluster dynamics analysis, and **“İzmir Clustering Strategy”** prepared in the light of this analysis,
- **“İzmir Civil Society Research”** obtained in result of the inventory study, field study, in-depth interviews and focus group studies,
- **“İzmir Province Potential Investment Titles Research”** prepared with the use of concentration and market analysis, clustering analysis, SWOT, location factors analysis and face-to-face interview methods,
- **“Strategy for Development of İzmir Entrepreneurship Ecosystem”** realised with the use of focus group meetings, one-on-one in-depth interviews, entrepreneurship ecosystem analysis, comparison analyses, secondary data collection and analysis methods,
- **“İzmir Cultural Economy Inventory and Development Strategy”** realised with the use of in-depth interviews, 3-star analysis, GIS analyses, secondary data collection and analysis methods,
- **“İzmir Tourism Current State Report”** prepared based on secondary data collection and analysis, literature review, participative workshop, SWOT analysis, interview and survey methods,
- **“Knowledge Society Based Development Strategy for İzmir”** obtained in result of Delphi survey, gap analysis, scenario development methods, secondary data collection and analysis, spatial distribution analyses, core concentration analysis methods and studies organised with the participation of relevant institutions,
- **“Aquaculture Sector Strategy for İzmir”** obtained in result of literature review, field study, secondary data collection and analysis and workshop,
- **“İzmir R&D and Innovation Capacity Analysis”** compiled in result of secondary data collection and analysis, field analysis and ecosystem analysis and **“İzmir Regional Innovation Strategy”** prepared together with relevant institutions in the light of this analysis,

- **“İzmir City Marketing Strategic Plan”** realised in result of Guidefish strategy planning model, perception survey, face to face quantitative study, one on one video interview, online survey, valuation maps, comparison analyses, target group analysis and SWOT analysis methods,
- **“İzmir Eco-Efficiency Strategy”** prepared based on UNDP capacity assessment method, multiple criteria decision making method, entropy method, basic sequencing method, field interviews and workshop methods,
- **“Foreign Direct Investment Areas Study”** conducted through field survey and inventory study

In addition to the workshops held in the context of these analysis and strategy studies, an “Employment and Vocational Education Workshop” was realised, where the fundamental findings of 2013 İzmir Situational Analysis on employment and vocational education were shared by the institutions and organisations functioning in İzmir on the issues of workforce market and vocational education with the participants. Priorities and objectives of the İZBP development framework related to employment and vocational education were evaluated.

Relevant groups' participation and contribution were realised through many workshops/meetings organised for the analysis and strategy efforts. Many relevant parties, dominantly sector representatives, participated in the workshops held for determining strategy and action plan for informatics, tourism, innovation, clustering, eco-efficiency, employment and vocational education, culture economy and aquaculture products sector. In these workshops, information and experience exchange was enabled and the subjects were assessed along with different aspects of theirs. With “İzmir Regional Plan Preparation Meeting” organised during the preparation of these analysis and sub-strategy studies, analysis groups working on different subjects were enabled to come together and exchange opinions/knowledge. In addition, a youth workshop was held together with the City Council on İzmir's development priorities. Opinions and suggestions of all these groups on the preparation process of İzmir Regional Plan were received.

Situational Analysis

The purpose of Situational Analysis studies is ensuring that the correct development axes, strategies and objectives for the region are determined. To that purpose, the first step to be taken was conducting analyses and reports based on qualitative and quantitative data that would reveal an outline of the region. In conclusion of the study, region's problems and potentials were revealed. In result of a holistic assessment of the preliminary analyses conducted within the context of Situational Analysis studies, an in-depth synthesis study related to İzmir was created. “İzmir Situational Analysis” thus obtained was sent to institutions at every level included under the stakeholder analysis participation ladder including universities for the purpose of receiving their opinions and evaluations. To ensure that the opinions and evaluations may be systematically assessed, an Opinion Presentation Form was utilised.

2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan Portal

An internet portal was established to ensure the direct participation of İzmir citizens to the planning process. Analyses and studies completed within the context of the plan along with the 2013 Situational Analysis draft were shared over the portal, and opinions and suggestions were also collected through this portal. İzmir Regional Plan Portal (www.izmiriplanliyorum.org) is being used for the purpose of providing dynamic participation to the process and presenting information to citizens of İzmir and institutions regarding the process.

İzmir Citizen Meeting

For providing direct citizen participation to İzmir's development priorities, İzmir Citizen Meeting was organised with the participation of approximately 500 people invited via random method. With this participation methodology used for the first time for Regional Plan preparation process, opinions of people living in İzmir on how they would like to see İzmir in year 2023 and what should the development priorities related to this vision be were received. With this meeting, citizens' opinions related to plan priorities were received and the regional plan was publicised to wide segments at the same time. Within the context of meeting preparations, a total of 117,000 people were invited via random method as to cover İzmir city centre and districts 10 days prior to the meeting date. For the purpose of supporting this study and announcing it to the public, publicity works covering all districts of İzmir were realised through visual materials. In addition to this, 110 volunteering students, who made notification through İzmir Universities Platform, were given certification-awarding moderation training for board moderation required as per meeting management. Participation of approximately 500 citizens to the Citizen Meeting held in result of all these preparations was realised and collective negotiation and live survey applications were realised on the 3 axes, 10 priorities and 39 objectives. For these studies to provide inputs to İzmir Regional Plan, the results obtained from the main components analysis method were made into a report.

İzmir Development Workshop

In the light of the outputs from analysis studies, workshops and citizen meeting, a workshop was held for providing contributions to the draft development framework determined for the new period and for the assessment of the same structure with the participation of approximately 120 institutional stakeholders. Situational Analysis, evaluation of the previous plan period, and the development axes and priorities established for the new period were used as input in this workshop. These base inputs were evaluated and project ideas were developed in line with the priorities in the meeting. In this meeting, also a study aimed towards establishing a new regional vision as per the decision to be taken was conducted. The workshop was realised with the participation of development board members and the institutions and organisations determined in the stakeholder analysis.

District Workshops

A process regarding the districts of İzmir was also designed for the purpose of ensuring that İzmir Regional Plan is produced with a holistic viewpoint that evaluates the local problems and opportunities in the districts. In this context, district meetings were organised for relevant actors at district level to embrace the planning process and for the fundamental priorities of districts to be determined. Presentations that encompass the analysis studies and CSA findings specific to each district were made and opinions of participants were taken on the data presented to them at these meetings. Fields in which the district is advantageous or disadvantageous along with solution recommendations were also discussed with the participants. After the completion of district meetings, “district reports” were prepared for each district. Establishing a platform was suggested at the meetings held, and aim was set for actions towards implementation of this suggestion. Through these studies, it was intended for districts to be assessed with a holistic viewpoint that ensures interrelation and support between districts in addition to each district's development objectives in line with their specific priorities.

Region Spatial Development Chart

Through reflection of synthesis map and plan forecasts that are to form the spatial aspect of the plan, region's spatial development charts were prepared. Decisions given in regards to the development axes and priorities determined within the context of the regional plan were reflected upon the space and a spatial consistency was provided between the priorities.

Compilation of Analyses and Results, Creation of Their Synthesis and the Plan

Together with the inputs received from the review of analysis studies, workshop outputs, reports and national strategy documents, the Plan's axes, priorities and objectives were also reviewed and three development axes were determined.

After opinions were exchanged with local stakeholders again and these opinions were evaluated, the plan was approved by the Administration Board and sent to the Ministry of Development.

Development axes, priorities and objectives established in conformity with national strategies and in line with the region's demands cover the fundamental steps to be taken for achieving the vision determined for İzmir.

Table 1 : Meetings Realised During 2014-2023 İZBP Preparation Process

Study Title	Context	Number of Participants
Meetings Within the Context of Sectoral/Thematic Analyses and Sub-Strategy Studies	Opinions on analyses were received from representatives of all institutions and organisations related to sector and theme, workshops were organised on sectoral demands, priorities, objectives and actions.	854
Situational Analysis Meetings	Opinions and suggestions were received on İzmir Situational Analysis, planning studies and priorities of İzmir.	285
İzmir Citizen Meeting	Contributions to entire plan process were received.	500
İzmir İzmir Development Workshop Çalıştayı	Development axes, priorities and objectives were assessed and project and governance model suggestions towards the objectives were received together with the Extended Development Board.	120
District Workshops	Information regarding Situational Analysis was exchanged and opinions on the plan were received.	448
Total		2.207

3 Plan Vision, Fundamental Development Axes

The vision of 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan has been determined as “**İzmir as The Centre of Attraction of the Mediterranean, Producing Information, Design and Innovation**”. The principles to follow towards achieving this vision are as follows:

- Social Inclusion
- Sustainability
- Participation
- Innovation

Social Inclusion

Social inclusion principle states the condition regarding individuals' access to fields such as education, healthcare, culture and employment within the existing social order and their effective existence in these fields within the framework of equal opportunities. Implementations on social inclusion encompass policies that would eliminate the discrimination and social exclusion triggered by various disadvantages (disabilities, poverty etc.) in the social sphere. İZBP embraces social inclusion as a general principle in all processes within the stipulated priorities and objectives.

Sustainability

Sustainability is a holistic approach that aims for establishing an equilibrium between the demands of human life and the existence of natural resources and realising a planning and programming that is in harmony with today and future in respect to economic, environmental and social aspects. Every axis, priority and objective handled within the context of İZBP were done so with a holism that would render regional development sustainable.

Participation

It is essential that social dialogue and participation are strengthened, and social contribution and embracing are realised. Therefore, it is of importance that citizen satisfaction is gained and they are included into the decision making mechanisms. İZBP was prepared with the contributions of public institutions and organisations, private sector and non-governmental organisations under the coordination of İzmir Development Agency. In this framework, contributions were ensured at every level through tools such as face to face interviews, thematic and sectoral workshops, Citizen Meeting, Development Workshop and study visits; also, participation is essential for the implementation process of İZBP.

Innovation

The principle of innovation is based on producing new viewpoints, and different methodologies and mechanisms aimed towards increasing the effectiveness of studies covered in the regional plan's preparation and implementation processes. Based on this principle it is essential that innovations are developed as to ensure effectiveness and efficacy for analysis, strategy development and implementation stages of all processes during the planning period.

İZBP has determined the following three fundamental development axes for the realisation of the established vision:

- **Strong Economy**

Utilising the leaping capacity created by the regional diversity through a high added value and sustainable production approach.

- **High quality of living**

Increasing the satisfaction of the people as to support the economic and social activities realised in the region; ensuring a sustainable city development sensitive to the environment and respectful to human life.

- **Strong Society**

Providing integration of individuals and all society segments through developing education and employment conditions along with other social processes such as social services, healthcare, urbanisation and institutional decision mechanisms and therefore creating an strong society framework.



General Overview Of İzmir (TR3 I) Region

4.1 General Trends in the World and Europe

Main developments in the global economy that are not to be disregarded when preparing 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan may be listed as year 2008 financial crisis, new global division of labour in the world, climate change, energy problem and innovation economies.

Transportation and communication becoming easier and costs becoming lower caused further development of world trade. Within the developed world trade, Asian economies, particularly China and India, are on the rise while the shares of USA, Japan and other developed countries decline. China's and India's initially cheap and low-technology productions based on low-cost labour have begun to extend in time towards imitative or innovative high technology products. Between years 1990 and 2012, Silk Road economies underwent a rapid transformation. It is expected for this transformation to continue and for the dominance of Eurasia to increase within global economy throughout the 21st century.

In result of the financial crisis, recessions or economic declines are observed in developed and many developing countries. China and India continued their growth, thus strengthening their positions. Turkey, on the other hand, experienced the impacts of the crisis during years 2008 and 2009, respectively as low growth and recession.

Economic and financial crisis created global unemployment and income distribution problems. Sudden rising of petroleum and food prices became effective on economic growth and on poor people. On the other hand, subjects such as climate change, environmental problems and running short on water increased the importance of environmental sustainability.



In the upcoming period, cities are expected to become even more prominent in regards to life and economy. Population, employment and economic activities concentrate on cities. Increase of urban population and decrease of rural population are basic population dynamics expected throughout the world. Qualified workforce is concentrated in cities with high R&D and innovation capacities.

In this framework, importance of regional inequalities in many regions persists, as in Turkey. According to year 2010 OECD data, average Gini coefficient in OECD countries is observed as 0.31 while this coefficient is 0.41 for our country. With this coefficient value, Turkey ranks as the third country with the highest income distribution inequality after Chile and Mexico.

Turkey's historical and cultural proximity to Silk Road countries, capability to realise trade with different Turkic languages, presenting opportunity for Central Asia countries with the closed Caspian Sea basin, and being the crossing point for the new Silk Road and pipelines are among its advantages. These advantages provide opportunities for Turkey to take effective role in the formation of world energy markets and having a voice in the Silk Road logistics when nearing year 2023.

In addition, aging and international migration movements common throughout the world are expected become prominent in Turkey more and more in time. Metropolitan cities are expected to have more and more share from the growing migration movements and the issue of aging is foreseen to become more prominent with time.

In respect to the European Union (EU) Cohesion Policy implemented during 2007-2013 period, most of the regional development differences alleviation resources moved to newly joined countries. Although cohesion policy was a tool for achieving the aims of Lisbon Strategy established by EU, it has been observed that many of the aims were not met. Europe 2020 Strategy prepared in year 2010 prioritised the smart growth, sustainable growth and inclusive growth concepts in Europe.

As the most important tool of implementation related to cohesion funds, structural funds are assigned as convergence regions, transition regions and competitiveness regions. It is seen that concentrating on thematic subjects will gain importance. 11 thematic priorities determined through fund charters are as follows:

1. R&D and innovation
2. Information and communication technologies
3. SMEs
4. Lower carbon emission
5. Adaptation to climate change
6. Protection of environment and efficient utilisation of resources
7. Sustainable transportation grids
8. Supporting employment and workforce dynamism
9. Social inclusion and combating poverty
10. Education and lifelong learning
11. Institutional capacity and effective public administration

In addition, the issue of spatial based policy design and implementation becomes prominent for 2014-2020 period. This approach consists of designing policies suited to the own demands of regions and developing implementation tools related to such.

There are 6 spatial priorities determined by EU areal agenda:

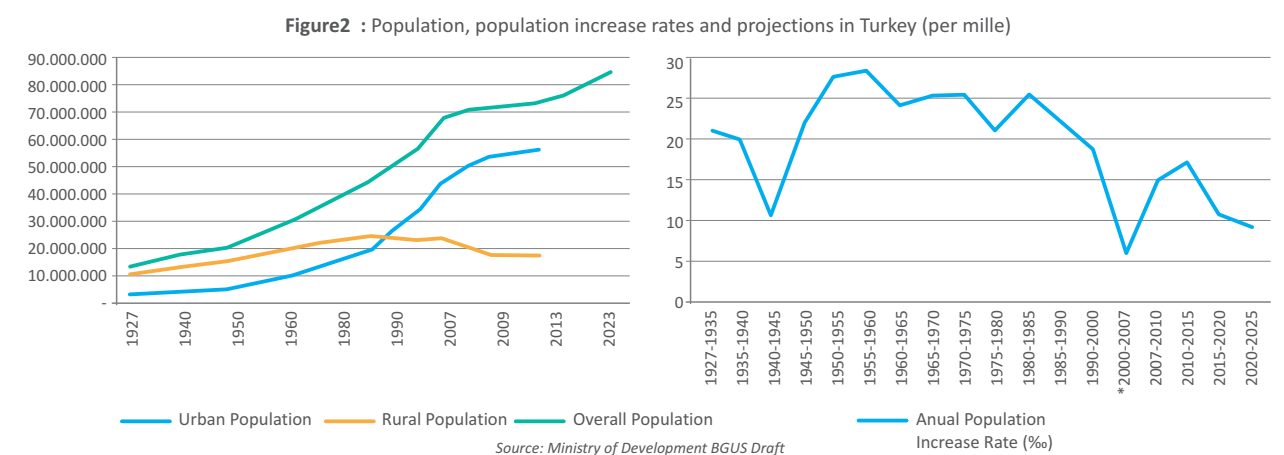
1. Multicentre and balanced space organisation
2. Integrated development (urban-rural)
3. Interregional cooperation
4. Strong local development dynamics
5. Spatial accessibility
6. Ecologic, cultural and natural assets management.

NUTS 2 regions are taken basis for the implementation of regional policies in EU and in Turkey. According to the statistical region units formed at three different levels in Turkey, NUTS 3 regions correspond to 81 provinces, while neighbouring provinces form 26 NUTS 2 regions and adjacent NUTS 2 regions form 12 NUTS 1 regions.

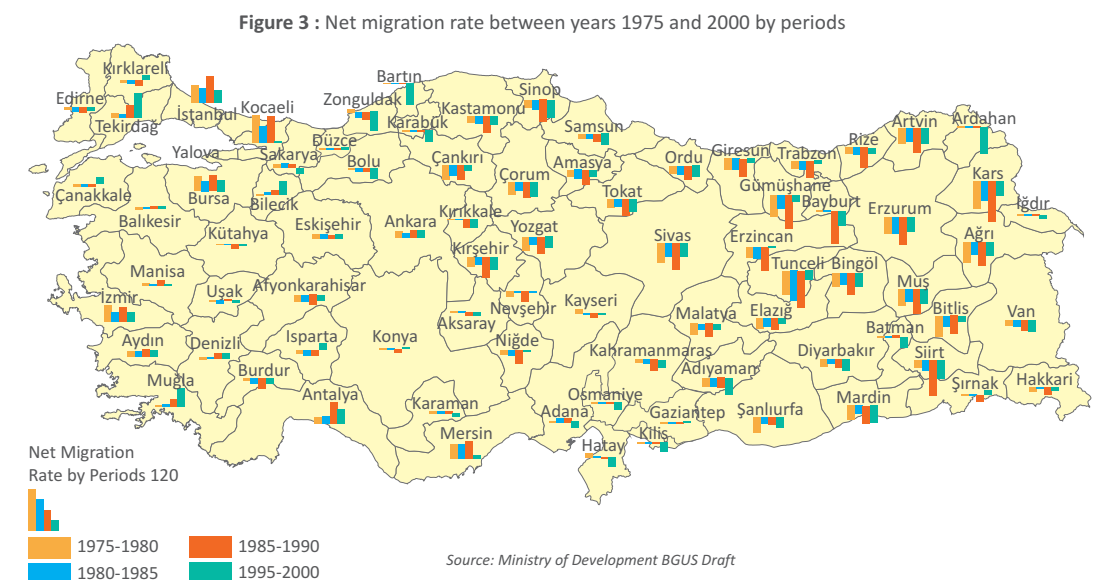
4.2 General Trends in Turkey

Turkey's population took on a static structure with the 2000s. The decline trend in the population increase rate is expected to persist until year 2025. Birth rates increase towards the eastward parts of Turkey. In westward parts on the other hand, population increase rate is higher especially due to immigration. Although the age dependency ratio is decreasing countrywide, this value is observed to be at very high levels in East and Southeast Anatolia regions.

Decline in the fertility rate caused, in line with the improvement in health conditions, extension of average life expectancy and change in population age distribution. Turkey, known for its young population, began to get older. As of year 2023 it is expected for the country population to reach 82 million, elderly population ratio to go up to around 7% and fertility rate to be slowed down.



It is expected for the western cities' populations to further rise and for the eastern cities' populations to further decline with the impact of the migration. Rapid population increase is also expected to continue in southern provinces with dense tourism such as Antalya, Muğla and Aydın. On the other hand, the dense emigration that has been experienced from the eastern part of the country to the western part since 1950s entered into a declining trend in recent times.



İstanbul receives emigration from every region and gives immigration to every region. Aegean Region is distinguished with the immigration and emigration within itself. Existence of developed provinces such as Aydın and Muğla, including İzmir made it possible to keep the emigration within the region borders. In this sense, İzmir is also a centre of attraction for immigration due to being the biggest city of the Aegean Region.

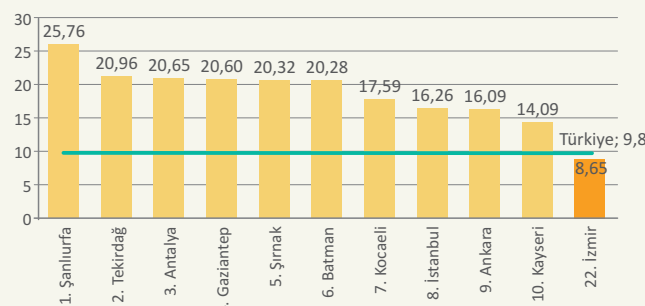
Throughout Turkey, Ankara is the region with the highest education level. the share of population with university and above education level within population over 15 years of age occurred to be 17.9% in Ankara, while this value was observed to be 12.7% in İzmir as the closest successor, followed by İstanbul with 12.6%.

4.3 TR31 İzmir Region

“ The region has values higher than that of Turkey average in respect to population density, urban population ratio and population increase rate. ”

Population density is 98 for Turkey, 116 for EU states, and 333 for İzmir. Population increase rate has been observed to be above Turkey average since long time ago. Projections show that the population increase rate will fall below Turkey average values in year 2023 and İzmir will rank at the 22nd place in this regard. Population increase rate is measured as 0.25% for EU average, while the same value is 1.3% for Turkey and 5.3% for İzmir.

Figure 4 : Average population increase rates by province (per mille), 2012-2023

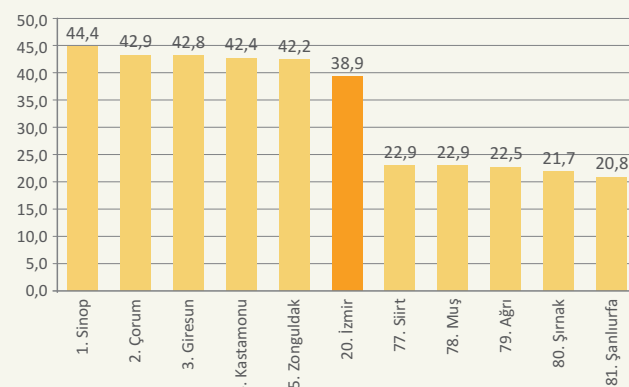


Source: İzmir Regional Directorate of TurkSTAT

“ The region has a more elderly composition than Turkey average. ”

In the last 50 years, fertility rate in Turkey declined from 6.9 children to 2.03 children and the life expectancy at birth rose from 43.6 years to 74.5 years. Demographic changes caused the population to get older. In İzmir, average age is higher than the Turkey average of 30.1 with a value of 34.1. Aging has not yet reached the state of EU countries where average age is 41.2. The ratio of young population and age dependency ratio are below Turkey average values. Projections taking into consideration different variables such as population increase rate, fertility rates and death rate show that the elderly population will be on the rise in Turkey and İzmir in the future. Average age is expected to reach 34 in Turkey and 38.9 in İzmir as of year 2023.

Figure 5 : Average age by province, 2023



Source: İzmir Regional Directorate of TurkSTAT

“ Migration rate of İzmir is declining. ”

The net migration rate of İzmir, which came at the top among the provinces receiving high immigration, displays a high decline in the recent times. Net migration rate that occurred to be 64 per mille in 1990 and 40 per mille in 2000 was observed to be 2.26 per mille as of year 2011.

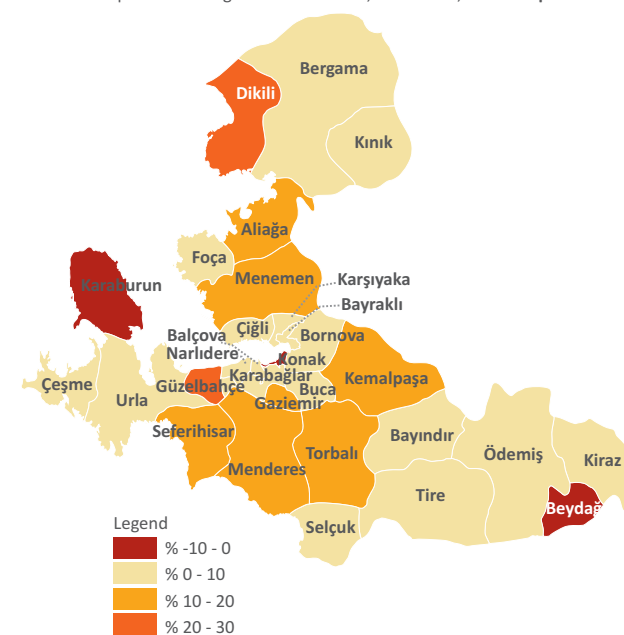
“ Region's total population increases while different population dynamics are being observed district-wise.¹ ”

During 2008-2012 period, the populations of Konak, Kınık, Karaburun, Bayındır, Beydağ and Kiraz districts declined, while the populations of other districts rose. Aliağa and Güzelbahçe are the districts that register the highest population increase. Population increase may be credited to industrial development in Aliağa and to rapid housing development in Güzelbahçe. Coastal districts of Dikili, Foça and Seferihisar along with Torbalı that experienced industrial development in the recent years are other districts that experienced significant population increase.

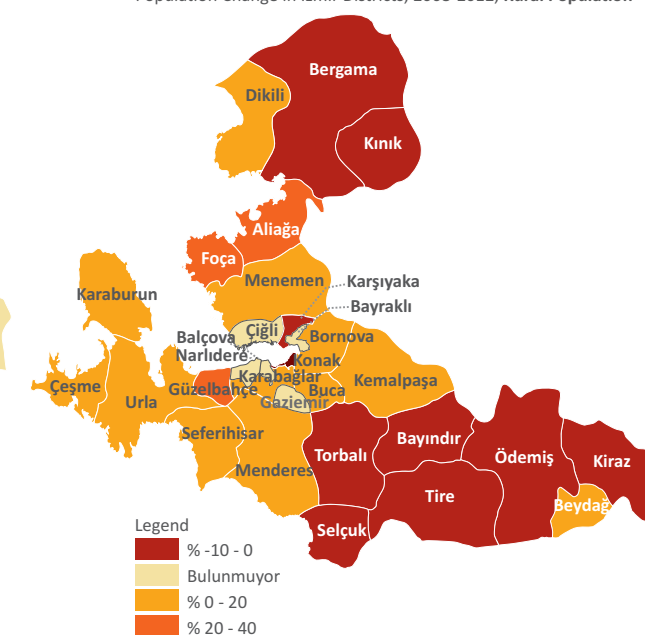
When this situation is classified by urban and rural populations, Karaburun and Beydağ comes prominent with a population loss both urban and rural. In these districts with rural character, implementations aimed towards improving the living quality and increasing economic diversity in line with local potential should be developed. Bergama and Kınık at the north; Torbalı, Bayındır, Selçuk and Tire at the south; Ödemiş and Kiraz at the east are districts that experience rural population decrease but urban population increase. Population in these districts may be considered to move from villages to district centre, other districts or city centre. Rural population losses observed in one district per three districts of İzmir and in almost all districts other than central district point towards the necessity of measures to slow the population losses in rural settlements and revitalise rural economies. On the other hand, the stable declining trend of the rural population in Konak district is considered to be the result of urban transformation works carried out in the district and shows that policies towards revitalising the centre are necessary.

Figure 6 : Urban population and rural population changes in the districts of İzmir, 2008-2012

Population Change in İzmir Districts, 2008-2012, Urban Population



Population Change in İzmir Districts, 2008-2012, Rural Population



¹ Findings and visuals are quoted from the unpublished Phd thesis of Saygin Can Oguz titled "Urban Transformation Dynamics, İzmir Example, 1927-2010" carried out in İzmir Institute of Technology

“ Although average education time increased, accessibility of preschool education and special education services and the level of vocational education coverage of workforce demands are insufficient. ”

Literacy ratio in İzmir is around 97.7%. With an average education time of 7.9 years, the region ranks at the second place following Ankara (8.6 years) among NUTS 2 regions. Although average education time displays a rising trend in the region at medium-long term, it is still below that of EU average and developed countries.

Net schooling ratio observed for 4-5 years old preschool education was observed to be 59.6% in İzmir within 2011-2012 education term. Although this level is above that of national average (44%), it is still not sufficient considering the high contribution of early childhood education on mental development. On the other hand, the increase of interest towards vocational education that is in line but stronger than what is represented by overall country values caused the difference between İzmir (41) and country average (35) values in respect to students per classroom parameter. İzmir workforce market demand analyses point out that the vocational education is insufficient to satisfy the market demands. In this framework, the necessity arises towards increasing especially the implementation aspect of vocational education.

“ İzmir has the potential to become a city of universities at international scale. ”

With its four state and five foundation universities for a total of nine universities, its multi-sectoral economic structure, historical and cultural connections to Mediterranean and Balkan countries, and high quality of living presented to academicians and students, İzmir has the potential to become a city of universities at international scale. This potential may be actualised through strengthening the existing universities' international grade education and innovation potentials, realisation of effective publicity works, and supporting education-oriented national and international investments. The will of İzmir Universities Platform that represents all universities of the city towards this purpose creates a powerful synergy for the process.

“ İzmir has a strong governance structure. ”

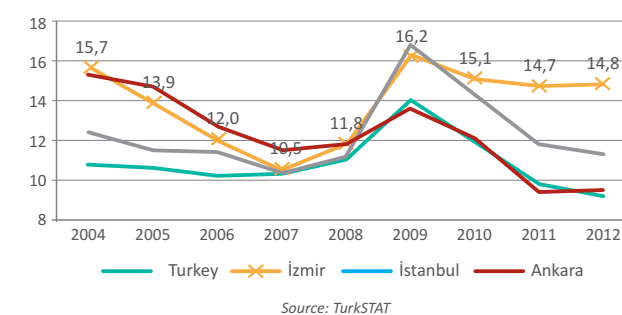
There are numerous coordination structures that function in different levels for actualising good governance principles in İzmir Region. İzmir Development Agency and Development Board, İzmir City Council, İzmir Economic Development Coordination Board, İzmir Universities Platform and various sectoral and thematic platforms are significant regional structures. A total of 11,372 NGOs were founded as associations or foundations. As of year 2011, there are 4,923 associations and 190 foundations active in the province. When all NGOs founded within a 150-year period are examined regarding their founding purposes, it is observed that the first four places are occupied by education (16%), economic solidarity (13.2%), sports-youth (11.2%), and religious issues (11.1%).

NGOs have widespread problems in economic, politic, legal and administrative aspects. Also, civil society participation awareness within the public should be raised and strategies towards encouraging volunteering should be developed. When the election participation rate, number of associations, suicide rates, divorce rates, gazette and magazine sales, tax collection-accrual ratio, net migration rate, electricity loss-illegal use ratios and educated population ratio data are examined, İzmir draws attention as the most developed region throughout Turkey in terms of social capital.

“ Unemployment ratio that displayed a leap in year 2009 in line with overall country values is showing a declining trend. ”

Unemployment ratio that displayed a declining trend back in 2004-2007 period was observed to make a leap upwards in year 2009 in line with overall country, but entered into a declining trend again with the alleviation of the crisis' impacts during the following years. However, the decline in unemployment occurred with a relatively low rate when compared to other regions. As of year 2012, unemployment ratio that is 14.8% in İzmir is significantly higher than that of İstanbul (11.3%), Ankara (9.5%) and Turkey average (9.2%).

Figure 7: Unemployment Ratios in İzmir, Ankara, İstanbul and Turkey (%), 2004-2012



“ Employment displayed an increase above that of Turkey average during the recovery period following the crisis. ”

İzmir employment realisations displayed a progress similar to that of Turkey average, Ankara and İstanbul realisations in the period that began with the economic crisis impacts but observed to have higher performance in the recovery period. Employment in İzmir increased by 6.5% in the period following year 2009 to reach 45.5% as of year 2011. In year 2012, employment ratio declined by 0.2 points to rest at 45.3%. This ratio is equal to that of İstanbul, 1.4 points above Ankara and 0.1 points below Turkey average.

“ The main reason of unemployment is the relatively high workforce participation ratio observed in the region. ”

Although the employment ratio of İzmir is at a similar level with that of Turkey average, unemployment ratio is above that of Turkey average. The main reason behind this situation is that the workforce participation ratio in İzmir (53.2%) is above that of Turkey average (50%). In the period following the leap in unemployment, a significant increase was observed in employment but this increase did not cover the increase in workforce participation ratio sufficiently.

“ The main determinant of the increase in workforce participation ratio is the rising workforce participation ratio of women. ”

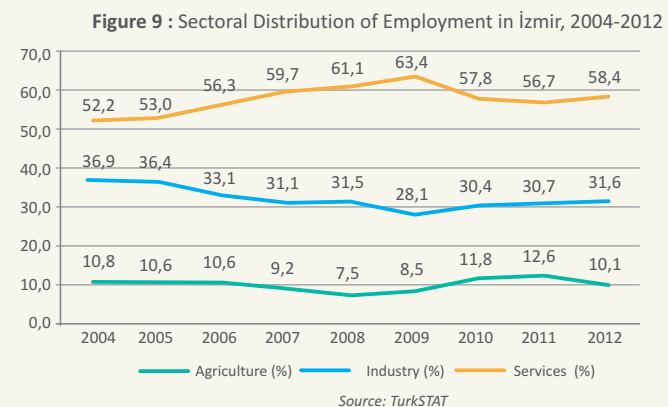
Within 2008-2012 period, the increases in workforce participation ratio that reflected as 5 points for women and 0.9 points for men for Turkey average occurred to be 9.8 and 6.1 points respectively in İzmir (higher than that of the other two metropolitan cities). In result of these increases, workforce participation ratio in İzmir reached 72.9% for men and 34.3% for women as of year 2012. Although workforce participation ratio of men declined by a point of 0.7 in year 2012 compared to the previous year both throughout Turkey and in İzmir, the increase of the same value regarding women was observed to continue also in year 2012.

Figure 8 : Workforce Participation Ratios in Turkey, İstanbul, Ankara and İzmir by Gender



“Long term observations related to the sectoral distribution of employment display that especially the share of industry is on decline and share of services is on rise.”

As of year 2004, the share of agriculture within İzmir employment was 10.9%, share of industry was 36.9%, and share of services sector was 52.2%. In year 2012, the share of agriculture declined to 10.1%, and the share of industry declined to 31.6%, while the share of services sector rose to 58.4%. It is seen that a certain rupture was experienced regarding employment's sectoral distribution in year 2009 based on the financial crisis. In the period following the crisis (2009-2012), employment increased for all sectors in İzmir, displaying an employment increase of 78,000 in agriculture, 105,000 in industry and 57,000 in services sector.



“The highest share within public investments for İzmir is taken by transportation sector.”

The amount allocated to İzmir from the public investment allowances listed by provinces in the Year 2012 Investment Programme is approximately 704.6 million TL. The highest sectoral distribution share of this amount goes to transportation-communication sector (37%). Prominent investments in this respect may be listed as: İzmir-İstanbul Highway, İzmir-Ankara High Speed Railway, Adnan Menderes Airport Domestic Lines Terminal, Northern Aegean (Çandarlı) Seaport, Cruise Port, Kemalpaşa Logistics Centre, Sabuncubeli Tunnel, Konak Tunnels, Buca-Yeşildere Access Road (Uçan Yol), İzmir Bay Crossing, Maritime Transportation Development Project, Gazıemir Fair Complex, DSI Irrigation and Dam Projects.



Map 1 : Public Investments

- 1 Sabuncubeli Tunnel
- 2 İzmir-Ankara High Speed Railway
- 3 İzmir Bay Crossing, Maritime Transportation Development Project
- 4 Konak Tunnels
- 5 Buca Yeşildere Access Road
- 6 Ödemiş-Kiraz-Beydağı Road Improvement
- 7 Ödemiş-Kiraz Railroad
- 8 Maritime Line with Greek Islands Planned to be Developed
- 9 Northern Aegean (Çandarlı) Port - Cruise Port
- 10 Adnan Menderes Airport Domestic Lines Terminal
- 11 Kemalpaşa Logistics Village Project
- 12 Airport to be Developed
- 13 İnciraltı Expo Area
- 14 Gazıemir Fair Complex

“ Innovation indicators on universities and enterprises point out to the necessity of empowering subjects such as project preparation, cooperation, design and industrial property rights. ”

With 9 universities, 66 faculties, 35 vocational colleges, İzmir houses 9% (7,420) of the registered researchers throughout the country (81,000). Within 2007-2010 period, the number of university patent applications is 51, and number of registered patents is 11. Number of project applications filed between years 2007 and 2010 for the SANTEZ programme aimed at university-industry joint projects is 84, of which 39 applications (46%) were accepted. At the same period, 0.9 publications were observed to be produced within the same period. These indications point out that studies should be conducted on subjects such as project preparation capacity, cooperation and industrial property rights for the potential at universities to be further utilised.

On the other hand, 12 companies have their own R&D centres in İzmir where there are approximately 28,000 manufacturing industry companies. The ratio of having R&D units is around 15%. 416 companies made applications to TEYDEB R&D supports (1501 and 1507) within 2007-2010 period. In the same period, 1,064 patent applications came from companies, which correspond to 1 patent application per 30 companies. Almost all of the umbrella organisations provide information and direction services, while their services aimed at other important activities of innovation ecosystem such as industrial property rights, project preparation and management, technology relay and licensing, product development and spin-off company establishment are weak. 81% of the enterprises do not cooperate with universities and research centres. Also, only 5% of the enterprises have pointed out the source of idea of their innovation projects as universities. Activities aimed towards bringing university and industry together are important.

Table 2 : R&D and Innovation Indicators of Enterprises

Year	Share Allocated for R&D (%)	Ratio of R&D Employees (%)	New Goods (Total)	New Service (Total)	Patent Applications (Total)
2007	4,5	2,7	344	72	70
2008	4,3	3,0	495	139	62
2009	4,8	3,5	627	189	57
2010	4,8	4,5	873	272	118

Source: İzmir Regional Innovation Strategy

“ When sectoral connections are examined, it is observed that particularly the added values of manufacture industry sectors are high. ”

İzmir Input-Output Analysis have revealed the sectors of manufacture of coke coal, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, base metal industry, recycling, electricity, gas, steam and hot water generation and distribution to be prominent in regards to both forward and reverse connection indices (Hirschman Category I). These sectors will create high production increases in case an expansion of regional economy occurs, and besides this, they shall display higher production increase compared to other sectors whenever a final demand increase occurs in favour of them.

“ Many sectors are distinguished in regards to clustering. ”

Clustering works are underway in organic food, healthcare, machine metal casting, aerospace, processed fruit and vegetable, and industrial HVAC sectors.

“ While gross value added (GVA) level is relatively high, increase rate is relatively low. ”

According to TurkSTAT year 2010 GVA data, İzmir ranks at the third place among all regions with a value of 63,297 million TL and 6.5% share, following İstanbul with a value of 263,658 million TL and 26.9% share and Ankara with a value of 84,839 million TL and 8.7% share.

However, GVA increase rate that was observed to be 89.1% for İzmir as of 2004-2010 period was measured as 98.1% for Turkey average in the same period. In respect to GVA increase, İzmir falls behind in relation to Turkey average, Ankara (103.3%) and İstanbul (91.8%). On the other hand, relative GVA increase occurred during 2009-2010 period in İzmir at 14.1% according to the most up-to-date statistical data is higher than not only Turkey overall increase rate but also both İstanbul and Ankara increase rates, which are measured to be respectively 12.5% and 11.6%. This high performance observed during the last observation period presents İzmir economy with a positive trend.

“ In spite of its agricultural potential, the share of agriculture in the regional economy is on the decline. ”

The share of agriculture within İzmir economy is relatively low, and agriculture's share within GDP is also on the decline as years pass by. The share of agriculture within GDP that was 10.4% as of year 1987 declined to 7.5% in year 2001. Again, the share of agriculture sector within GVA that was 6% as of year 2004 declined to 4.6% in year 2007, and then rose to 5.9% in year 2010. The share of İzmir agriculture sector within Turkey's agricultural GVA is 4% and the region ranks at 11th place in regards to the value of this parameter among 26 NUTS 2 regions.

“ Modern irrigation methods are not utilised sufficiently in agriculture. ”

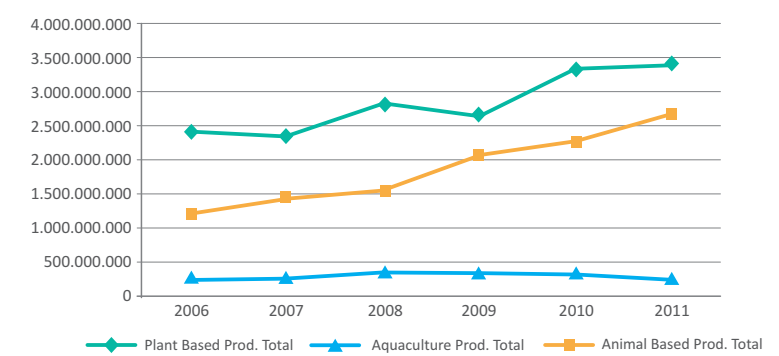
82% of total agricultural area is suitable for irrigation. Only 64% of these lands are irrigated. 93% of the irrigated land throughout Turkey is irrigated by surface irrigation methods (furrow, check, flooding). Through transition to irrigated agriculture, the income obtained from unit area increases by 5 times. With pressurised (sprinkling and drip) irrigation systems, 30-80% water saving, 20-50% yield increase, 50% fertiliser and 30% pesticide saving may be obtained compared to surface irrigation. Modern irrigation methods should be universalised.

“ The share of plant-based production within overall production decreases while the share of animal-based production increases. ”

Regarding plant-based production, the ratio of fruit and vegetable fields is higher, while that of cereal and other plant products and fallowed lands is lower. Within fruit products, especially olive and significantly grape, cherry, tangerine, fig and peach come prominent. Within field crops, especially cotton and significantly silage corn, potato, corn (grain), wheat and tobacco come prominent. Also the region ranks at the first place among all regions in regards to total ornamental plant production area with a share of 24% and land surface of 802 hectares.

The share of animal-based production within overall agricultural production value increased from its 31.3% value in 2006 to 42.4% as of year 2011. 38.7% of provincial animal-based production value is comprised of milk production, 27% comprised of white meat production, and 23.6% comprised of red meat production. In the province of İzmir that has 17 out of 30 districts connected to sea shore, aquaculture production increased by 16% compared to year 2006 and reached 21,847 tonnes. For the production value to be increased, added value should be enhanced, infrastructure should be improved and marketing opportunities should be developed.

Figure 10 : Change of İzmir Province Agricultural Production Value Over Time, 2006-2011, (TL)



“ The share of organic agricultural production decreases. ”

İzmir is above Turkey average in regards to the ratio of area used for organic agriculture. However, the share of the province within both Turkey and Aegean Region in regards to both the number of farmers dealing in organic agricultural production and production area is on the decline. The province's share in terms of the number of farmers dealing in organic agricultural production within Aegean Region decreased from 30.3% to 16% and the same value within overall Turkey decreased from 10.5% to 3.3% between years 2007 and 2011. In this period, production of 140 organic products was realised (134 plant-based and 6 animal-based products). Universalising organic agriculture and good agricultural applications will provide significant contributions in regards to increasing the added value in agriculture.

“ Agricultural lands are declining due to reasons such as non-agricultural uses and lands becoming infertile. ”

Within the overall agricultural land of 341,119 hectares, 31,062 hectares of land (9%) faces desertification, causing 23,038 hectares saline-alkaline, 285 hectares alkaline, 2,829 hectares saline and 4,910 hectares mildly saline soil. It has been determined that there are problems relevant to drainage on a total of 81,428 hectares of land (24%), causing severely insufficient drainage on 19,734 hectares of land and insufficient drainage on 61,694 hectares of land. 1,648.7 hectares of agricultural land is used for non-agricultural purposes; especially residential purposes followed by mining, industry and tourism purposes. These problems play an important role in the weakening of agriculture in many districts where it has been the base sector.

“ Industrial production increases, while the value added production power of industry declines. ”

According to TurkSTAT data, İzmir province's industry sector gross value added parameter has a share of 6.3% within overall Turkey industry sector gross added value. This share that was around 7.3% as of year 2004 declined with the passing years. The share of industry sector GVA within overall İzmir province GVA declined from 30,4% to 25% between years 2004 and 2010, and came to rest at 25.8% (with an increase of 0.8% compared to previous year) in year 2010. This decline that occurred in this period in favour of services sector made İzmir the second region among NUTS 2 regions with the highest decline in the share of industry sector within GVA following TR42 (Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova region) region. It may be argued that the lack of base industry branches in İzmir along with the public incentives system have affected this picture considerably.

In spite of the relatively low increase observed for sectoral GVA within the 2004-2010 period, İzmir province's industry sector has a significant place in Turkey industrial sector. According to the 500 Biggest Industrial Enterprises of Turkey 2012 listing prepared by İstanbul Chamber of Industry (İstanbul Sanayi Odası - İSO), the second province represented by the highest number of companies is İzmir (32 companies) following İstanbul (198 companies). R&D and innovation works are of significance for increasing the added value generated by industry.

“ İzmir industry displays a considerable level of sectoral diversity. ”

Industry is especially based on metal goods, food products, clothing, furniture, leather, motor land vehicles, chemicals, plastics, manufacture of machinery and equipments, wood products, paper products and tobacco. Within manufacture industry main sector, manufacture of fabricated metal goods (19.09%), manufacture of furniture (15.32%), manufacture of clothing (15.16%), manufacture of food products (12.14%), and manufacture of leather and related products (5.04%) sectors come prominent in terms of number of enterprises.

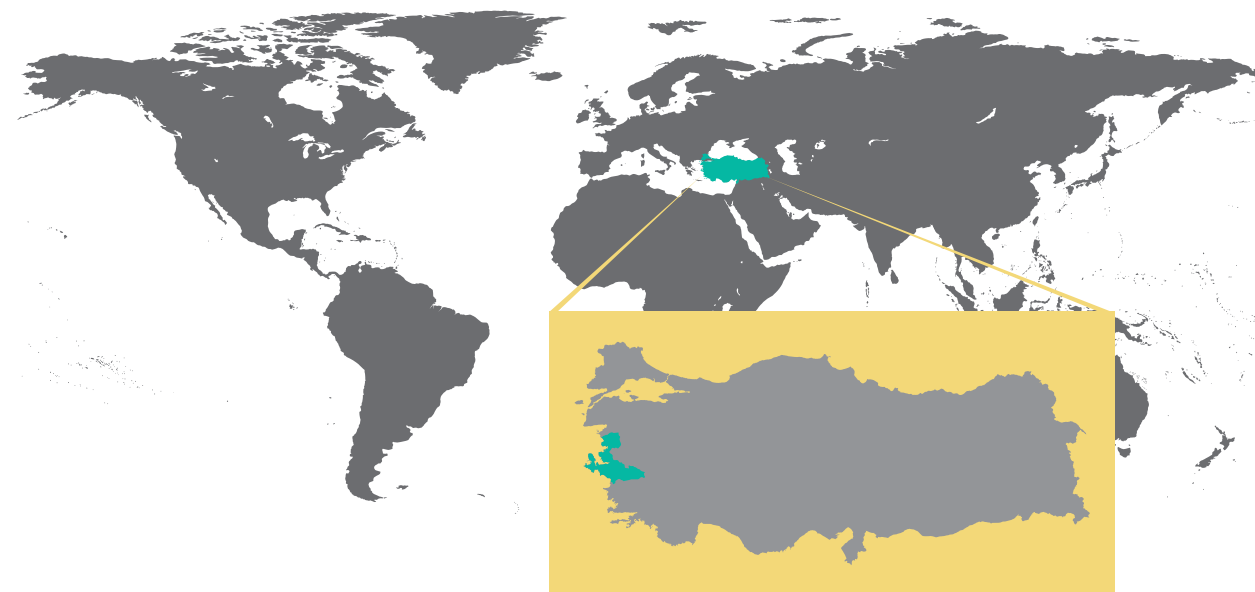
In terms of employment, the first five places go to manufacture of food products (15.60%), manufacture of clothing (15.39%), manufacture of fabricated metal goods (9.65%), manufacture of furniture (7.54%), and manufacture of motor land vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (6.77%) sectors. For sectoral diversity to transform to farther added value, R&D and innovation works in addition to cooperation of sectors with each other are of importance.

“ The region is an important centre of attraction for investments due to its location, sectoral diversity and infrastructure but there is necessity for arrangements that will strengthen the investment environment. ”

Organised industrial zones, free zones and technology development zone provide the investments with many opportunities. In addition to industry, tourism and agriculture sectors, investments aimed at alternative energy utilisation are also within bounds of possibility due to geothermal resources and wind energy potential. The province's relatively disadvantageous situation compared to nearby neighbouring provinces based on the new incentive system, the obligation to start production within three years as per Organised Industrial Zones Governing Regulation, and being listed within developed regions category in regards to access to loans offered by the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology are important problems rising due to upper scale plans.

According to the results of the “Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises' Investment Environment Assessment Study”, the most important factors that cause foreign capital enterprises to particularly invest in İzmir are listed as İzmir Port (20%), living quality (14%), proximity to important international markets (13%) and qualified and cheap workforce (12%). It strikes attention that living quality was ranked at the second place among the reasons to choose İzmir.

Figure 11 : Location of İzmir within Turkey and the World



“ The utilisation of capacity offered within special investment areas such as Organised Industrial Zones and Free Zones should be increased. ”

As of year 2012, there are 13 OIZs in the province, consisting of nine that were commissioned and four undergoing construction. In terms of OIZ acreage, Aegean Region comes at the first place within overall country with a share of 7.78% (4,763 hectares) as per its share of 28.26%. 60% of the 3,078 plots within the OIZs dedicated to service were observed to be already allocated, while 40% of these parcels are vacant. Of the allocated 1,886 plots, 1,011 plots house functioning factories, and construction of 158 factories are underway as of the end of year 2011.

Two out of three free zones in the Aegean Region are located in İzmir. In year 2012, 19,624 people were employed in Aegean Free Zone –the second free zone with the highest trade volume in Turkey- and 1,427 people were employed in İzmir Free Zone. Compared to the previous year, employment increased by 3.5% in Aegean Free Zone, but decreased by 3.4% in İzmir Free Zone. It is observed that the top places among infrastructure improvement demands prioritised by special investment zone administrations are occupied by transformation-transporting, waste management, energy infrastructure, social facility and environment quality issues. Interest of investors to these production fields that offer a significant potential should be increased through publicity and incentive policies.

“ Technology development zones have vital roles to play for increasing the technology level. ”

There is one active technology development zone in İzmir with the name İzmir Technology Development Zone (İzmir Technology Development Zone - İZTEKGEB). On the other hand, İzmir Science and Technology Park Technology Development Zone (İzmir University of Economics) was established in year 2012 that is planned to concentrate on sustainable agriculture, sustainable energy and informatics themes; and Dokuz Eylül Technology Development Zone (Dokuz Eylül University) was established in year 2013 that is planned to partially specialise on healthcare field. Infrastructure works for these two technology development zones are underway.

64 active companies and 319 employees housed within İZTEKGEB as of year 2008 increased to 84 active companies and 417 employees in year 2012. 86% of these employees have R&D personnel status. It is important to develop the capacity of existing TDZ, improve its infrastructure and establish new zones. As much as the physical infrastructure in TDZs, employed R&D personnel is also vital in terms of region export and regionally created economic value.

“ There is an important potential in terms of renewable energy resources and technologies. ”

The province is significantly rich in wind energy with a theoretical capacity of 11,854.2 MW, however only 2.6% of this potential is currently utilised. The energy amount to be generated if the potential is utilised is higher than the total electricity consumption of the entire Aegean Region. Infrastructure investment fields related to wind energy in İzmir should be utilised with consideration also to environmental impacts.

İzmir is one of the most advantageous cities in regards to benefitting from solar energy. Following Antalya that has the highest solar capacity ratio of 20% throughout Turkey, İzmir enjoys the same ratio value at a level around 15-18%. The fact that the province is not among regions listed by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources among regions to benefit from solar energy electricity generation investment permits constitutes a negative factor. Production of solar energy technologies in the region is revealed to be a strategic approach that will contribute to the development of the region regarding advanced technologies.

Based on the existence of agricultural lands suitable for utilisation and the animal/plant-based waste amount potential in İzmir, biogas electricity production potential is found out to be around 537 MW. There are no institutions/organisations awarded with biogas licence in İzmir province as of yet.

Geothermal resources vary in regards to their temperatures and offer possibilities for utilisation in different fields. With the geothermal potential in the geothermal fields existing in İzmir province becoming utilised, it is measured that 5 times more residences could be heated with this resource.

“ It is an important logistics centre in terms of location and infrastructure. ”

İzmir Port is the largest seaport of Aegean Region with an annual ship berthing capacity of 3,588 ships. In addition to being the import portal of Central Anatolia Region and Aegean Region, it also is an important trading port between Europe, Middle East and Asian countries with its railway and land route connections. In year 2011, approximately 70% of all loadings and 77% of all container traffic made at ports operated by TCDD was realised through İzmir Port.

Improvement works are underway by TCDD for the renewal of seaport's infrastructure and housed equipments and for more efficient utilisation of harbour reaches. On the other hand there are important investments underway for strengthening the logistics sector; construction of Northern Aegean (Çandarlı) Port and Kemalpaşa Logistics Village investments has been started. It is foreseen for the port to be among the top 10 sea ports throughout the world and become the largest sea port of the Mediterranean Sea with a capacity of 20 million tonnes/year and a warehousing reach of 2,500 hectares, enabling large transit ships to realise loading/unloading at the port. Kemalpaşa Logistics Village that is to be built on an approximate area of two million square meters is planned to be the largest logistics base of Turkey, initially serving the load traffic of KOSBİ and then the traffic of İzmir and entire Aegean Region.

“ Domestic and foreign trade are developed. ”

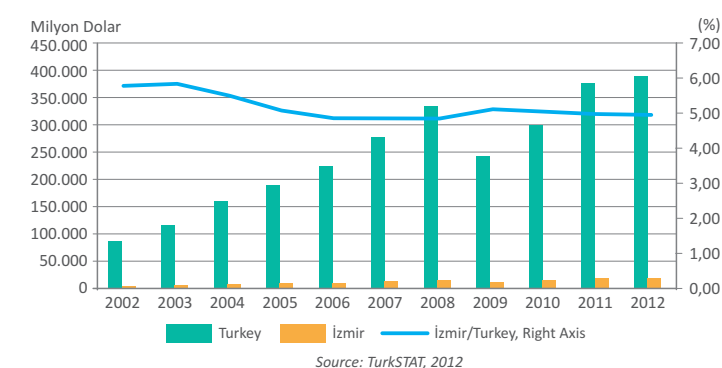
Throughout the ages, İzmir has been an important centre of trade due to its location that rests at the starting and ending point of trade routes. The province is in intense connection with almost all other provinces, particularly İstanbul, Bursa, Manisa, Denizli, Aydın and Muğla. Trade is significantly developed through transportation capabilities, existence of Organised Industrial Zones, Free Zones, International Fair Complex and a large seaport and also due to the actions and efforts of professional organisations such as Chambers of Commerce, Exporter Associations, Chamber of Industry and Trade Exchange. Trade volume of İzmir constitutes 7% of Turkey's overall trade volume. 93% of whole Aegean Region export is realised over İzmir.

In terms of commercial sales of companies, İzmir ranks at the third province with the highest commercial dynamism following İstanbul and Bursa. Especially food products, construction materials, textile products, wood products and furniture, chemical products, and agricultural products trade provides acceleration to commerce in İzmir. With its national and international banks network and exchange markets, İzmir houses a strong capital market infrastructure. In addition, İzmir is the province with the highest self-sufficiency in terms of input supply to industry sector.

“ Foreign trade balance has deficit. ”

During 2002-2012 period, foreign trade volume in İzmir increased by a factor of 2.8, while Aegean Region trade volume displayed an increase of 3.8 times and Turkey trade volume displayed an increase of 3.4 times in the same period. In result of these developments, the share of İzmir within overall Turkey foreign trade that was 5.8% in year 2002 declined to 4.9% as of year 2012. The foreign trade balance of İzmir that had a surplus of 489 million Dollars as of year 2002 started to have a deficit beginning from year 2004, which reached 1.9 billion Dollars in year 2012. Export import coverage ratio that was 121% as of year 2002 declined to 76% in 2011 and rested at 82% in year 2012. This ratio occurred to be 64% for Turkey overall and 99% for Aegean Region in year 2012. These data point out that the balance between import and export in İzmir is steadily sliding towards import direction.

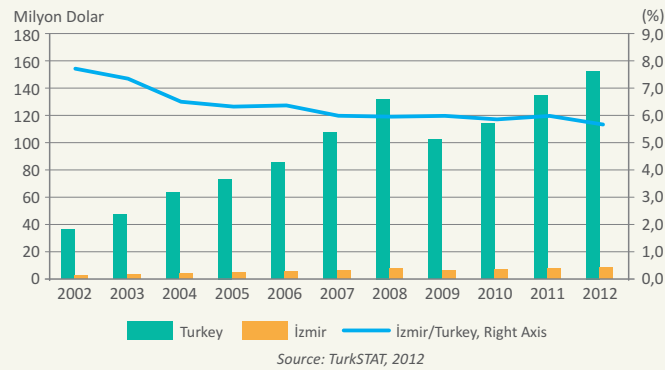
Figure 12 : Development of Foreign Trade Volume in İzmir and Turkey, and the Share of İzmir within Trade Volume, 2002-2012, (%), million Dollars



“ Export is developing but its share within overall country value is decreasing. ”

In year 2012, Turkey's overall export occurred to be 152.5 billion Dollars, Aegean Region's export occurred to be 17 billion Dollars, while the export of İzmir province occurred to be 8.6 billion Dollars. During 2002-2012 period, the overall export of Turkey increased by 3.2 times, while that of the Aegean Region increased by 3.1 times and that of İzmir province increased by 2.1 times. Taking a share of 67.6% from Aegean Region export and 7.7% from overall Turkey export in year 2002, İzmir province faced a decline of these shares down to 50.7% and 5.7% respectively as of year 2012. Development of sectors with high export potential in İzmir is therefore of importance. An observation in terms of main sectors display that the highest share belongs to manufacture industry sector. The share manufacture industry received from overall export varied between 85% and 88% between years 2005 and 2011, while the shares of agriculture and forestry sector that ranked at the second place in this regard had shares varying between 8% and 12%.

Figure 13 : Development of Export in İzmir and Turkey, and the Share of İzmir within Overall Turkey Export 2002-2012, (%), million Dollars



The only country bordering İzmir is Greece. When Greece-İzmir foreign trade relationship is examined, it is observed that the export of İzmir to Greece declined in the recent years. The main reason behind this decline that is also in line with a decline in Turkey's export to Greece is considered to be the economy of Greece having been affected intensively from the global economic crisis. İzmir's share within Turkey's export to Greece was measured to have a volume of 184 million Dollars and a share of 7.57% ratio in year 2008, while this volume declined to 98 million Dollars and ratio decreased to 6.99% as of year 2012. These values show that the export volume from İzmir to Greece declined almost to half of its original level within the last 5 years.

“**Technology level in foreign trade is increasing.**”

With 1,519 million Dollars medium and high level technology products export, İzmir ranks at the fifth place regarding this parameter among all provinces in Turkey. While the share of “low technology” products within overall export was 61% as of year 2002, this ratio declined with the passing years to rest at 37.8% as of year 2011. The share of “medium-high technology” products increased from 20.2% to 33.2%, and the share of “medium-low technology” products increased from 18% to 27.8%. The share of high technology products within overall province export rested around 1% average during the same period. Similar to that of export, province's import also displays a progress in terms of technology level. However, while the share of high and medium-high technology products within overall export had a value of 34%, this same value was measured to be 52% for import, which shows that the province imports more high technology products than what it exports.

Table 3 : Changes in İzmir Manufacture Industry Export by Technology Levels, 2002-2011

Technology Level	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
HighTechnology	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.2
Medium-High Technology	20.2	28.0	28.3	27.9	32.4	33.2
Medium-Low Technology	18.0	26.4	32.5	26.0	25.1	27.8
Low Technology	61.0	44.8	38.4	44.9	41.2	37.8

Source: İzmir Province Potential Investment Fields Study

Table 4 : Changes in İzmir Manufacture Industry Import by Technology Levels, 2002-2011

Teknoloji Düzeyi	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
HighTechnology	4.1	3.5	4.3	3.2	3.0	3.0
Medium-High Technology	46.4	47.5	44.3	42.1	48.4	49.4
Medium-Low Technology	23.0	28.9	30.6	33.3	28.7	29.3
Low Technology	26.6	20.0	20.9	21.3	19.9	18.4

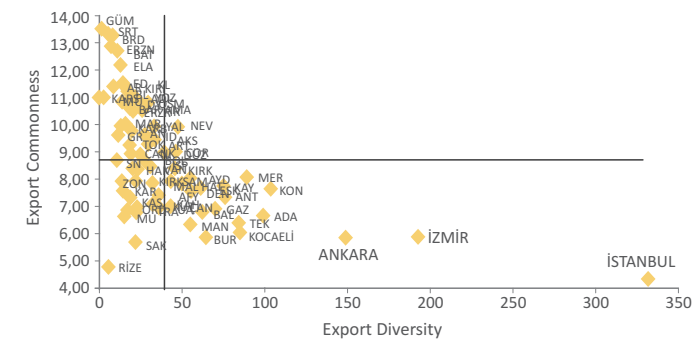
Source: İzmir Province Potential Investment Fields Study

“**The quality of export provides competitive advantages.**”

In terms of diversity of export goods performance, İzmir ranks at the second place with 193 products following İstanbul. Competitively exported products diversity average of 76 provinces is 40. Skills existing in a province with high diversity value are suited for production and export of many products with competitive advantages.

Export products included in the export basket of many provinces are assumed as common products. Commonness value being low shows that there is a certain competition advantage regarding export of special/rare products. İzmir is the fifth province with the lowest commonness value following İstanbul, Rize, Sakarya and Ankara. Qualified leap shows the capacity of a province to export more qualified products with its existing industrial infrastructure. İzmir ranks at the second place following İstanbul among provinces with the highest leaping capability. These qualities reveal that the export of İzmir may be elevated through suitable policies.

Figure 14 : Provinces by Export Commonness and Diversity, 2009



“**In the recent years, tourism sector displays a rapid development but there is a significant and unused potential in the region.**”

The number of foreign tourists visiting in year 2011 displayed an increase of 18.53% compared to previous year. Among the provinces preferred by the foreign tourists visiting Turkey, İzmir ranks at the fourth place following Antalya, İstanbul and Muğla. Occupancy rate of facilities belong by a ratio of 23.3% to foreign tourists. İzmir draws tourists from Italy, Belgium, France and Netherland at a ratio quite above that of Turkey average (5%). However, it fails to draw sufficient tourists from Germany, Russia and Middle East countries from where considerable number of tourists come and visit Turkey. It is possible to add Greece to this condition, considering its historical and cultural proximity.

İzmir draws attention due to its rising performance within Turkey cruise tourism within the last seven years. While 3,271 passengers visited İzmir with 5 cruises in year 2003, these values increased respectively to 510,042 passengers and 286 cruises as of year 2012. In spite of these developments, increase in the number of suitable facilities remained limited. Number of beds that was 24,639 back in year 2006 increased to 29,046 in six years. The number of facilities displayed an increase by 15 facilities. Particularly sea (coast) tourism, followed by culture tourism, belief tourism, convention tourism, winter tourism, thermal tourism, cruise tourism, nature tourism, camp and trailer tourism, sports tourism, gastronomy tourism and ecotourism may be listed among existing tourism types and types foreseen to have development possibility. In İzmir that has potential in terms of culture economy, museums where the historical and cultural heritage of the region may be exhibited are insufficiently scarce, necessitating improvements in terms of both quality and diversity.

“**İzmir is a region with scarce water resources.**”

Annual usable water potential per capita average was found out to be 483 m3. This value is estimated as 1,498 m3/year-person as Turkey average. According to the water sufficiency scale recognised worldwide, annual water amount per capita should be a minimum of 2,000 m3. Areas with lower values are assumed to face water scarcity and those that have less than 1,000 m3 are defined as water poor. Therefore, management of water is of importance in İzmir that needs to be defined as water poor. High amount of water used especially for agricultural and industrial activities should be one of the fundamental priorities in this regard.

“Capacity for solid waste disposal is insufficient.”

Total amount of domestic solid waste disposed of in Harmandalı Plant, the sole disposal plant of the region, is approximately 3,145 tonnes/day. The amount of waste disposed at Harmandalı increases by around 10% each year. In this framework, there is an important demand in the region for building a second sanitary landfill facility to have wastes disposed of.

“The province has a significant asset to protect in terms of marine and coastal areas.”

101 km of its entire 629 km coast is comprised of natural beaches. There are 32 beaches with blue flag. Although seas in İzmir area are usually clean, investments to be made on sewer infrastructures and WTPs in areas of tourism value are important due to the fact one of the criteria is the need for the existence of treatment plants. Another important issue about marine and coastal areas is protection areas with national and international significance. Especially Karaburun and Foça are the most important coastal areas where an integrated coast management approach should be embraced. Sources of pollution at İzmir Bay are mainly comprised of pollutant loads brought by Gediz and streams reaching the bay, agricultural pesticides dragged by surface and drainage waters formed due to agricultural activities inside Bay water catchment area, artificial and natural fertiliser loads, harbour and marina activities, and loads produced due to maritime traffic.

“Basin pollution comes at the forefront among environmental threats.”

Gediz, Küçük Menderes and Bakırçay rivers form three important basins. Basins have a water quality of Class IV in general. Main pollutants are wastes arising from different settlements and industrial organisations along the rivers and senseless use of pesticides and fertilisers for agriculture. Basin pollution is an important threat not only to agriculture but also to the sustainability of the tourism values possessed. Towards the purpose of preventing pollution; joint basin management, wastewater treatment plants, awareness raising studies in agricultural pesticide utilisation, irrigation and fertilisation works along with sanitary solid waste landfill implementations.

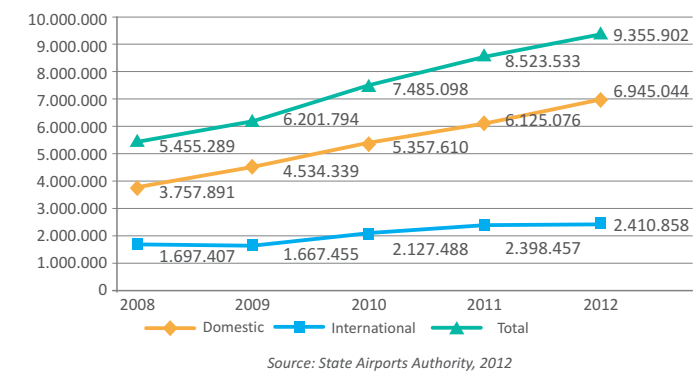
“Intraregional and interregional railroad transportation are not sufficiently developed.”

The first railroad establishment inside Anatolian lands was the İzmir-Aydın line completed in year 1866. Railroad length of İzmir that was 325 km in year 2007 reached 331 km in year 2011, while its share within overall Turkey railroad length declined from 3.7% to 3.4%; the province ranks at the sixth place among 81 provinces in terms of railroad length. İzmir-Eskişehir, İzmir-Ankara, İzmir-Bandırma, İzmir-Denizli, İzmir-Isparta lines allow mainline transportation while İzmir-Ödemiş, İzmir-Uşak and İzmir-Bandırma lines allow passenger transportation. Although passengers, bulk cargo, container and other load transportation may be realised with railroads, it is not possible to mention that railroad transportation has developed sufficiently in İzmir, which had obtained the culture of railroads very long years ago. With İzmir-Ankara High Speed Train (HST) project planned to be commissioned in year 2015, transportation of 6 million passengers is estimated. İzmir-İstanbul HST project has not yet been taken into public investment programme.

“İzmir ranks at the fourth place in regards to airline accessibility following İstanbul, Ankara and Antalya.”

State Airports Authority (Devlet Hava Meydanları İşletmesi - DHMİ) Adnan Menderes Airport commissioned in year 1987 is the most important point in the air traffic of İzmir and the region. International lines terminal was renewed in year 2006 and the construction of the new domestic lines terminal was started in year 2012. An increase of over 50% occurred in the total number of arriving/departing passengers in İzmir during 2008-2012 period. In year 2012, direct flights to 3 continents and 36 countries were made from İzmir Adnan Menderes Airport. International flights are realised by 60 airline companies to 103 destinations. The number of foreign airports to which flights are realised rose from 83 in year 2009 to 106 in year 2011.

Figure 15 : Adnan Menderes Airport, Number of Arriving-Departing Passengers, 2008-2012



“The province also has a significant potential in regards to domestic and international maritime transportation.”

İzmir Port, Çeşme Port, Aliağa-Nemrut and ports in Dikili district are important points for maritime transportation. Çeşme and İzmir seaports are also active in terms of passenger transportation. There are ferry cruises from Çeşme Port to Chios Island, from Seferihisar Port to Samos Island and from Dikili Port to Lesbos Island. At the same time, passenger transportation is realised through ferries between Çeşme and Ancona-Italy. Considerable progress has been made for the cruise tourism started back in year 2003. The number of people visiting with cruise ships increased by 170 times between years 2003 and 2012. Construction of an independent cruise port that will separate the passenger section of İzmir Port from the main port is still underway. A rehabilitation project is being commenced for cleansing of İzmir Bay and increasing trade volume by opening the port to third generation ships.

“The share of maritime transportation within urban transportation is not adequate.”

Urban transportation is realised through roads, railroad systems and maritime lines. Of 1,250,000 average passengers daily, 74% are transported through roads, 23% are transported through railroads and 3% are transported through maritime lines. Decreasing the share of land routes (roads) and increasing the share of railroad systems and especially maritime transportation is of priority. Making maritime transportation attractive in İzmir where there is a strong maritime transportation potential, and strengthening the integration through different transportation modes is of significance.

“Railroad system lines should be developed and the share of road transportation within mass transit should be reduced.”

With the 79-kilometre long line commissioned by İZBAN A.S. as of year 2011, the share of railroad systems increased considerably. The line comprises of a total of 31 stations, divided into the northern axis (Aliağa-Alsancak-Halkapınar) and southern axis (Halkapınar-Alsancak-Cumaovası). Construction of another section that will extend the southern axis Torbalı was also commenced. Suburban transportation is planned to be started within year 2014 on the line. A 26-kilometre line that will extend the southern axis further from Torbalı to Selçuk has also been taken into investment programme. For the northern axis, a 52-kilometre Aliağa-Bergama line is planned to be constructed. With the commissioning of all three lines, the length of İZBAN will increase from 79 kilometres to 188 kilometres, becoming the longest suburban railroad system with airport connection throughout Turkey. Within the framework of Transportation Master Plan, tramway projects were designed for Konak and Karşıyaka districts.

“Aging of the residence stock, insufficient urban standards and safety against disasters are important infrastructural shortcomings.”

Approximately 46% of all buildings are 23 years of age or older. This ratio is higher than that of İstanbul (43%) and Ankara (34%). The ratio of buildings built in year 2001 or later is the lowest among all three metropolitan cities with a value of 15.4%.

According to Turkey Earthquake Map, İzmir is located inside 1st grade seismic zone. Thus, the issue of structural safety is of vital importance. There is a significant amount of structure stock concentrated on unreliable areas with high earthquake and landslide risk. This situation makes it mandatory to rapidly effectuate urban transportation works. Residences produced inside newly developing residential areas being built dominantly by private sector and appealing mostly to high income segments make facilitating access to accommodation an important necessity. On the other hand, there are many buildings used as secondary residences. Utilising these residences' potential is of importance for both efficient use of the stock and economy of the region.

“Transportation lines are stipulated to be expanded.”

As of year 2013, the transportation infrastructure existing within İzmir provincial borders comprises of (1) motorways, (2) Divided roads (double highways), (3) undivided roads and (4) İZBAN (İzmir Banliyö) lines used between district centres. In the framework of the plan decrees in effect, it is expected for the northern direction of İzmir-Çanakkale motorway to have been completed and İZBAN line that became an important part of urban transportation system to have been extended to Bergama, Torbalı and Selçuk.

Map 2: Transportation Infrastructure (2013)



Map 3 : Transportation Infrastructure (2023)

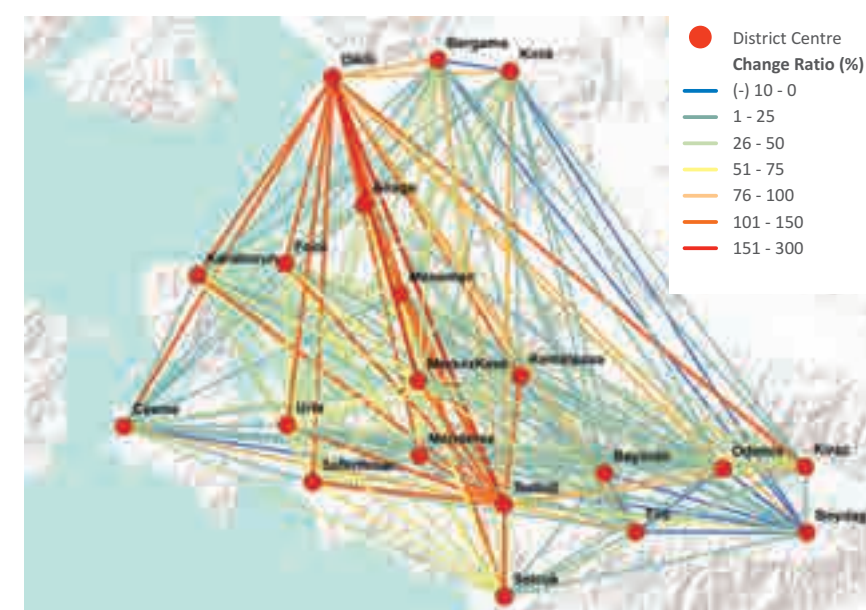


Source: Determination of Functional Regions, Sub-Regions and Interregional Relations in İzmir Province

“Changes in transportation lines also create changes in the relations between settlements.”

It is obvious that the focus of spatial interaction will be İzmir City Centre (Centrum) for both year 2011 and year 2023. It is estimated that the spatial interaction between the Centre to districts such as Kemalpaşa, Torbalı, Menemen, Menderes, Urla that are in close proximity and have high population sizes is high as of year 2011. It is seen that this structure will have been mostly maintained in year 2023 but other significant interaction points will also have gained importance. For instance, it is expected that the spatial interaction of Torbalı district with districts such as Bayındır, Kemalpaşa, Selçuk and Menemen will increase. In the same manner, Bergama and Dikili districts' spatial interaction with City Centre is expected to increase.

Map 4: Change of Spatial Interaction Based on Population Size (%) (2013-2023)



Source: Determination of Functional Regions, Sub-Regions and Interregional Relations in İzmir Province

5 Development Axes

Analyses conducted, studies realised, stakeholder opinions and evaluations considered, and up-to-date basic trainings at national and international levels organised have revealed three development axes related to the existing structure of İzmir.

Strong Economy

High quality of living

Strong Society

The development perspective of the region is built upon these three axes that are simultaneously interrelated and supplementary to each other. Development axes established in compliance with national development strategies and in line with the region's socioeconomic demands encompass the strategic priorities on which İzmir will focus between years 2014 and 2023.

Objectives found under each of the development axes cover fields of involvement regarding these priorities. These development axes, strategic priorities and objectives constitute as a whole the strategic content of İZBP.

In addition, upper scale plans and strategy documents in relation with the plan priorities were analysed. Summarised tables of these documents were prepared and presented as appendix to the regional plan.

STRONG
ECONOMY

HIGH
QUALITY
OF LIVING

STRONG
SOCIETY

1

2

3

DEVELOPMENT AXES

VISION

**İZMİR as The Centre of
Attraction of the
Mediterranean,
Producing Information,
Design and Innovation**



The strategic framework of İZBP

3

STRONG SOCIETY

High Quality Education for All

High Employment Capacity

Social Inclusion for Social Harmony

Good Governance and Empowered Civil Society

2

HIGH QUALITY OF LIVING

Health for All

Sustainable Environment

High Quality Urban Living

Accessible İzmir

1

STRONG ECONOMY

High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity

Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

Developed Clusters

Sustainable Supply of Production and Services

İzmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean



STRONG ECONOMY

1

DEVELOPMENT AXES, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES and OBJECTIVES

Strategic Priority	Objective
High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity	The physical infrastructure in universities and enterprises for development of research and technology shall be improved.
	Regional innovation capacity monitoring shall be realised.
	University-industry interface organisations shall be improved and increased in number.
	Human resources in science and technology field shall be developed as per sectoral priorities and demands.
	Transformation of the research studies at universities and establishments into economic assets shall be supported.
	Regional innovation ecosystem shall be improved through universalisation of collaborative and innovative organization culture.
Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem	Capacity, awareness and demand for design field in İzmir shall be increased.
	Mechanisms aimed towards determining entrepreneurs shall be developed.
	Formation of effective network structures among actors within entrepreneurship ecosystem shall be enabled.
	Entrepreneurship culture shall be developed.
Developed Clusters	Entrepreneurship ecosystem monitoring and assessment mechanism shall be established.
	Cluster formations in potential sectors shall be supported.
	Management capacity of clusters shall be improved.
	R&D and innovation capacity in clusters shall be increased.
Sustainable Supply of Production and Services	Monitoring of regional clusters and assessment of cluster impacts shall be realised.
	Capacity, information exchange and awareness of institutions and industrial organisations shall be increased in line with the regional eco-efficiency strategy.
	Sustainable production implementations, particularly eco-efficiency and industrial symbiosis, shall be universalised.
	Energy efficiency implementations and renewable energy utilisation shall be universalised for all sectors, and renewable energy generation shall be increased.
	Activities aimed towards the development and utilisation of clean technologies shall be supported.
	Sustainable agricultural production shall be realised.
İzmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean	Sustainable tourism shall be implemented and universalised.
	Culture and tourism opportunities of İzmir shall be promoted.
	Urban consciousness shall be developed and the Mediterranean life style of İzmir citizens shall be sustained.
	An attractive business and investment environment shall be provided.

HIGH QUALITY OF LIVING

2

DEVELOPMENT AXES, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES and OBJECTIVES

Strategic Priority	Objective
Health for All	Intraregional disparities regarding access to healthcare services shall be decreased.
	Physical and technological infrastructure regarding supply of healthcare services shall be strengthened.
	Quality and quantity of healthcare employees shall be developed.
	Human resources and infrastructure towards development of health tourism shall be developed and promotion in this field shall be made effective.
	İzmir shall be turned into an international centre of attraction within healthcare field.
Sustainable Environment	Sustainable wastewater, drinking and utility water management shall be established.
	Solid waste and hazardous waste recovery, storage and disposal capacities shall be increased.
	Control of air pollution shall be realised in industry-intensive areas, particularly in Aliğa, Kemalpaşa and Torbalı.
	Energy efficiency shall be realised in domestic heating, and utilisation of renewable and clean energy shall be universalised.
	Integrated basin management shall be established at institutional basis on 3 basins, particularly on Gediz and Küçük Menderes, and industrial, agricultural and urban pollution prevention and control shall be realised.
High Quality Urban Living	Biodiversity in sensitive ecosystems of İzmir shall be preserved.
	Urban social facility areas shall be developed in conformity with standards.
	Social and cultural assets inherent in İzmir shall be preserved during urban transformation implementations.
	Disaster management capacity shall be improved.
	Environmental management, green transportation, efficient and clean energy utilisation shall be prioritised within the context of urban development planning.
Accesible İzmir	A sustainable and comprehensive coast management shall be established and the relationship of İzmir with the sea shall be strengthened.
	National and international transportation network and accessibility of İzmir shall be strengthened.
	Transportation connections between city centre and districts, and rural transportation infrastructure shall be strengthened.
	Intra-city rail transportation systems shall be developed.
	Share of maritime transportation in intra-city transportation shall be increased.
	Applications that will provide integration between mass transportation modes and private vehicles shall be developed for intra-city transportation.
	Urban transportation infrastructure shall be made suitable for pedestrians, bicycles and the disabled.
	Transportation connections, infrastructure and service opportunities of İzmir Port shall be strengthened.
	Demands of the logistics sector shall be taken into consideration regarding transportation investments, and priority shall be given to railroad and maritime transportation.
	Information and communication infrastructure shall be strengthened.

STRONG SOCIETY

3

DEVELOPMENT AXES, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES and OBJECTIVES

Strategic Priority	Objective
High Quality Education for All	Preschool education services shall be universalised and their quality shall be improved.
	Special education services shall be universalised and their quality shall be improved.
	Quality of vocational education shall be increased.
	Lifelong education services shall be universalised.
	Departments in vocational high schools and universities, and their education curriculums shall be designed in line with the demand in İzmir.
	Through use of innovative models and methods, education quality shall be brought to international standards.
High Employment Capacity	The potential of İzmir towards being a city of universities shall be developed.
	Labour force competency shall be improved to meet the sectoral demands and expectations.
	Effectiveness of processes towards matching vacant jobs with job seekers shall be increased.
	Capacity to generate new employment shall be developed and workforce shall be trained for these new fields.
	Capacity towards combating unregistered employment shall be developed
Social Inclusion for Social Harmony	Occupational health and safety conditions shall be improved.
	Employment of groups in need of special policies shall be increased.
	Immigration phenomenon, income distribution and poverty shall be studied at regional scale, monitored and appropriate intervention tools shall be developed.
	Effectiveness of social supports shall be increased in a manner that will also prevent support dependency.
	Effectiveness and accessibility of care services for the disabled and the elderly shall be increased
	Active participation of groups that require special policies such as immigrant, disabled and elderly people to social, cultural and economic life shall be supported
Good Governance and Strong Civil Society	Living conditions and employment opportunities at rural areas shall be developed.
	Sophisticated governance shall be developed between local, regional and central levels.
	Effectiveness of regional governance structures shall be increased and new cooperation mechanisms shall be established.
	Institutional capacity of NGO's shall be developed and civil society dialogue shall be improved.
	NGO and volunteer awareness in İzmir shall be raised.
	Project development and implementation capacity of the region shall be increased.
	A regional monitoring system shall be established.

5.1

STRONG
ECONOMY

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 1

High Technology,
Innovation and
Design CapacityDeveloped
Entrepreneurship
EcosystemDeveloped
ClustersSupply of
Sustainable
Production and
Servicesİzmir as the
Attraction Centre
of Mediterranean

A strong regional economy is related to the performance it displays in terms of indicators such as the fundamental economic concepts of productivity (efficiency), growth, competitiveness, export share, capital size and workforce quality. In the recent years, addition of concepts such as flexibility and adaptability to this list is also being discussed.

Within the context of the development axis of strengthening regional economy of İzmir, particularly increasing the efficiency and added value generation has been aimed. In line with this purpose, basic tools were determined as strengthening clustering, increasing innovation and design capacity, developing the entrepreneurship ecosystem and business and investment environment. Sustainable supply of production and services was prioritised as a basic approach regarding the implementation of these tools; and the region's culture and tourism potential was put forwards towards achieving a strong economy and competitiveness.

The objective of the strong economy development axis is "Utilising the leaping capacity created by the regional diversity through a high added value and sustainable production approach."

STRONG
ECONOMY

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 1

5.1.1

High Technology,
Innovation and
Design CapacityDeveloped
Entrepreneurship
EcosystemDeveloped
ClustersSustainable
Supply of Production
and Servicesİzmir as the
Attraction Centre
of Mediterranean

Innovation is the realisation of a new or significantly enhanced product or process, new marketing method or new organisational method for enterprise internal applications, work place organisation or external relations.

In regions with strong innovation capacity, ideas and information transform into products and services as a driving force behind the economy, producing high added value products rather than traditional products, and companies raise their commercial performance and competitiveness through innovation. Effective research and development studies (R&D), strong cooperation between university and industry, information and awareness regarding industrial property rights, and existence of an innovative and creative ecosystem are subjects of importance for economies with strong innovation capacity.

Innovation has been handled with priority by the EU in regards to development policies since 2000s. Lisbon Strategy aims for EU economy to be the most competitive and dynamic information economy of the world as of the end of year 2010. To that end, strategies such as preparing for transition into information-based economy, establishing new policies for information society and R&D, and accelerating structural reforms needed for competitiveness and innovation have been stipulated. In "EU 2020 Strategy" that determines the new economic strategy and year 2020 economic objectives of EU, innovation maintains its central role for the increase of growth and employment.

Framework Programmes implemented by the European Union are the most common and long-term among studies related to innovation. This process began back in year 1984 with the 1st Framework Programme and progressed until this day. Framework programmes that started out with 3.4 billion Euro budget between years 1984 and 1988 continues today with the 7th Framework Programme with a budget over 50 billion Euros. Results of the conducted projects made great contribution to both information generation and its commercialisation regarding the cooperation between participating companies, universities and research centres. EU Framework Programme also pioneered in the development and universalization of national and regional innovation strategy studies. Regional innovation strategy studies have been conducted in several countries, particularly countries such as Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France and Portugal. Turkey became involved in the EU Framework Programmes context –the largest research network of the world, in year 2004 through the 6th Framework Programme.

The ratio of R&D expenditures made by private sector within overall R&D expenditures value in Turkey rose from 34% in 2003 to 45% in 2010, while public sector expenditures entered into a continuous declining trend. The share of private sector is aimed to reach 60% as of year 2013 and 66.9% as of year 2023. In order to reach this level, private sector has to focus more on R&D and innovation. The ratio of R&D expenditures made by public sector within overall R&D expenditures value declined from 36% in 2003 to 31% in 2010.



The purposes of the established development plans and strategy documents relevant to innovation field are accelerating information generation in our country, transforming generated information into new technologic products and services, and finally creating an economy based on information.

Decrees taken in the 23rd Assembly of the Supreme Council of Science and Technology held on the 27th of December 2011 also bear significance for the development of R&D and innovation in our country. In the assembly, year 2023 objectives of the National Innovation System towards having our country enter among the top ten economies of the world as of year 2023 were determined as follows:

R&D expenditure /GDP	% 3
Private sector R&D expenditure /GDP	% 2
Number of researchers	300 thousand (TZE)
Private sector Number of researchers	180 thousand (TZE)

Development of policy tools was aimed towards triggering innovation and entrepreneurship in universities, and the below decisions were taken in line with this objective;

Supporting Technology Relay Offices,
Supporting Incubation Centres,
Establishing Entrepreneur and Innovative University Indexes,
Redesigning Academic Promotion Criteria in a Manner That Encourages Entrepreneurship and Innovation.

5.1.1.1 Overview of İzmir

There are 9 universities, 66 faculties, 35 vocational colleges in İzmir. Developing the capacity of significant researcher power of İzmir is vital. As of year 2010, the province houses 7,240 researchers in different fields registered in TÜBİTAK ARBİS system. Researchers constitute the most importance force of the region in terms of R&D and innovation. Examining studies related to generation of innovation, it is observed that 30 TÜBİTAK project applications correspond to each 100 researchers in the region. A total of 1,838 research project recommendations were brought to the attention of TÜBİTAK by these 7,240 researchers during 2007-2010 period, of which 453 (25%) were approved for supporting. Information generation, vital for R&D and innovation, should be strengthened.

In the Entrepreneur and Innovator University Index 2013 of the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology; İzmir Institute of Technology ranks at the 6th place, Ege University ranks at the 14th place, Dokuz Eylül University ranks at the 32nd place and İzmir University of Economics ranks at the 35th place throughout the country.

On the other hand, a total of 51 patent and utility model applications were made by researchers in İzmir within 2007-2010 period. İzmir is beyond İstanbul and Ankara in terms of patent and utility models produced per researcher power. However, there are areas required to be developed such as project production, research studies and industrial property rights in order to achieve the level of developed countries.

In addition to universities, industry also has weaknesses in terms of project production. Between years 2007 and 2010, 416 (1.7%) of the 23,749 companies in manufacture industry applied for R&D project support to TÜBİTAK TEYDEB. Number of companies that received support is 259 (1%). These values show that the project approval rate of companies in İzmir is higher compared to those of Ankara and İstanbul but the total number of supported projects is behind that of these regions.

Vast majority (65%) of the umbrella organisations in İzmir have not executed any projects for their members. Supports offered by umbrella organisations are of importance for enterprises to benefit from such funds. When the obstacles in front of benefitting from supports are examined, it is observed that studies that will direct companies to R&D and innovation, increase their information and awareness and develop their project production skills are required.

İzmir Regional Innovation Strategy encompasses informatics, biomedical, industrial HVAC, processed fruits and vegetables, chemicals, renewable energy and textiles sectors that are prioritised in the region in terms of number of companies, employment, export or regional resources with high potential of R&D and innovation. Data reflect that companies are also weak in regards to receiving patents. A total of 1,064 patent applications were made in İzmir between years 2007 and 2010, of which 145 were approved. According to this, 1 patent applications correspond to 22 companies and 1 patent registration correspond to 164 companies between years 2007 and 2010. The highest number of patent applications were made by the chemicals sector with 90 patent applications, followed by 65 patent applications by the informatics sector, while no patent applications were made by the renewable energy sector.

Existing mechanisms should be actualised for strengthening university-industry cooperation. On the other hand, only 19% of the enterprises realise cooperation with universities and research centres regarding R&D and innovation. And when realised, this cooperation concentrate rather on issues such as technical or design-related problem solution, test and analysis services. Cooperation for issues such as developing new products and services and relaying technology is significantly weak. Only 89 project applications were made to the SAN-TEZ programme that aimed for cooperation between university and industry between years 2007 and 2010, of which 39 were supported. For R&D and innovation indicators to be enhanced, the level and effectiveness of cooperation should be developed. A sectoral analysis displays that the sector with the highest level of cooperation with universities and research centres occurred to be biomedical sector with a value of 27%.

University-industry interface centres are important mechanisms that will accelerate R&D and innovation efforts. Although there are interface centres in 4 out of 9 universities of İzmir, these centres are dominantly newly founded units in need of development.

Technology Development Zones (TDZ) have been designed to establish a platform for university and industry to come together, produce joint projects and conduct R&D. There is one TDZ active in İzmir. This number is 6 for Ankara, 5 for İstanbul and 3 for Kocaeli. Recently, works aimed at founding technology development zones have been sped up. İzmir Science and Technology Park TDZ (İzmir University of Economics) that is planned to focus on sustainable agriculture, sustainable energy and informatics themes was founded in year 2012 and Dokuz Eylül TDZ (Dokuz Eylül University) that is planned to partially specialise on healthcare field was founded in year 2013. Infrastructure works for these two technology development zones are underway.

When the services of umbrella organisation in İzmir are examined, it is observed that they provide basic services such as training, directing and informing regarding R&D and innovation, while it is still necessary to provide services in relation to other important activities of innovation ecosystem such as “industrial property rights”, “project production and management”, “technology relaying and licensing”, “product development” and “spin-off company establishment”.

Within the innovation ecosystem, mechanisms within the body of companies also play important roles for the region's innovation potential and qualified personnel employment. 15% of the enterprises within sectors selected within the study's context have their independent R&D units in İzmir.

Existing mechanisms should be actualised for strengthening university-industry cooperation.

Developing the capacity of significant researcher power of İzmir is vital.

The greatest source of innovation is human; for its development, required human resources should be provided within İzmir.

Chemicals sector is distinguished as the sector with the highest ratio of enterprises housing independent R&D units with a value of 25%.

Increasing the number of R&D units and the qualified human resources within these units will serve to the development of not only university-industry cooperation but also of the companies' R&D and innovation capacities. The greatest source of innovation is human; for its development, required human resources should be provided within İzmir.

There are 12 R&D Centres founded as per Law no 5746 as of year. Considering that this number was only 8 in year 2010, a significant progress may be observed in this field.

The share allocated by enterprises to R&D occurred to be at an average of 4.6% between years 2007 and 2010. The sector with the highest allocation over total turnover is informatics sector with a value of 10%. The low level of R&D expenditures in renewable energy sector is alarming. The ratio of R&D personnel within the overall number of personnel in enterprises for the same period increased from its 2.7% value in year 2007 to 4.5% as of year 2010.

Increase of the share allocated for R&D and the number of R&D personnel also caused an increase in the number of new products and services produced. A total of 2,339 new products and 672 new services were produced by the enterprises in the sectors handled within the study's context in İzmir during the 2007-2010 period. 31% of the enterprises dealing in industrial HVAC sector, 29% % of the enterprises dealing in biomedical and chemicals sector, 26% % of the enterprises dealing in informatics sector, 16% % of the enterprises dealing in textile sector, 13% of the enterprises dealing in renewable energies sector, 10% of the enterprises dealing in

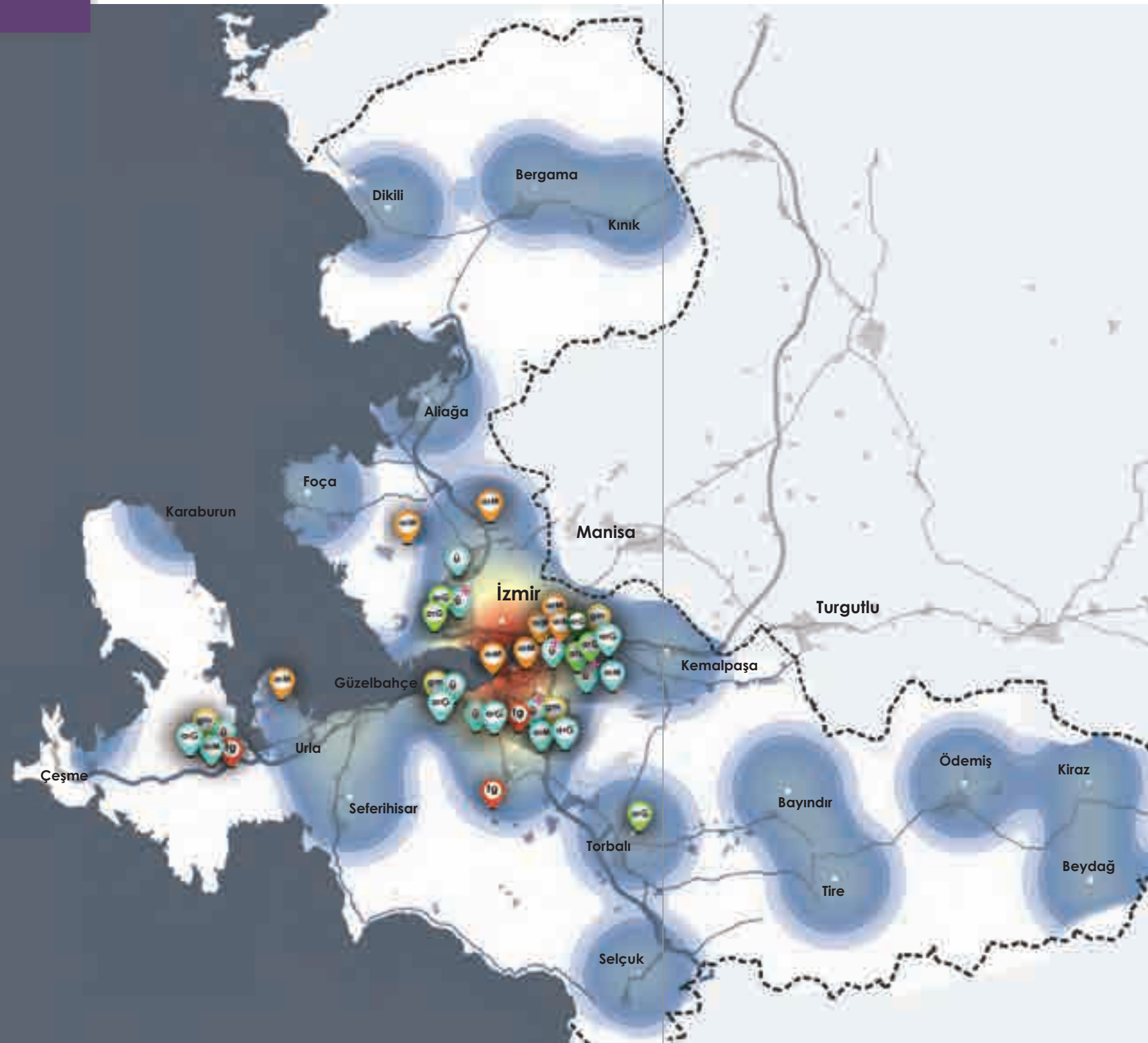
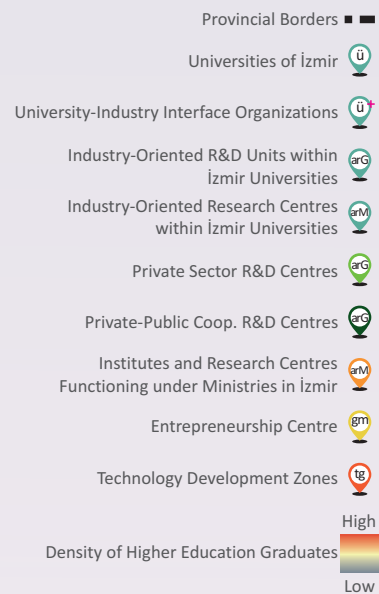
processed fruit and vegetables sector provide a new product or service.

The share of turnover obtained from new products within overall turnover is around 19%. When we consider the quality of innovation, it is observed that enterprises dominantly carry out studies that cover incremental innovation rather than radical innovation. Development of the enterprises' R&D and innovation capabilities and directing them towards open innovation will accelerate technology generation in İzmir.

Competitiveness of big cities comes from the fact that they have diversified economies. The multiple-sector economy of İzmir also provides a very suitable climate for the aim of 'the city of design and innovation'. The objective of İzmir to become a city with design awareness, which has also been mentioned in the Culture Workshop and Design Forum held by İBB (İzmir Metropolitan Municipality) encompasses all economic sectors, and aims to increase the unit production added value in all sectors, developing the citizens' prosperity. İzmir being outfitted with designed aspects, producing designs and citizens of İzmir embracing the concept of design will also contribute to the development of a city identity.

In order to transform İzmir into an international "culture, art and design metropolis" again under a Mediterranean identity, cultural structures, culture production and consumption should be highlighted as to become the lever of urban revitalisation and social inclusion. For an İzmir that comes prominent not only due to its cultural heritage but also due to steps taken in contemporary art field, providing sustainability to cultural dynamism as a tool of economic development, and creative industries, particularly design should be developed and supported in all sectors.

Map 5 : R&D and Innovation Infrastructure



OBJECTIVE

1

The physical infrastructure in universities and enterprises for development of research and development shall be improved.

The existing status of İzmir universities' physical infrastructures towards research and technology development shall be determined and an inventory study shall be conducted regarding the services provided. In addition to this, the infrastructures and superstructures of centres and laboratories shall be improved to employ properties suitable to serve prioritised sectors of İzmir; new laboratories shall be established in lacking fields and necessary accreditations shall be provided. All laboratories and centres shall be publicised via internet and cooperative use of such structures by private sector and academicians shall be enabled.

Infrastructure shall be improved for increasing number of companies and developing their services in İzmir Technology Development Zone. Specialised technology development zones shall be founded in light of the sectoral priorities, academic qualifications and infrastructure of İzmir along with international trends. Increasing the number of R&D units and R&D centres within the structure of enterprises shall be encouraged. Industrial design departments in universities shall be improved in terms of technical possibilities and expert resource presence and cooperation between these departments and private sector shall be supported in order to strengthen the infrastructure regarding design and creativity, which are vital components of innovation.

'There are numerous laboratories and centres in universities, however they are not sufficiently known and not used jointly'

İZMİR REGIONAL INNOVATION
COMMITTEE MEETING,
FEBRUARY 2012

OBJECTIVE

2

Regional innovation capacity monitoring shall be realised.

Within the context of this aim, an Innovation Monitoring System shall be established with which indicators are to be established regarding issues such as R&D, innovation, industrial property rights, technology relay, licensing and university-industry cooperation, relevant data to be produced and regularly monitored. Studies shall be conducted, aimed towards producing relevant data conforming to international indicators at province scale. The system to be established shall exchange with relevant institutions and society the information it obtained on a periodical basis in accordance to determined indicators, publicising the innovation level and performance of İzmir, analysing comparison analyses with other regions and provide a higher awareness on innovation.

OBJECTIVE

3

University-industry interface organisations shall be improved and increased in number.

Services from university-industry interface units in İzmir shall be developed and their effectiveness shall be improved. In short and medium term, the existing structures active in Ege University, Dokuz Eylül University, Gediz University and Yaşar University shall be enabled to provide services also to other universities; and in long term, establishment of similar structures also in other universities with the contribution of existing units shall be supported. Interfaces shall be enabled to provide services to universities and private sector in regards to project creation-development, production-management and business plan preparation, and to deal in capacity development efforts. Support by researchers in respect to execution of bureaucratic tasks regarding project creation, execution, patent and commercialisation issues shall be developed, and they will be enabled to support also enterprises during project application process outside of universities. Interface organisations shall be encouraged to participate in international networks and the region's potential towards technology investments shall be developed.

'For cooperation, platforms are required where universities and industrialist will speak the same language'

İZMİR REGIONAL INNOVATION
STRATEGY PUBLICITY MEETINGS,
SEPTEMBER 2012

OBJECTIVE

4

Human resources in science and technology field shall be developed as per sectoral priorities and demands.

Human resource demand analyses with sectoral basis shall be conducted, and the needs of priority sectors and advanced technology sectors shall be determined. Afterwards, development of tools such as programmes, courses and seminars along with opening new industry-oriented doctorate programmes shall be supported. Programmes catering to the up-to-date intermediate personnel demands of enterprises shall be opened in vocational high schools and vocational colleges. Publicity activities shall be held for the purpose of increasing awareness among industrialists. Enterprises' awareness towards systems and mechanisms such as innovation management, performance management shall be raised. Seminars and certificate programmes shall be organised on issues such as R&D, innovation, innovative marketing, technology management, industrial property rights and access to funding sources, and new incentives and supports shall be actively announced. Programmes towards supporting services such as patent survey, competitor analysis and patent valuation shall be established. University-industry interface organisations shall play an active role in all these processes.

- Information and Communication Technologies
- Biotechnology and Gene Technologies
- Material Technologies
- Nanotechnology
- Design Technologies
- Mechatronics
- Energy and Environment Technologies

OBJECTIVE

5

Transformation of the research studies at universities and establishments into economic assets shall be supported.

Capacity development shall be realised in research, innovation, industrial property rights and commercialisation aspects particularly within the seven sectors that were found to be prioritised for the region and prominent in regards to number of companies, employment, export or resources of the region according to the conducted analyses, and have high potential for R&D and innovation. Trainings on the subjects of project creation, techno-entrepreneurship and industrial property rights shall be given to academicians, and meetings shall be organised with people who became successful in their enterprises.

1. Informatics
2. Biomedical Industry
3. Manufacture of Machinery
4. Manufacture of Food and Beverages
5. Manufacture of Chemicals
6. Manufacture of Clothing
7. Renewable Energy and Environment Technologies

Patents applications made by researchers in universities shall be announced at the internet pages of interface centres. Patents shall be announced regularly to national and international entrepreneurs and risk capital organisations through activities where patents coming out of universities and research centres are publicised (project market, patent exhibition etc.). Enterprises shall be encouraged to receive more patents and the process of commercialisation of

their patents shall be supported. "Innovative companies" shall be determined each year based on different criteria and these companies shall be publicised for the purpose of encouraging innovation. Umbrella organisations shall be actively included in this process. In addition, companies' patents not yet succeeded to be commercialised shall be commercialised via the interface organisations of universities.

'Make as much innovation as you like, if it is left on the shelf if it is not an innovative product'

SEMINAR ON INNOVATION FOR
THE BUSINESS WORLD, JANUARY

OBJECTIVE

6

Regional innovation ecosystem shall be improved through universalisation of collaborative and innovative organization culture.

Innovation and entrepreneurship trainings shall be arranged at elementary education, secondary education and higher education levels along with project contests. "Free Meeting Days" shall be held between academia and industry in different subjects, triggering the emergence of innovative ideas. Training and consultancy services shall be provided as to establish institutionalisation of product management to form a technology-product-market relationship in enterprises. Establishment of offices that will realise communication and provide support and direction to companies on topics such as R&D and innovation, industrial property rights and financial supports via umbrella organisations on production areas such as Free Zones and OIZs, and personnel employment towards that end shall be encouraged. Umbrella organisations shall be supported towards determining their R&D and innovation strategies, shaping their services towards this strategy and developing a system for keeping track of their members' innovation performances. University-industry interface organisations shall play an active role in the capacity development of such structures.

'One of the issues worthy of priority for developing private sector in İzmir is realising cooperation and coordination between companies, universities and public institutions'

İZMİR CITIZEN MEETING,
MAY 2013

Direct cooperation between enterprises with independent R&D units and universities shall be encouraged. Interdisciplinary projects to be formed in line with the priority subjects and sectoral demands of İzmir shall be prioritised. Innovation projects not only between enterprise-university but also between enterprise-enterprise joint innovation projects shall be encouraged. Mutual projects shall be created by holding synergy workshops between sectors and stakeholders that may bring out projects. Interaction shall be developed by establishing Q/A desks, portals and online communication platforms between institutions. Summary profiles prepared with a simple language shall be created for the effective and constant publicity of university researchers to industry, which shall be announced over the internet and umbrella organisations shall give links to these contents.

OBJECTIVE

7

Capacity, awareness and demand for design field in İzmir shall be increased.

Awareness raising studies on the importance of design shall be conducted. Education activities on design field shall be developed, designers of different sectors with high quality education and creative workforce shall be convinced to stay in İzmir. Formation of an ecosystem for a culture industry integrated with design and creative industries in İzmir shall be supported. The design demand of production and services activities in İzmir and Aegean Region shall be revitalised and brought together with the developing design capacity of İzmir.

Mediterranean Academy Design Forum that brings together academic and civil society organisations and entities interested in creative industries shall be supported and an Institute of Design that will raise the local and universal knowledge accumulation for design shall be established for İzmir to become a city of design. Design shall be interrelated with industry, innovation, technology and production. A design centre model shall be developed where different disciplines may work together at city centre for the purpose of drawing more designers to İzmir. An international scale design exposition shall be held in İzmir. A Design Museum shall be established where designs indigenous to İzmir will be displayed. Activities towards the aim of making İzmir an international trademark as the design centre for wedding dress and organic textile sector shall be organised. Design awareness shall be supported through formal and informal education. Units and institutions giving design education in İzmir shall be had to conduct studies with İzmir theme.

'The aim should be raising the living standards of people through design, bringing new momentum to the city and rendering it more habitable. Within this process, the city of design shall reveal itself.'

MEDITERRANEAN ACADEMY,
DESIGN FORUM, MAY 2011

Design demand and awareness of local administrations shall be increased on street objects and furniture. Genuine designs that will support the Mediterranean image shall be developed and spaces where the public can meet high quality design objects shall be created. International developments shall be closely monitored by being member to Mediterranean cities design networks. Public spaces shall be designed in compliance to the Mediterranean living style of İzmir, and the identity of İzmir shall be reflected and developed. Arranging sea as a show land, bringing new arrangements to coastal uses through design works and city terraces to be formed on the city's slopes shall raise the living quality of all segments of the public.

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Medium (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	The physical infrastructure in aimed at developing research and technology development in universities and establishments shall be developed.			
2	Regional innovation capacity tracking shall be realised.			
3	Existing university-industry interface organisations shall be improved and their number shall be increased.			
4	Human resources in science and technology field shall be developed as per sectoral priorities and demands.			
5	Transformation of the research studies at universities and establishments into economic assets shall be supported.			
6	Through universalization of cooperation and innovative organisation culture, regional innovation ecosystem shall be improved.			
7	Capacity, awareness and demand for design field in İzmir shall be increased.			



STRONG ECONOMY

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 1

5.1.2

High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity

Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

Developed Clusters

Supply of Sustainable Production and Services

İzmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean

Entrepreneur is defined as the person who sees the opportunities in the market, allocates his resources and produces value. And the concept of entrepreneurship may be defined in a general sense as the act of producing economic value through developing new products, services, processes or markets.

Development of entrepreneurship is closely related to different policy fields of economic development such as industry and SME, innovation and clustering. Also, development of entrepreneurship for segments requiring special policies may be considered as a social policy tool. In this context, entrepreneurship is thought of as one of the significant factors of regional development due to its contribution to emergence of new jobs, development of innovation and increase of income and employment.

Recently, policies in Turkey related to entrepreneurship have been taking form and implementations towards entrepreneurship have been increasing. Although development of entrepreneurship is a newly forming policy field, it has become a national priority quite rapidly. Entrepreneurship became the subject for various strategies and objectives in the 9th Development Plan (2007-2013). Universalization of entrepreneurship trainings, encouraging entrepreneurship based on technology development, and encouraging entrepreneurship at rural areas and regions with low development along with enhancing the entrepreneurs' access to funding are among the strategies determined within the 9th Development Plan.

Within the framework of 10th Development Plan (2014-2018) preparation studies, "Specialised Commission on Development of Entrepreneurship" was formed for the first time and an important place was given to development of entrepreneurship within plan objectives and under the title of "Entrepreneurship and SMEs".

Under the same title, fundamental policies aimed towards developing entrepreneurship were put forth. Development of entrepreneurship culture, increasing the capacities of institutions supporting the ecosystem, increasing the effectiveness of incubators, business development centres and accelerators, prioritising women and youth entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship, and facilitating access to funding are among the fundamental policies. 10th Development Plan also aims for entrepreneurship to be developed in other, different fields and handling it also as a regional scale development tool under various titles. The Plan's section titled "Prioritised Transformation Programmes" discussed entrepreneurship as an objective within the context of many programmes.

5.1.2.1 Overview of İzmir

At the end of year 2012, "Strategy for Developing the Entrepreneurship Strategy in İzmir" was prepared for the purposes of understanding the potential of İzmir in the field of entrepreneurship, analysing its current situation, and contributing to innovation, economic growth and employment increase at local scale. Within the context of this study, advantages and disadvantages İzmir has regarding the entrepreneurship framework conditions such as human resource, innovation infrastructure, economic activity, and geographical and cultural conditions were determined.

İzmir has a strong presence of qualified human resource. This human resource encompasses those living in İzmir along with a strong diaspora distributed throughout Turkey and important centres of the world.

As a historical centre of commerce, İzmir has a wide economic base and commerce culture. And as a Mediterranean city, İzmir provides a suitable environment for the development of entrepreneurship ecosystem with its high quality living style and its cultural structure open to innovations. Following İstanbul, it is one of the cities with the most developed airline, highway and seaport connections.

Despite all these positive aspects housed within its body, İzmir is not a primary centre of attraction such as İstanbul due to its historical development and its existing economic and social situation within Turkey. Its innovation performance is relatively weak.

It is observed that citizens of İzmir are used to a high quality life style and individual business habits along with a high self-confidence. This individuality and self-confidence on one hand contributes to citizens of İzmir to be able to steer towards novel business ideas and take risks, while on the other hand it causes weak cooperation and a resulting weakness of trust in joint business. In this framework, cooperation and joint business culture should be developed. Innovative acts generally develop individually.

Tools for determining entrepreneurs should be developed.

In conclusion of the analysis of framework conditions, entrepreneur profile assessment and stakeholder meetings realised within the context of strategy study, certain findings related to the existing state of the entrepreneurship ecosystem in İzmir were obtained.

In the light of these findings, it is seen that the tools for determining entrepreneurs are quite limited. There is no inclusive business plan competitions with high impact organised at local scale. Participation from İzmir to business competitions held nationally and generally centred in İstanbul is also considerably limited.

It is observed that interest towards entrepreneurship is growing within non-governmental organisations where businessmen associations and chambers actively participate, which

bring together experienced businessmen and managers who may be mentor or investor, and lend a helping hand by giving counsel to new entrepreneurs, by aiding in their funding search, or by sharing new business ideas in İzmir. However, the mechanisms that connect these to entrepreneurs to whom they may aid as mentor or investor are absent.

Activities and spaces that physically bring together entrepreneurs are limited. It is seen that there are stakeholders in the media who are interested in the subject of entrepreneurship. However, access to news in this subject is also limited.

Although angel investing potential is high, there are no platforms such as an angel investor network to reveal and direct such kind of people.

Informal education of Applied Entrepreneurship Trainings are organised with cooperation between KOSGEB and other organisations for the purpose of universalising entrepreneurship culture and entrepreneurs establishing their businesses based on a work plan. Regarding formal education, many universities offer, although in a scattered manner, courses regarding entrepreneurship.

Although entrepreneurship is an issue in which many organisations have an interest, communication and cooperation between organisations are limited. The lack of a platform to bring together these organisations is felt.

Existence of an entrepreneurship culture in the region is an important factor for the development of entrepreneurship.

Creating network structures that will enable development of entrepreneurship is important.

Organisations that act as incubator centre and accelerator also gained a certain level of experience towards the purpose of making entrepreneurship widespread and supporting entrepreneurs in İzmir. The Innovation Centre to become operational as of year 2014 within İzmir Technology Development Zone will function as an incubator centre that will provide the common services required in the initial stage of businesses for entrepreneurs, free of charge. Embryonix, acting as an accelerator within the body of İzmir University of Economics, works towards enabling enterprises that made a certain progress in product development to launch in the market in short time. Also, there are Technology Development Centres (TEKMER) within the bodies of Ege University and Dokuz Eylül University. However, very limited number of entrepreneurs benefit from the opportunities offered by these centres.

When the profiles of the entrepreneurs in İzmir are analysed, it is seen that there are far fewer entrepreneur women compared to the number of entrepreneur men. It is also observed that entrepreneurs display concentration at the 25-35 years age group, with education levels observed to be at least university graduation excluding a few exceptions. Sectors where enterprises deal in most are software, information and technology. Electronics and food-biology-chemicals sectors also come prominent.

Strategic priorities and objectives determined for rapidly activating the ecosystem in the light of analyses and assessments conducted within the context of İzmir Entrepreneurship Ecosystem Development Strategy related to İzmir entrepreneurship ecosystem framework conditions, stakeholders and entrepreneur profile comprise the fundamental approach of 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan about the subject of entrepreneurship.

OBJECTIVE

1

Mechanisms aimed towards determining entrepreneurs shall be developed.

A regional scale and wide participation general business plan competition shall be held in İzmir for the purpose of eliminating the lack of local business plan competitions. For the purpose of increasing the participation of entrepreneurs of İzmir in national scale business plan competitions, an effective communication network shall be created with the participation of universities, chambers and businessmen associations.

OBJECTIVE

2

Formation of effective network structures among actors within entrepreneurship ecosystem shall be enabled.

An internet portal that also allows entries from users and kept up-to-date shall be created for the purpose of effectively announcing to the public and entrepreneurs the activities carried out by entrepreneurship ecosystem stakeholders independently from each other in İzmir.

The existing innovation centre shall be transformed into a centre to provide the mutual entries required by entrepreneurs; activities that may attract the attention of entrepreneurs, focusing on networking and bringing entrepreneurs, mentors and investors together shall be held at the centre, covering all entrepreneurship ecosystem stakeholders in the region. In addition to the incubator centre that provides a mutual space and support to entrepreneurs, connections between universities with entrepreneurship potential and existing accelerators shall be developed, and cooperation opportunities shall be enabled for initialising similar accelerator programmes in these universities.

Collaboration areas, as units more flexible and easily established than incubator centres or accelerators, shall be developed particularly at city centre where especially beginner stage entrepreneurs exchange ideas and make their business plans much more creative, innovative and mutually supportive projects.

“The technoparks in İzmir has the potential to constitute a significant infrastructure for entrepreneurship and innovation.”

İzmir Development Workshop,
3 July 2013

For the purposes of investment risk distribution, experience diversification and sharing of the fixed cost of investment analysis, angel investor networks shall be established in İzmir. Also, angel investor trainings shall be realised for the purpose of awareness raising in regards to angel investment.

For large scale firms in İzmir to play an encouraging and supporting role on entrepreneurship, they will be ensured to have the required information, awareness and take place inside networking structures.

OBJECTIVE

3

Entrepreneurship culture shall be developed.

İzmir Entrepreneurship Summit organisation shall be held regularly each year where stakeholders within the İzmir entrepreneurship ecosystem are brought together via various activities and panels. Within the context of Entrepreneurship Summit organisations, “İzmir Entrepreneur of the Year” awards for making successful entrepreneurs role models. In entrepreneurship-themed press conferences to be realised every three months within and without the summit, the attention of the public of İzmir province shall be drawn to the issue. Informal entrepreneurship trainings shall be made widespread and an inter-university consortium shall be established to actualise shared courses and case studies or the purpose of contributing to the development of entrepreneurship culture and develop the capacities of entrepreneurs.

“Entrepreneurship is a must for development, otherwise brain drain is inevitable”

İZMİR CITIZEN MEETING,
12 MAY 2013

For the purposes of actualising the strategic framework defined within the context of 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan and İzmir Entrepreneurship Ecosystem Development Strategy, carrying out relevant projects together with suitable local, national and international stakeholders, and monitoring the strategy, an İzmir Entrepreneurship Council shall be established where ecosystem stakeholders comprising of large scale firms, universities, investors, NGOs, public institutions and local media will come together. Entrepreneurship Council shall create the opportunity for entrepreneurs to exist within necessary networking structures in order to create global entrepreneurs and to facilitate access to national and international entrepreneurship capitals. The presence of this council as a platform shall increase the contribution of large firms to the ecosystem in İzmir.

OBJECTIVE

4

Entrepreneurship ecosystem monitoring and assessment mechanism shall be established.

For the purpose of keeping track of how much the entrepreneurship ecosystem and entrepreneurship in İzmir developed, entrepreneurship scorecard and entrepreneurship monitoring reports shall be prepared regularly on a yearly basis. These studies shall be presented to İzmir Entrepreneurship Council, progress shall be evaluated and implementation measures shall be taken whenever necessary.

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Medium (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	Mechanisms aimed towards determining entrepreneurs shall be developed.			
2	Formation of effective network structures among actors within entrepreneurship ecosystem shall be enabled.			
3	Entrepreneurship culture shall be developed.			
4	Entrepreneurship ecosystem monitoring and assessment mechanism shall be established.			

Executive Summary

Due to being able to offer multifaceted production opportunities, rich natural resources and high quality of living together, İzmir is a prominent region not only at nation scale but also world scale. The region shows significant potential in all the main sectors of agriculture, industry and services. It has always been a very important port city throughout its history and displayed an outward oriented quality due to its location and structure. This aspect brought İzmir advantages in competing, capacity building and adapting in regards to both social and economic fields.

In regards to population size, the most fundamental indicator for the classification of cities and regions, İzmir is the third biggest province of Turkey. It maintains this rank also regarding many other economic indicators. In terms of population density, urban population ratio and population increase, the province has values above Turkey average. Population density is measured as 98 for Turkey average, 116 for EU states and 333 for İzmir. Population increase rate is found out to be 0.25% for EU average, 1.3% for Turkey and 5.3% for İzmir. İzmir owes this situation to being a population attraction centre at Aegean Region and nation scale as the large metropolis of its region. However, immigration rate as an indicator of this attraction force is getting slower in the last years, and old age ratio is becoming more highlighted within İzmir compared to Turkey average values. Net immigration rate that was 64 per mille as of year 1990 has steadily declined to rest at 40 per mille in year 2000 and at 2.26 per mille in year 2011. Average age is expected to be 34 throughout Turkey and 38.9 in İzmir as of year 2023.

In this framework, it is necessary that while strengthening the high quality immigration attraction centre character of the region that is defined as per above values, efforts should be made towards resolving the problems that had arisen during the intense immigration period.

In terms of developing the living quality offered by İzmir, the concepts of urban transformation, disaster management, green transportation and coastal management becomes important for the region. Also, development of economic activities and raising living quality are among subjects that gain priority in terms of decreasing the immigration from rural to urban areas and the population loss at rural districts. The fact that metropolitan municipality borders will extend to provincial borders as of year 2014 with the legal arrangements made and thus the villages will turn to neighbourhoods renders the abovementioned priority even more prominent.

- Industrial Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Devices
- Processed Fruits and Vegetables

Management capacity of clusters is important in terms of organising potential and relationship level with support organisations.

- Chemicals (Plastic raw material, painting and cleaning agents)
- Vehicle Rooftop Equipments
- Freight Transport by Road and Water and Warehousing Services
- Wedding Dresses and Evening Gowns

At the result of 3 different analyses realised during the field survey stage of İzmir Clustering Analysis, namely Business and Demand Analysis, Cluster Dynamics Analysis and Clustering Level Analysis; studied activity fields have been classified as per their clustering potential levels and their sectoral demands and social networking relations have been determined.

The results of the business and demand analysis conducted within the field survey realised within the context of İzmir Clustering Analysis show that the sectors with clustering potential in İzmir are open to development in regards to design and foreign marketing activities.

According to the clustering level analysis conducted within the context of the same study, the level of relations of the sectors with universities and research organisations, organisation levels, and the level of willingness and motivation towards cooperation are open to improvement. On the other hand, considering their company sizes and employment levels, it was observed that production effectiveness levels are sufficient while R&D and activity within international markets are seen as fields open to improvement.

R&D and Innovation capacity of clusters play an important role in their internationalisation.

Cluster dynamics analyses revealed the need to develop environment suitable for cluster organisation and to draw support organisations into cluster formations. Also, the need for improvement of the clusters' management capacity was observed in line with the demand for qualified human resource.

Developing and supporting clustering were promoted until this day also at regional level as one of the strategic priorities, namely "Creating Clusters and Ensuring Organised Industrialisation", within 2010-2013 İzmir Regional Plan under the strategic development axis of Competitiveness in Enterprises. In this context, İzmir Clustering Committee was founded for the purposes of analysing the stakeholders in İzmir and providing regional coordination and cooperation as a first step in 2009 when these efforts gained momentum. İzmir Clustering Committee meets periodically and comprises of representatives of institutions and organisations with knowledge and experience on the subject with a consideration to balanced distribution of universities, industry and commerce chambers, other private sector organisations, relevant non-governmental organisations, public institutions and local administrations.

In result of these efforts that gained momentum while continued, institutions in the region, particularly İzmir Development Agency and Aegean Exporters Associations, acquired significant experiences. Numerous clustering projects actualised with the use of EU resources and national resources by umbrella organisations and clusters also provided contribution to the experience of İzmir and moved the clustering works in İzmir to international scale.

There are many cluster governance structures that have dealings in İzmir regarding clustering works and display a certain level of development. These structures are organised in the form of sector associations, sector commissions of commerce and industry chambers or groups without a definite legal entity. In this context, İzmir Organic Food Cluster, İNOVİZ Healthcare Cluster Association, İAOSB Machinery Metal Casting Cluster, İzmir Aerospace Clustering Association and Aegean Plastic Industrialists Association carry out works towards clustering in addition to the clusters on which field study was conducted.

İzmir Clustering Analysis prepared under the coordination of İzmir Development Agency at the end of year 2012 is a fundamental strategy document for the region that brings together the common priorities of clustering efforts in İzmir and establishes main objectives. This study, which constituted the basic infrastructure of 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan on clustering, is a strategy document that crowns all stages that have been actualised in İzmir since year 2005 until this day and horizontally intersects all recommendations brought up in specific to sectors and sub-sectors until now.

OBJECTIVE 1 Cluster formations in potential sectors shall be supported.

Meetings and activities shall be held regularly for the purposes of raising awareness on clustering and ensuring that clustering is embraced by relevant institutions. In the context of analyses to be conducted, in-depth sectoral analyses shall be carried out on fields determined to have high potential and roadmaps shall be prepared on concentrations with potential for İzmir. Investment fields lacking in the value chains of existing and potential clusters shall be determined and potential investors shall be directed towards these fields. Also, for the purpose of developing the workforce for the human resource required in clusters; cluster-based internship programmes and vocational development programmes shall be universalised, and conducting post-graduate theses and doctorate theses on fields that cluster companies require shall be encouraged.

OBJECTIVE 2 Management capacity of clusters shall be improved.

For the purpose of developing the intensity and quality of the relation networks within clusters and between clusters, and improving the activities and successes of clusters, capacity building works shall be carried out towards perfecting cluster management. İzmir Clustering Committee works shall be actualised with the participation of cluster executives and representatives. For contributing to the internationalisation of clusters, cooperation networks shall be established with national and international cluster organisations and study visits shall be organised regularly on different clusters. Use of information technologies within the body of cluster actors shall be made widespread. Project creation and execution capacities shall be developed for clusters' access to national and international funding sources.

OBJECTIVE 3 R&D and innovation capacities in clusters shall be increased.

For the purpose of developing innovation in clusters; R&D centres shall be established within the body of companies and mutual use of these centres with other enterprises and universities within the context of pre-competition cooperation shall be encouraged. Physical infrastructure and operation models shall be established for innovation centres to be open to shared use by cluster-member companies. Opening research centres where companies may realise their R&D and innovation activities in universities, and execution of joint R&D activities shall be ensured. Innovation projects with enterprise-university and enterprise-enterprise partners shall be supported. Clusters shall be supported towards determining their R&D and innovation strategies, forming their services in line with this strategy and developing a system for keeping track of their members' innovation performances.

OBJECTIVE 4 Monitoring regional clusters and assessment of cluster impacts shall be realised.

A transparent, objective and confirmable monitoring, assessment, measurement and comparison system shall be actualised for the performances of the clusters in İzmir to be able to be compared with other regional and national clusters' performances, and for measuring the effectiveness and efficiency levels related to the utilisation of public resources granted upon clustering attempts.

Table 5: Developed Clusters Priority Objectives and Time Schedule

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Medium (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	Clustering formations in potential sectors shall be supported.			
2	Management capacity of clusters shall be improved.			
3	Clusters' R&D and innovation capacities shall be increased.			
4	Monitoring regional clusters and assessment of cluster impacts shall be realised.			

STRONG ECONOMY

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 1

51.4

Supply Of Sustainable Production And Services

High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity

Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

Developed Clusters

Izmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean

Destruction of environmental assets and exhaustion of non-renewable resources based on the acceleration of industrial development especially in the second half of 20th century continues increasingly in our day. This situation caused an increase in environmental sensitivity in the last 20-30 years and preference of products and processes that are less harmful to environment during production, consumption and after-consumption processes by consumers especially in developed countries.

This new trend revealed that raw materials that become waste before being turned to any beneficial product during production process may be used more effectively, losses may be prevented, and waste production may be reduced even with the simplest measures to be taken. This revelation was followed by approaches such as increasing efficiency in production and service sectors, replacing raw materials used for production with less harmful equivalents, and reduction of water and energy demands required in the production and consumption processes.

Up-to-date studies conducted highlights the fact that water demand will increase by 30% as of year 2030, and a major portion of the world population will not be able to meet their fundamental needs such as energy, water and food. Thus, priorities such as production efficiency and sustainability, and utilisation of clean technologies should be universalised - particularly in SMEs-, the necessity of transformation to environment-friendly technologies in production processes should be put forth and methods such as recycling and recovery should be made widespread.

Production and consumption are handled together within the context of sustainability.

Limitedness of natural resources and production costs makes it necessary to consider the aspects of technological developments, supply of raw materials, utilisation of natural resources, wastes produced during production process all together. In this context, environmental management approaches directed producers and consumers to adopt methods and techniques that consider certain environmental concerns.

Sustainable production and service implementations are realised for many stages of the lifecycle (raw material supply, production, consumption and disposal after consumption) belonging to a product or service. Therefore in this context, sustainable production and service implementations necessitate the teamwork of many different fields of specialty and profession groups. "Environment management towards increasing enterprise efficiency", "integrated pollution prevention and control", "lifecycle analysis", "supply chain management", "industrial ecology", "waste inspection", "energy inspection", "risk inspection", "assessment of compliance to environmental laws and regulations", "environmental impact assessment", "technology assessment", "chemical assessment", "green purchasing", "environmental performance assessment" are utilised as tool supporting sustainable production.

Together with the Brundtland Report in year 1987, the context of sustainability came to the fore. Mentioned in the Rio Summit held in year 1992 as "an important strategy for actualising the concept of sustainable development", the concept of sustainable production is now included under many national policy and strategy documents under different forms.

The concept of clean production was included among the prioritised fields of Supreme Council of Science and Technology – Bilim ve Teknoloji Yüksek Kurulu'nun (BTYK), the most upper institution that defines national science and technology policies- under the title of "Gaining Clean Production Capability". It was also highlighted in the Vision and Projection Report on Environment and Sustainable Development Thematic Panel prepared within the context of TÜBİTAK's Vision 2023 Technology Projections Project. In addition to these, "prioritising environment-friendly technologies for determining industrial policies, raising awareness of manufacture industry in this regard, and encouraging clean production" occurred to be among the fundamental policies included under the 8th Five-Year Plan, 9th Seven-Year Plan and European Union (EU) Cohesion Process.

Objectives directly corresponding to sustainable production such as enabling SMEs to turn environmental issues into opportunities, and encouraging and implementing project related to environment and climate change were listed under the 2011-2013 SME Strategy and Action Plan.

In Rio+20, the concept of "green economy" was started to be used for sustainable development. With the emergence of this concept, environmental production for economic growth, effective management of natural resources, combatting poverty and transition to low carbon economy were considered to be indispensable prerequisites for economic growth. Innovative approaches in the industrial environment management system, which is the foundation of the transition into green economy that is defined as a new industrial revolution, are aspects that will add value to sustainable development and increase the competitiveness of the region.

Although mentioned in the strategy documents of the most upper institutes of science, technology, development etc. fields, the concept of "sustainable production" is considered together with its energy efficiency aspect in Turkey.

Energy is an important component of issues related to sustainable production and consumption, industrial ecology, integrated pollution prevention and control, lifecycle assessment, eco-efficiency, recovery, minimisation of resource consumption and renewable resource utilisation. It is calculated that the energy demand of the world will increase by 40% until year 2040. On the other hand, Turkey's energy foreign-dependency ratio was calculated to be 71.5%. In this context, the need for universalization of energy efficiency and renewable energy consumption is highlighted under the mentioned strategy documents.

In addition to manufacture industry, tourism and agriculture sectors are also fields where sustainable production applications may be realised at their maximum extent.

These criteria stipulated at Rio Summit were also adapted into tourism. Development of tourism methods that do not harm the environment and development of tourism activities that provides income to the local population and do not destroy local cultures became significant. Development of sustainable tourism requires protection and renewal of natural lands, along with preservation of the ecologic balance. In this sense, making service supply and consumption in the existing tourism types sensitive to environment is of importance. On the other hand, bringing environment-friendly tourism types to the sector is another requisite. In line with this requisite, the concept of "ecotourism" emerged and a common definition was made in the 2002 World Ecotourism Summit. According to this, ecotourism was established as "an approach or manner that ensures the sustainability of the Earth's natural resources, supports the economic development of local populace, preserves and protects their social and cultural integrities". In line with this, all tourism types realised within pristine nature are covered within the context of ecotourism.

On the other hand, Rio +20 Summit underlined the necessity of supporting and universalising sustainable agriculture in agriculture sector. Raising global sustainable agricultural production through making marketing and commerce system more effective, developing international cooperation, and increasing the public and private sector investments towards sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development was highlighted. At the same time, a structure that protects soil, water, plant and animal gene sources, biodiversity and ecosystem and increases these natural resources' resistance against climate change and natural disasters was aimed to be achieved.

Rural infrastructure, storage structures, R&D for sustainable agriculture technologies, strong cooperative organisations and supply chain development, and strengthening rural-urban connections may be listed among the most important investment and support fields related to sustainable agriculture. In Rio+20 Turkey report, it was mentioned that although the share of agriculture within overall economy was declining, it was still of strategic importance for food safety and rural development and that any development in the sector will serve to green growth due to the connection of agriculture to water, soil and energy.

Therefore, Turkey's agricultural priority is to regulate the relationship between natural resources and agricultural production, contributing to rural development within the framework of green growth. Turkey aimed to create a sustainable agricultural production with high competitiveness, which preserves biological diversity, water, soil and forests and protects food safety while transforming these resources into social benefits. Among 25 programmes within the context of the 10th Development Plan, "Making Effective Use of Water in Agriculture Program" was included for the purpose of providing sustainable utilisation of water resources.

An economic development approach sensitive to ecologic balances also contributes to raising living quality through changing the production and consumption templates of the public. Therefore, utilisation of the results generated by science and suitable techniques, technologies and designs in production shall contribute significantly to the sustainability in the region.

The institutional capacity and awareness level regarding eco-efficiency in İzmir should be developed.

5.1.4.1 Overview of İzmir

The regional capacity in İzmir regarding eco-efficiency has been assessed under the titles below;

- Institutional capacity and awareness level
- Information exchange networks and cooperation
- Financial incentive mechanisms
- Policies and strategies

The above mentioned assessment on regional capacity has been conducted over four different groups, namely regulatory public institutions, support organisations, universities, industry representatives and consultancy companies, within the context of "Strategy Study on Universalisation of Eco-Efficiency Implementations in İzmir".

Within the context of the study it has been found out that some of the stakeholders were not able to clearly separate the eco-efficiency approach from other environment-related approaches (e.g. pollution control). It was observed that there are many comprehensive studies in the region occurring on the renewable energy field especially due to contributions of universities. It was also observed that the existing capacity on eco-efficiency in İzmir is dominantly focused with certain institutions and the issue is rising within regional plans and strategies related to development of the relevant infrastructure. On the other hand, it is seen that the legal regulations issued at national scale that could support eco-efficiency approach could not be brought to implementation stage by relevant regional units.

There are opportunities for applying eco-efficiency within İzmir industry, particularly regarding water consumption.

While there are various activities and publications for information exchange in the region, it is seen that these are open to further development especially in terms of eco-efficiency. It is indicated that funding sources specifically aimed towards the issue of eco-efficiency became widespread in İzmir in recent years but these are in need of systematic guidance with a strong technical infrastructure and capacity.

12 criterion² were defined for making a comparison and prioritisation between sectors regarding eco-efficiency applications. These are criterion determined for the purpose of assessing the environmental state of sectoral structure, contribution to national economy, and future eco-efficiency potential. In result of the analyses conducted with the mentioned methods within the framework of these criterion, the sectors revealed to be prioritised for eco-efficiency applications in İzmir were determined as follows.

- Base metal industry
- Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
- Manufacture of food products and beverages
- Manufacture of other mineral products excluding metals
- Manufacture of wearing apparel and textile products
- Manufacture of refined petroleum products

In 2008, Industry's water consumption occurred to be approximately 26% of the overall water consumption in the region. Certain techniques such as recovery, reuse are being implemented for reduction of industrial water consumption. The water amount reused within industry in İzmir is approximately 10% of the overall water amount, which is significantly low compared to the 33% average value for Turkey. The first five sectors with the highest water consumption in industry are, respectively, base metal industry, manufacture of food products and beverages, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of other mineral products excluding metals and manufacture of textile products.

Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products has the highest share with a value of 46% among manufacture industry sectors in İzmir in regards to the amount of hazardous wastes, followed by base metal industry (27%) and manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.ve (7%).

In terms of distribution of electricity consumption amount by place of use, the consumption field with the highest value in İzmir are industrial enterprises. While Turkey average value for industrial electricity consumption per capita is 1,076 kWh, this same parameter is measured to be 2,091 kWh in İzmir, almost double the value of Turkey average. In terms of sectoral energy consumption distribution within the manufacture industry of İzmir, the highest share belongs to base metal industry with a value of 33%. Manufacture of other mineral products excluding metals (23%) and manufacture of coke coal, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels (17%) are the sectors with the highest energy consumption in İzmir following base metal industry.

EU will reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20%, generate 20% of its energy from renewable energy resources and increase its electricity conservation by 20% until year 2020. According to Turkey Energy Efficiency Strategy, it is aimed to reduce Turkey's energy amount per GDP (energy density) by at least 20% until year 2023 compared to the value measured as of year 2011.

58% of the energy consumption in İzmir is based on industrial uses. Energy efficiency is of vital importance for İzmir industry.

The existence of agricultural fields, animal and plant waste potential in İzmir increase biomass energy production opportunities.

² Criterion defined to be utilised in the sectoral compliance analysis for eco-efficiency implementations: Consumed water amount, consumed energy amount, discharged wastewater amount, generated solid waste amount, generated hazardous waste amount, greenhouse gas emissions, Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, sectoral employment, number of companies in sector, share of sector within export, created added value, share of the sector existing in the region within the overall sector throughout Turkey, eco-efficiency potential.

60% of the geothermal energy potential of İzmir is utilised and the existing electrical production potential is not utilised.

Biomass electricity generation potential in İzmir is approximately 537 MW. 50% of this potential belongs to Tire, Ödemiş and Torbalı districts. When all types of biomass energy are considered, Bayındır, Kiraz, Beydağ, Bergama, Kemalpaşa, Menderes and Foça are also among districts capable of generating biomass energy.

There are five landfill gas plants throughout the country with a total installed power of 20.50 MW. A biogas plant has been established at the landfill site in İzmir's Çiğli district that provides energy generation of 34 GWh with a 4.1 MW installed power. There are no institutions with biomass license in the province.

Most of the geothermal energy in İzmir is used for domestic heating. 59% of geothermal energy is used for domestic heating, 36% is used for greenhouse heating, and the remaining 5% is used for thermal springs and thermal tourism. Considering the investments made in the province and the geothermal energy potential of the province, it is observed that approximately 60% of this potential is utilised, while the existing electrical production potential could not yet be benefitted from.

In terms of geothermal resources, the districts of Balçova, Seferihisar (electricity production, greenhouse and thermal tourism), Çeşme (thermal tourism), Aliağa,, Bayındır (thermal spring), Urla (thermal tourism), Bergama, Dikili (domestic heating, greenhouse and thermal tourism) come prominent. Geothermal resources in İzmir display variety regarding temperature. It has been determined that the resources in Balçova and Narlıdere have the potential sufficient to be used for the heating of 100,000 houses in the future. Although there is an existing potential for 9,000 houses in Çeşme, this resource could not yet be utilised. Seferihisar, Balçova and Dikili resources are suitable for electricity generation.

In regards to solar energy utilisation potential, İzmir is among the most advantageous provinces, following those in Mediterranean and Southeast Anatolia Regions. Antalya has the highest solar capacity ratio of 20% throughout Turkey, while İzmir enjoys the same ratio value at a level around 15-18%. Although İzmir ranks at the third place after Mediterranean and Southeast Anatolia Regions regarding solar energy utilisation ratio, it is a relatively good state in terms of universities, qualified human resource and technology generation aspects related to the issue.

With a theoretical capacity of 11,854.2 MW, İzmir is considerably rich in wind energy potential, of which only 2.6% could be currently utilised. When the projects currently licensed are actualised at the end of year 2015, this ratio shall rise to 6.5%. The total energy amount that could be generated through utilisation of this potential is higher than the overall electricity consumption of entire Aegean Region. Most prominent and suitable infrastructure investment areas in İzmir for wind energy –with the condition environmental impacts are considered and feasibilities to be conducted are implemented- are revealed to be Bergama, Dikili, Aliağa, Çeşme, Karaburun and Urla districts.

15% of the installed wind energy throughout Turkey is housed in İzmir. 113 license applications were made for establishing wind power plants in the province until the end of year 2012, of which 30 received project license. Therefore, İzmir occurs to be the province where the most WEPP projects will be implemented with an overall installed power of 776.45 MW. İzmir ranks at the third place with an installed power of 17.33%, following Balıkesir (23.37%) and Manisa (19.14%) provinces, which means that the actualisation ratio of licensed projects is lower than that of other provinces.

Preventing the utilisation of agricultural lands out of purpose is of vital importance. Turkey's total agricultural land area that was 26.8 million hectares back in year 1995 declined to 24.4 million hectares as of year 2010. 2.5 million hectares of agricultural lands were placed out of production due to especially domestic, industrial and touristic utilisations. According to year 2011 data, 1,648.7 hectares of agricultural land in İzmir are being used for purposes other than agriculture; especially for domestic purposes, followed by mining, industry and tourism purposes.

Utilisation ratio of solar and wind energies in İzmir along with the production based on such technologies have a potential open for further development.

İzmir has become a centre in terms of production of processed organic products and relevant control and certification organisations.

Agricultural fields being small and fragmented in our country makes use of information and technology at enterprise scale difficult, reduces workforce efficiency, and obstructs sufficient capital accumulation; leading to reduced competitiveness for enterprises. This small and fragmented structure of agricultural fields surfaces as the most important structural problem also in İzmir just like it is throughout Turkey. Average enterprise size of 61 decares in Turkey is already 2.7 times lower than EU average, while it is even below Turkey average in İzmir with 37 decares. Land consolidation work has been completed on a total of 44,607 hectares area in İzmir.

Irrigable area within overall agricultural area in İzmir corresponds to 53%, of which only 64% is irrigated. Considering that water resources have gotten diminished due to global increase in heating and water demands and that İzmir is classified among water-poor provinces, universalization of pressurised irrigation systems is revealed to be of vital importance in the province. Ratio of utilisation of pressurised irrigation systems in İzmir occurred to be around 12% according to year 2009 data.

One of the phenomenon that threatens food safety is a declining trend in biological diversity. Preservation of plant gene sources and diversity is among the most prioritised issues of the future. Preservation, characterisation and cultivation of gene sources towards transforming into economic benefits is of significance. Presence of one of the only two plant gene banks working on this issue in our country, National Gene Bank, within İzmir is thus of importance.

Awareness and education level of producers is insufficient. Traditional agricultural methods are widespread rather than modern agricultural techniques. Irrigation, fertilisation and pesticide use done not conforming to appropriate technique and senselessly adversely impacts product quality and yield, while also causing environmental pollution. In line with from field to table food safety approach, utilisation of environment-friendly and traceable production techniques such as good agricultural applications and organic agricultural applications where all processes beginning from production and input utilisation are of crucial importance.

Embodying purposes such as preserving soil and water resources, enabling sustainable agriculture, increasing added value and facilitating access of consumers to healthy foods, organic agriculture is implemented on a total of 37.2 million hectares of land throughout the world as of year 2009. In case also natural gathering areas (41.9 million hectares) are considered, this value reaches 79.1 million hectares. According to this, 0.9% of all of world's agricultural fields utilise organic production. This ratio is 4.7% for EU states and 2.6% for Turkey.

Significant proportional declines were noted in İzmir's share within Turkey and Aegean Region in regards to both number of farmers dealing in organic agricultural products and production area. İzmir is above Turkey average in terms of area used for organic agriculture. Area used for organic agriculture corresponds to 2.6% of overall agricultural area throughout Turkey, while this same ratio corresponds to 4.1% for İzmir. These data show that İzmir has achieved a certain saturation in regards to primary organic agricultural production, and further, İzmir has transformed into a centre of processed organic food and control and certification organisations.

Districts of İzmir with the most organic agriculture lands are Menderes, Tire, Bergama, Karaburun and Beydağ, respectively. Production has been realised on a total of 140 organic products -134 plant-based and 6 animal-based- particularly corn, grape, olive, cotton, fig, tomato and pine nuts.

Within the framework of Good Agricultural Applications (GAA), which is defined by FAO as an agricultural production system that is socially feasible, economically profitable and efficient, protecting human health with importance given to animal health and prosperity along with the environment, production was realised by 4,540 producers on 78,174 hectares area in 48 provinces throughout Turkey and by 88 producers on 1,104 hectares area on 30 products as of year 2011. Although there is an increase over four times regarding the area subject to GAA production in İzmir compared to year 2007, it is observed that the number of producers is significantly limited.

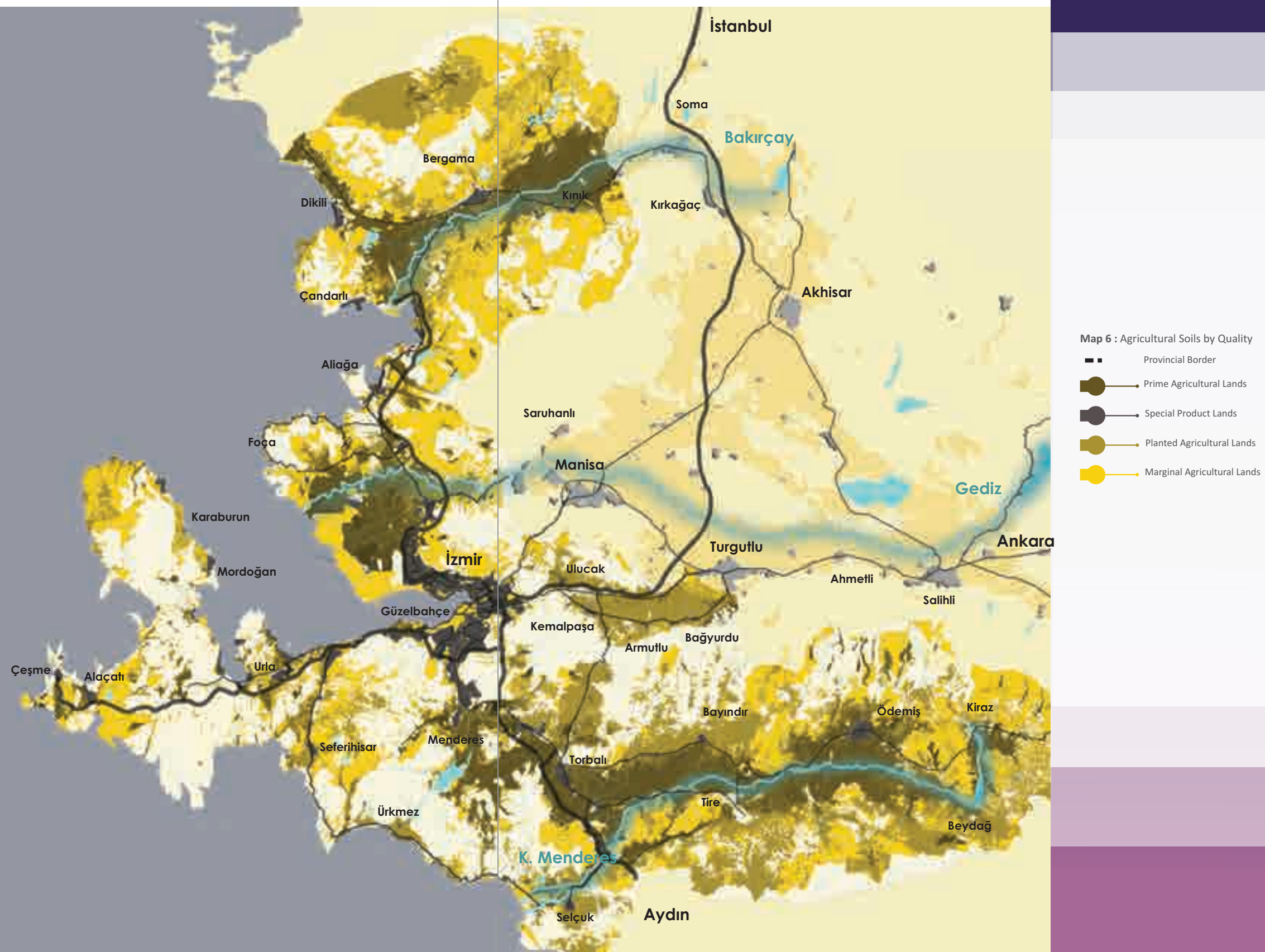
Within the context of Intergrated and Controlled Product Management (EKÜY - Entegre ve Kontrollü Ürün Yönetimi) project initiated by İGTHİM for the purpose of realising production of fruits and vegetables that contain less residue than the limits defined under Turkish Food Codex for domestic and international markets, agricultural production was realised on an area of 2,312 hectares by a total of 866 producers during years 2010 and 2011.

Regarding total agricultural fields area size, Bergama, Ödemiş, Bayındır, Torbalı, Tire, Menderes, Kemalpaşa and Menemen districts come foremost in İzmir. Prime agricultural lands extend through a corridor along Bakırçay, Gediz and Küçük Menderes basins. Prime agricultural lands have a share of 24% (171,000 ha), planted agricultural lands have a share of 23% (164,000 ha), special product lands have a share of 2% (14,000 ha). Soil structure in İzmir is observed to be agriculture soil in need of significant protection.

Although employing an important aquaculture products potential with its 584-km coastal strip along Aegean Sea, İzmir has an insufficient physical, logistics, production and R&D infrastructure regarding aquaculture. Hunting stock determination and population dynamics studies that are actually vital to sustainable fishery management are inadequate in Turkey.

The decline in fishing production is an indicator that the stocks are under hunting pressure. Therefore, stock studies should be conducted at İzmir coasts where İzmir fishing fleets hunt along in addition to neighbouring international waters.

In regards to red meat production, İzmir ranked at the first place with 9.5% share throughout Turkey and 44.1% share within Aegean Region as of year 2009. The province ranked at the third place after Balıkesir and Konya regarding overall milk production, and at the second place regarding cow's milk production after Balıkesir as of year 2010.



OBJECTIVE 1 Capacity, information exchange and awareness of institutions and industrial organisations shall be increased in line with the regional eco-efficiency strategy.

Awareness raising projects shall be developed between upper umbrella institutions relevant to eco-efficiency. Region's communication with national sources and information centres related to eco-efficiency shall be strengthened, and university-industry cooperation regarding development of R&D and innovation capacity on eco-efficiency field shall be empowered. For the purpose of setting an example for the eco-efficiency applications and for enabling development of the relevant market, regional actors shall be directed to sign cooperation protocols on issues of "green purchasing", "environment-friendly products and technologies" and "acquirement of energy and product from wastes" etc. Experts on eco-efficiency shall be trained at sectoral basis and regional eco-efficiency capacity shall be increased.

OBJECTIVE 2 Sustainable production implementations, particularly eco-efficiency and industrial symbiosis, shall be universalised.

Practical trainings on the use of sustainable production methods, particularly eco-efficiency- shall be realised within industrial organisations. Strategies and measures shall be developed for the Communiqué on Integrated Pollution

Prevention and Control in Textile Sector to be agreed upon and effectively implemented by all stakeholders. Project invitations of international institutions such as EU (eco-innovation etc.) and World Bank shall be examined and project partnerships encompassing industrial applications shall be established by relevant institutions.

In order to be able to benefit from supports, studies aimed for industrial organisations to perceive concept relevant to sustainable production and consumption shall be realised and environmental costs shall in this sense included into feasibility studies. Basin-based joint programmes oriented on sustainable production shall be designed with relevant institutions. Regional actors shall be enabled to encourage industrial applications through their cooperation on issues such as green purchasing, environment management

- Base metal industry
- Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
- Manufacture of food products and beverages
- Manufacture of other mineral products excluding metals
- Ready made garments and manufacture of textile products
- Manufacture of refined petroleum products

applications aimed at realising efficiency in enterprises, utilisation of environmentally sensitive products and technologies and acquiring energy and products from wastes. Works towards industrial symbiosis applications shall be initiated inside organised industrial zones, and applications shall be realised in the prioritised sectors defined within the framework of eco-efficiency criteria in İzmir. While realising such applications, occupational health and safety conditions shall be maintained. Considering the capacity already built up with projects carried out during previous periods on eco-efficiency/clean production in İzmir, the province shall be ensured to become a pioneering region where pilot applications are realised for universalisation of industrial symbiosis applications.

"Production and services sensitive towards human health and environment should be developed."

İZMİR CITIZEN MEETING,
MAY 2013

OBJECTIVE 3 Energy efficiency implementations and renewable energy utilisation shall be universalised for all sectors, and renewable energy generation shall be increased.

Projects enabling higher production with the same energy shall be developed, especially in energy-intensive industrial facilities in the region. Also, measures shall be taken towards realising electricity saving within buildings belonging to public or private sector owners. Awareness shall be raised within the public towards energy culture and efficiency.

Green buildings provide significantly high energy savings up to 30% compared to not-green buildings. In countries with established green buildings legislation, all buildings to be newly built should comply with this legislation. Awareness levels of local administrations in İzmir on green buildings shall be raised and the potential of green buildings sector shall be revealed. Smart grid applications shall be followed that allow houses and workplaces to be included within the city grid not only as energy consumers but also as energy producers. IT supported renewable and alternative energy technologies shall be developed and their utilisation shall be made widespread. IT supported energy efficiency applications shall be increased.

Solar energy utilisation shall be made widespread and solar energy technologies shall be produced in the region.

Wind energy investments in İzmir shall be realised in Bergama, Dikili, Foça, Aliağa, Çeşme, Karaburun, Urla and Seferihisar, with the condition environmental and social impacts are taken into consideration.

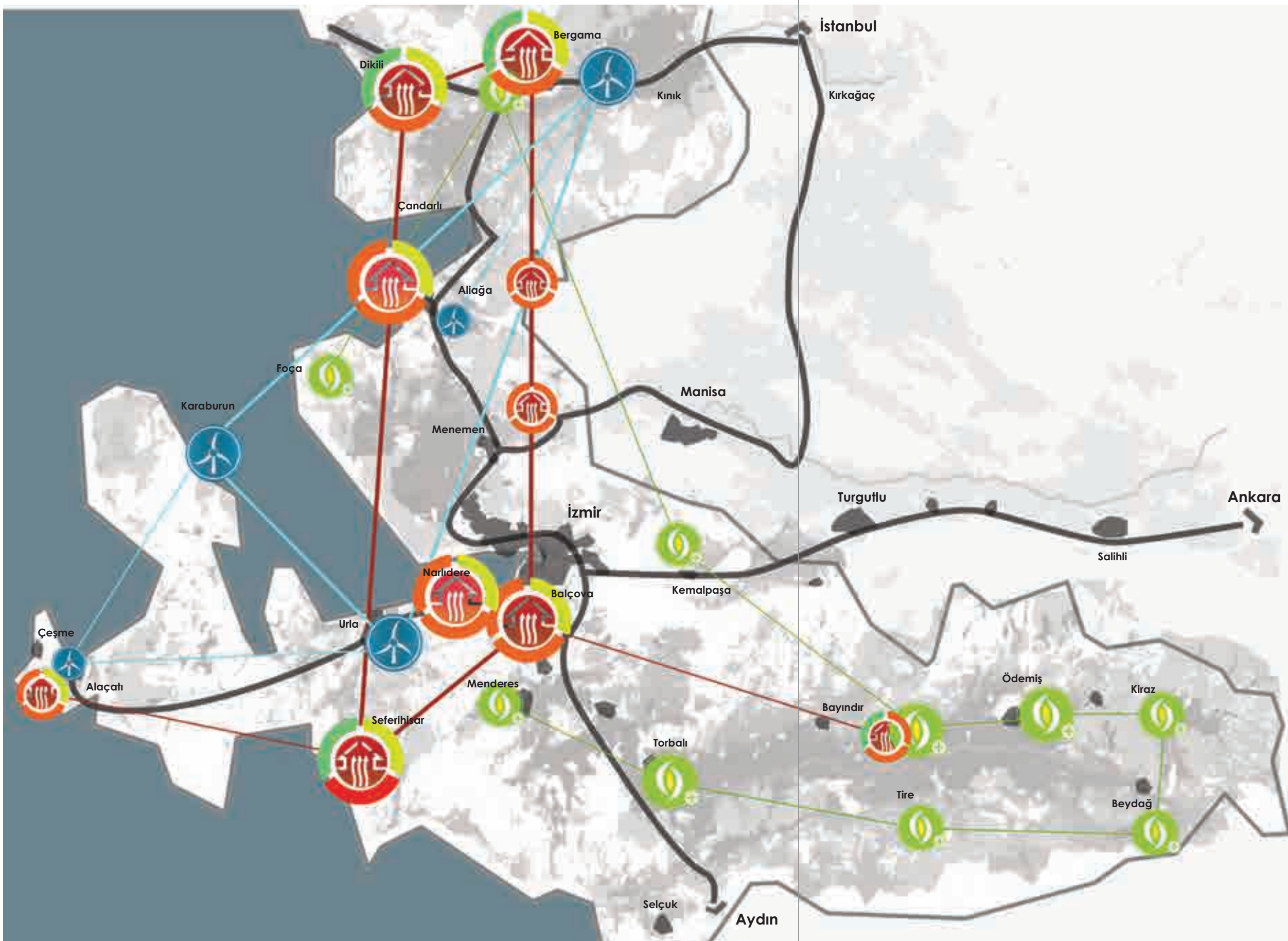
The diversity of geothermal source temperatures in the region makes it possible for their area of use to be expanded. Regarding geothermal energy potential, especially the districts of Seferihisar, Dikili, Balçova, Seferihisar, Aliağa, Bergama, Çeşme and Dikili comes prominent. Among these districts, Seferihisar, Dikili and Balçova has source with suitable temperature for electricity generation. Seferihisar has been determined as a region that can be utilised for electricity generation purposes. Districts with sources capable of domestic heating and their investment fields have been defined as Balçova (Narlıdere district may also use the source located in Balçova), Seferihisar, Aliağa, Bergama, Çeşme and Dikili districts. Districts of which greenhouse heating potential should be utilised are Seferihisar, Bergama, Dikili and Bayındır districts.

Biogas electricity generation in İzmir is dominantly realised in Tire, Ödemiş and Torbalı districts. Considering all types of biomass energy, Bayındır, Kiraz, Beydağ, Bergama, Kemalpaşa, Menderes and Foça are also districts with agricultural input production suitable for biomass energy.

"Energy conservation within industrial organisations, houses and workplaces should be improved."

İZMİR DEVELOPMENT
WORKSHOP, JULY 2013





Map 7: Potential Areas for Renewable Energy Production and Utilisation

— Provincial Border

— Access Corridor

 Biomass

 Wind Energy

 Geothermal Energy

 Greenhouse Heating

 Domestic Heating

 Electricity Production

OBJECTIVE 4 Activities aimed towards the development and utilisation of clean technologies shall be supported.

4

Existing technologies shall be renewed for the purposes of providing efficiency of resource utilisation and reducing the adverse impacts on environment and natural resources. Also, utilisation of clean and sustainable clean production technologies shall be made widespread regarding new investments. Renewal of existing technologies and continuation of development based on R&D and innovation shall be supported for the purpose of increasing resource efficiency. IT applications supporting sustainable use of natural resources shall be developed and universalised. Development, production and utilisation of clean technologies such as recovery, recycling, energy efficiency, renewable energy, treatment and green transportation shall be increased.

In this context, certificated production models shall be implemented for the entire fresh fruits and vegetables production. An inventory shall be compiled on virgin areas suitable for organic agriculture.

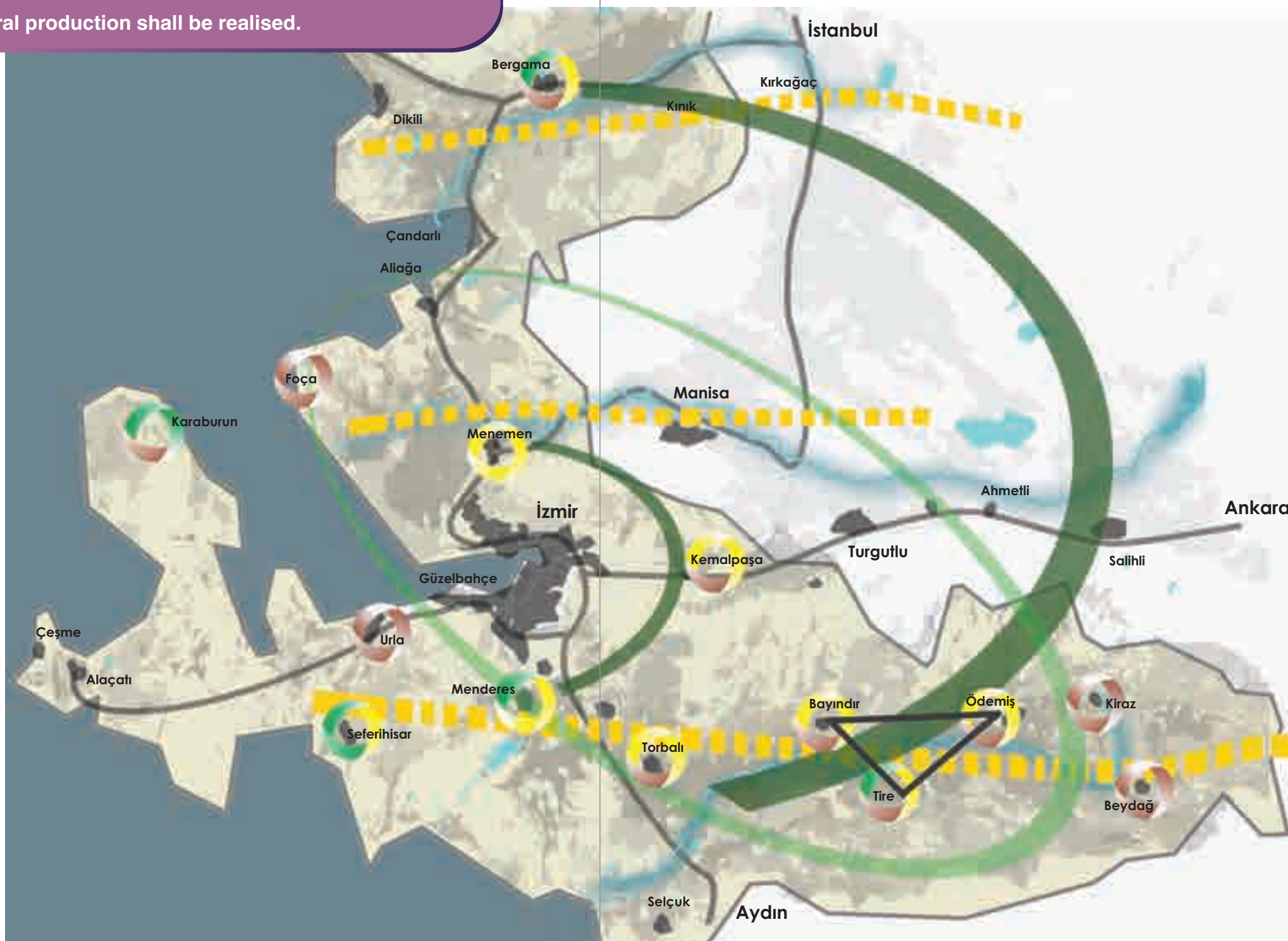
Projects for aquaculture shall be developed while taking environmental factors in consideration. Ecologic or organic aquaculture production shall be universalised. In line with national stock determination research, stock determination studies shall be conducted for İzmir coasts where İzmir fishing fleet hunt along with neighbouring international waters by research institutions.

OBJECTIVE 5 Sustainable agricultural production shall be realised.

5

Soil and water resources shall be preserved and developed. On Bakırçay, Gediz and Küçük Menderes basins that constitute three important rural corridors for the province along with the settlements on them, a sustainable basin-based agricultural production planning shall be conducted. In areas where agricultural workforce is concentrated, especially within Bayındır-Tire-Ödemiş triangle; farmer trainings and practical example works shall be realised for the purpose of universalising use of modern agricultural techniques and increasing the skills and capabilities of producers regarding input utilisation.

For maintaining continuation of the agricultural activity in Menemen, Kemalpaşa, Menderes, Torbalı and Seferihisar districts that form the primary agricultural belt, fertile lands shall be protected against being allocated for other types of use. In addition to these districts, environment-friendly and traceable certificated production techniques such as good agricultural applications, organic agriculture and integrated controlled production shall be universalised in line with from field to table food safety approach within Dikili, Bergama, Kınık, Kiraz, Beydağ, Ödemiş, Bayındır, Tire and Karaburun districts that form the secondary agricultural belt.



Map 8: Sustainable Agriculture Development Diagram

- İzmir Province Border
- Rural Corridors
- Access Corridor
- Agricultural Workforce Concentration Areas
- Primary Agriculture Belt
- Secondary Agriculture Belt
- Organic Agriculture
- Plant Production
- Livestock

Agricultural production shall be realised in line with the food and beverages industry's demands. Contracted production shall be made widespread for agricultural production. Local products indigenous to İzmir such as olive, fig, cherry, satsuma tangerine, grape, blessed thistle, artichoke, gumbo, black eyed pea, table herbs (fennel, radicchio, goosefoot, sprout) shall be branded (trademarked). For agricultural products to be granted geographical indication at national and EU scale, awareness activities shall be conducted, and efforts and enterprises in this direction shall be supported.

Added value generation in agriculture sector shall be increased. Land consolidation works shall be accelerated. Preventive measures shall be taken for protection and rehabilitation of the soil.

Utilisation of alternative energy resources in agriculture shall be made widespread, along with utilisation of wind and solar energy, and particularly biomass energy in districts of which economy are based on agriculture. Existing greenhouses shall be modernised, and geothermal greenhouse shall be developed in Bergama, Dikili, Bayındır and Seferihisar.

Ornamental plant cultivation shall be developed, particularly in Bayındır, Urla, Karaburun, Menderes and Balçova districts. Sapling production and marketing activities shall be strengthened, especially in Ödemiş. For the purpose of satisfying the physical infrastructure demands of aquaculture sector, logistics facilities, coastal structures and R&D facilities shall be established.

Modern irrigation systems shall be universalised, and the ratio of use for pressurised irrigation systems shall be improved. R&D studies aimed at agricultural technology production shall be conducted by universities and agricultural research centres. The infrastructure of National Gene Bank, which is one of the two gene banks throughout the country, shall be modernised as to allow preservation of gene sources and transformation into economic benefit in the most effective manner.

For increasing income and added value obtained by local producers, licenced warehousing applications shall be universalised. In order to utilise the export advantage of İzmir especially regarding early season fruit types such as cherry and Satsuma tangerine, Early season cultivation of products such as cherry and Satsuma tangerine shall be developed. Use of information and communication technologies in agricultural production and training works shall be increased. Entirety of agricultural production shall be taken into record.

For continuation of high quality breeding stock production, sperm and embryo transfer centres shall be established. Number of enterprises dealing in bovine and ovine livestock sectors cleansed of diseases shall be increased.

OBJECTIVE 6 Sustainable tourism shall be implemented and universalised.

By raising the awareness of those dealing in the sector, handling especially of tourism investments with an understanding that protects and develops the natural, historical, social and cultural environment in line with green growth approach and utilisation of clean production applications in the sector shall be actualised. Awareness of those dealing in the sector towards ecotourism implementations shall be increased, and investments aimed at ecotourism shall be encouraged, especially in Karaburun, Çeşme, Seferihisar, Urla, Foça, Dikili districts.

Environmental protection measures at sea and coastal regions shall be increased, and continuous measurement stations shall be established for regularly tracking pollutant aspects arising from seaport and marina activities along with maritime traffic.

Measures shall be taken towards preventing harm to and maintaining continuation of fundamental ecologic processes and biological diversity of the province, particularly in Seferihisar, Dikili, Foça, Çeşme and Karaburun.

For the purpose of realising a sustainable service supply in tourism, utilisation of limited and non-renewable resources in the development and operation of tourism companies and services shall be minimised. In addition to this, environment and nature awareness shall be raised, and environment management shall be developed at enterprises. Local administrations shall be ensured to complete the energy, water and recycling infrastructures in their region. Resource efficiency shall be encouraged for enterprises and municipalities through land, site and loan supports, and loan and support opportunities shall be increased for the purpose of renewing tourism facilities in line with sustainability principles.

Local employment numbers, professional skills and quality of those dealing in tourism sector, especially in coastal districts, shall be increased, and local controlled governance mechanisms shall be provided.

In line with the objectives under the priority of "Sustainable Supply of Production and Services", development of renewable energy, good agricultural applications and sustainable tourism economy in an environmentally sensitive manner considerate of agricultural lands, forest lands and protection zones is of importance in İzmir.

Borders of industrial zones usually press against sensitive areas. For instance, regarding the industrial development of Torbalı, Aliağa, Kemalpaşa –a centre of attraction for industry, a process sensitive to eco-balances shall be followed, and use of tools such as eco-efficiency and industrial symbiosis based on pollution prevention and production efficiency shall be universalised. Another one of the regions sensitive against industrial development is observed to be the agricultural fields between Çiğli and Menemen along with Gediz Delta. Universalisation of good agricultural applications and utilisation of pollution prevention and control processes shall be ensured for this region. Clean production applications shall be universalised in the industrial zones that threaten the surrounding fertile agricultural areas along Kemalpaşa industrial axis in the east and Torbalı industrial axis in the south.

Clean production survey studies shall be conducted in the industrial zones within all three basins, universalising eco-efficiency implementations and increasing inspections on pollution control.

On the other hand, wind, geothermal, biomass and solar energy potentials shall be utilised regarding renewable energy production that provides significant contributions to sustainable production processes. Wind energy investments shall be supported especially on the axis stretching from Urla-Çeşme-Karaburun Peninsula to the north. Domestic heating via geothermal energy shall be utilised in a widespread manner on the western axis along with Dikili and Bergama in the north, geothermal greenhouse heating shall be realised along with good agricultural applications in Bayındır, Dikili, Bergama and Seferihisar districts. Biomass energy production shall be universalised especially in Küçük Menderes Basin. In line with this, good agricultural applications shall also be universalised in this same basin. Menemen, Kınık and Karaburun districts are prioritised regions along with the other mentioned regions in terms of good agricultural applications and organic agricultural applications.

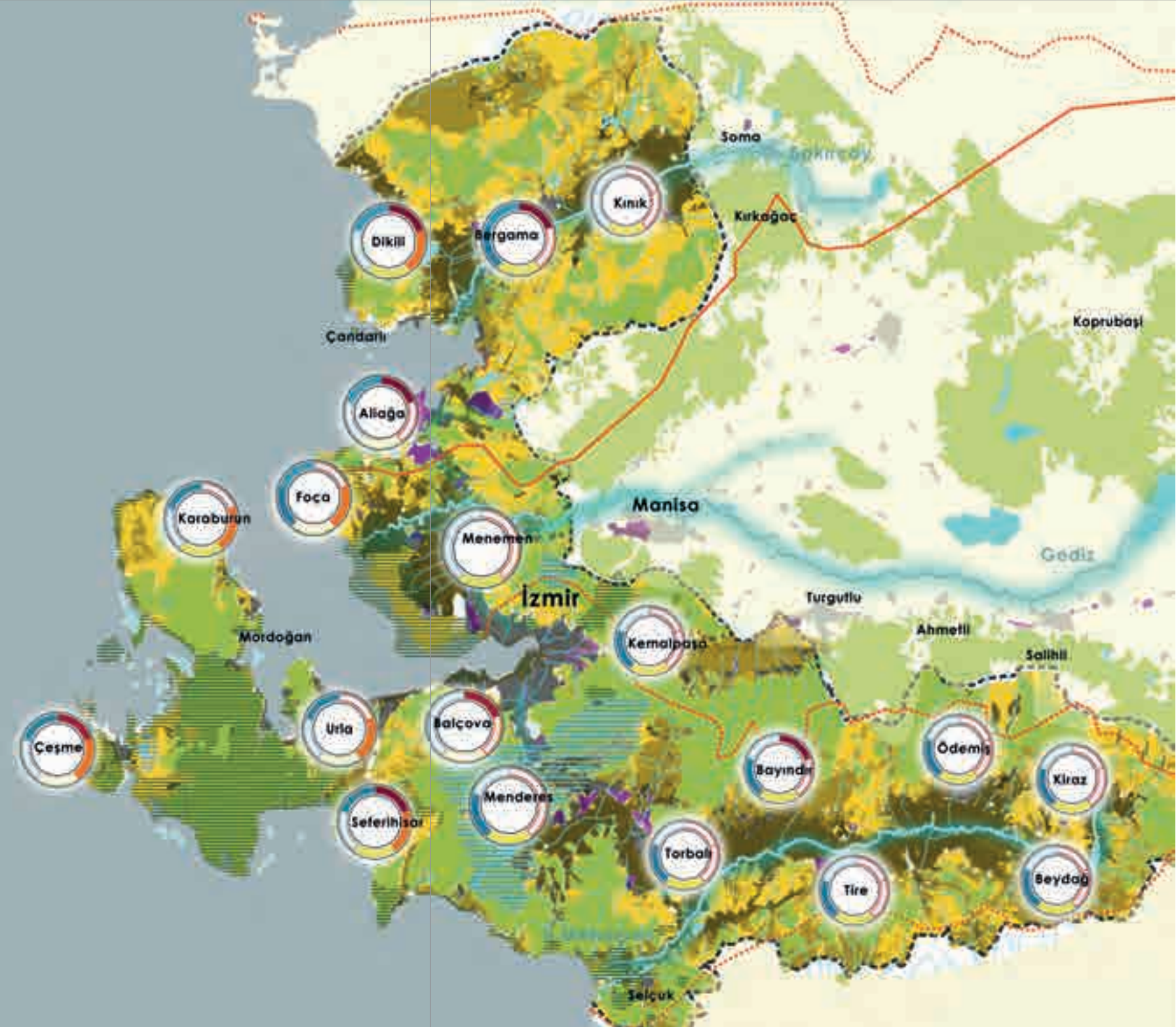
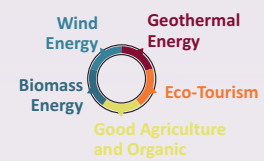
Another sector that contributes considerably to sustainable supply of production and services is sustainable tourism. In addition to universalisation of sustainable applications in all districts that are centres of attraction regarding different tourism types, ecotourism activities shall be increased especially in Çeşme, Karaburun, Foça, Dikili and Seferihisar districts.

Especially Peninsula, Dikili and Foça coasts come prominent in regards to environmental protection zones. It is observed that fish farms are concentrated especially in Karaburun, Dikili and Seferihisar coasts. Capacity and risk factors should be taken into consideration regarding investments on aquaculture products in sensitive areas, and activities found out to contain environmental threat in result of these assessments should not be actualised. Environmentally sensitive methods should be preferred in existing investments.

Map 9: Supply of Sustainable Production and Services



Sustainable Supply of Production and Services



No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Med (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	Capacity, information exchange and awareness of institutions and industrial organisations shall be increased in line with the regional eco-efficiency strategy.			
2	Sustainable production implementations, particularly eco-efficiency and industrial symbiosis, shall be universalised.			
3	Energy efficiency implementations and renewable energy utilisation shall be universalised for all sectors, and renewable energy generation shall be increased.			
4	Activities aimed towards the development and utilisation of clean technologies shall be supported.			
5	Sustainable agricultural production shall be realised.			
6	Sustainable tourism shall be implemented and universalised.			

STRONG ECONOMY

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 1

5.1.5

İzmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean

High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity

Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

Developed Clusters

Sustainable Supply of Production and Services

According to studies, innovative groups with high design capacity prefer places with peace and high quality of living when choosing where to live. İzmir has the potential to become a centre of attraction for creative people with its climate, multicultural structure, open minded citizens, accessibility, historical and cultural heritage. İzmir Urban Marketing Strategy that was prepared for İzmir to become a centre of attraction within the Mediterranean Sea handled the subject in terms of tourists, habitants and investors. In addition to this, action plans were put into motion that support İzmir becoming a centre of attraction by preparation of "İzmir Culture Economy Inventory and Development Strategy" and "İzmir Tourism Strategy".

External factors, demographic changes and human lifestyle changes have important impacts on any significant changes occurring in global tourism. Globalisation, developments in information and communication technologies, changes in the customer demands and expectations and political structures may be listed among the main factors that affect global tourism trends and tourists' behaviour patterns.

The demand for innovation and diversity increases rapidly in world tourism trends. A tourism approach focused on education, entertainment and environment (3E: *education-entertainment-environment*) rises instead of on sea, sand and sun (3S: *sea, sun, sand*). With the rise of sustainable tourism, tourists now change their destination preferences towards regions where they can develop their personal fields of interest. The priorities of a tourist who does not remain foreign to the area but integrates with the region, tries to know the local people with consideration to environment are observed to tend towards culture, history, healthcare, convention, yachting and excitement.

Consideration of local differences by global tourism and the prominent development of culture reveal new tourism products such as local cuisine, and "Slow City". As mentioned in Turkey Tourism Strategy 2023, it is obvious that publicity-advertisement should heed issues such as making destination-based campaigns by keeping track of world developments, arranging campaigns separately for target markets, sticking to different, genuine and national values while highlighting contemporary values, bringing tourism types aimed at target groups, and supporting publicity via public relations activities such as exhibitions and entertainment.

Culture economy and creative industry activities observed to be in direct interaction with tourism play active role for the publicity of a region. Cultural diversity of İzmir is its most effective advantage in terms of culture economy. Creating cultural demand diversity and effective supply are of priority not only regarding culture tourism but also for other culture sectors. Activities subject to culture economy and creative economy are listed as cultural heritage, arts, media and functional creativity.

The first step in İzmir towards culture economy was taken with İzmir Culture Workshop under the leadership of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality in year 2009. This workshop established İzmir's development in culture field over the prioritised objective defined as '*Creating a starting point for İzmir to develop on the axis of culture-arts to be positioned as an international culture-arts and design metropolis within Mediterranean basin*'. Within the framework of this objective, utilising the culture and tourism potential housed by the city and become a centre of attraction for investors and sector employees is of importance for the city's future, and thus awareness on this issue should be increased through publicity actions.

Cultural heritage encompasses all kinds of tangible and intangible data related to culture and contributing to social memory while expressing the lifestyle and culture of a society. In this sense, cultural heritage does not only comprise of tangible assets such as historical structures and archaeological ruins but also intangible assets that are products of local identity and cultural life such as traditional production techniques, handicrafts, local stories and narratives, language features and expressions.

Functional creativity activities listed under design, new media and creative services topics are defined as activities within which functional goods are produced and place culture into production processes as intermediate input and innovation factor. These are used for creating competitiveness advantage by adding value to production through innovative activities.

In addition to culture economy and creative industries, one of the most important factors for a city to become a centre of attraction is natural heritage. Natural heritage comprises of geological and physical formations that have scientific value, are protected and bearing natural beauty, natural aspects, plants and animals threatened for extinction, habitats and natural SIT areas. Natural parks, zoos, aquariums and botany gardens are also among these.

Authorities investing in culture economy should put forth a long-term vision regarding urban clustering potentials of cultural life, culture infrastructure, culture sectors, creative services and which purposes should be taken as basis and what kind of management should apply for the city's cultural heritage.

In our day, there is a sharp competition regarding drawing investments among regions. Regions becoming attractive for investors rely on regulations defined by central policies and legislation such as permit-license processes, accessibility to funding sources, tax rates, incentives, customs regime, and variable costs with energy coming foremost in addition to regional opportunities such as infrastructure and logistics, human resources, suitable investment fields, input-supply chain, and R&D and innovation potential.

Figure 16 : Location of İzmir within Mediterranean Basin



As the third most developed province of Turkey in socioeconomic sense, İzmir has the potential to become a centre of attraction in the Mediterranean area with its multi-sector economic structure, and its historically strong industry and commerce experience. The region's industrial infrastructure, logistics opportunities, strong commercial relations and qualified workforce potential along with high quality of living and Mediterranean culture are considered as aspects that affect investment decisions and strengthen this potential.

5.1.5.1 Overview of İzmir

İzmir is a lucky province that has a historical, cultural and natural diversity the like of which few cities throughout the world could enjoy. Due to its historical and archaeological riches, natural structure, climate and suitability of transportation opportunities, İzmir has always been a settlement of choice since the Palaeolithic Era.

As of year 2011, the number of visiting foreign tourists increased by 18.53% compared to the previous year. However, İzmir still comes as the fourth city following Antalya, İstanbul and Muğla among the cities most preferred by foreign tourists visiting Turkey. Regarding the distribution of foreign tourists visiting İzmir by the country of origin, the first four places belong to Germany, Italy, France and England.

İzmir is a city advantageous in terms of alternative tourism potential. In the event necessary improvement and publicity are realised, significant increases may be made in the tourism income. İzmir has a considerable diversity for tourism. With the

elimination of necessary infrastructural deficiencies, realising specialisation and exercising effective publicity in alternative tourism types such as sea, culture, belief, health, nature, sports, exposition, winter, thermal, highland, eco-tourism and agro-tourism that appeal to new tourist profile, it is foreseen that İzmir will achieve its rightful place in the Mediterranean area and throughout the world.

İzmir draws attention with its performance ever-rising since year 2003 in cruise tourism. While 3,271 passengers visited İzmir with 5 cruises in year 2003, these values increased respectively to 510,042 passengers and 286 cruises as of year 2012. Significant increases occurred also in the number of passengers per cruise ship. 654 passengers per cruise ship in year 2003 changed to 2,524 as of year 2010 and 1,783 as of year 2012.

In the “City Marketing Strategy” prepared in year 2010, the demographic structures and country distributions of tourists visiting İzmir were analysed. Primary target group was determined to consist of local and foreign tourists that are between 25 and 55 years of ages, within medium/high income group, who like to discover new places, new tastes, comfortable and peaceful holidays, live and share memorable experiences, prefer delicious foods, historical places, cultural activities, organisations, sports activities, and exclusive services such as SPA and boutique hotels, and travels via reliable travel agencies.

Persons and institutions this group benefits from when choosing/deciding on where to visit are listed as follows:

- 58% family or friend recommendation
- 54% travel agency
- 37% internet
- 19% television
- 15% open air advertisements

Within the context of city marketing strategy, a survey on perception and recognition of İzmir has been conducted in İzmir and 17 other provinces of Turkey along with 10 cities in Europe, USA and Middle East. According to the summary information obtained in result of this study; although İzmir employs features from tourism to history and from its industry to its citizens that are important regarding all target groups, none of its features comes prominent as to be distinguished enough from its competitors.

Although the recognition of İzmir especially in abroad cities is significantly low, once a tourist visits he/she leaves with satisfaction and desires to come back again.

Publicity of culture and tourism opportunities has a direct correlation with the city's accommodation capacity. Regarding distribution of İzmir's culture and tourism diversity by districts, it draws attention that accommodation facilities get concentrated in certain districts. Of a total of 149 hotels with tourism establishment certificate in İzmir, 36% are located in city centre Konak (54), 22% in Çeşme (33), 8% in Selçuk (12) and 7% in Menderes (11). A major portion of five-star and four-star hotels are again located in Çeşme, Selçuk, Menderes and Konak districts.

Mediterranean lifestyle of İzmir, its open minded and tolerant viewpoint due to trade culture, willingness to participate and contribute for projects related to the city may be listed as prioritised aspects distinguishing İzmir and citizens of İzmir from other cities. Activities aimed towards developing the already existing citizenship awareness in İzmir are of significance for supporting social contract and dialogue.

In line with these, it is observed that the city is lacking in terms of the number of existing museums to exhibit its historical and cultural heritage, and that improvements are necessary to be made in quality and in diversity. Creating sources to ensure sustainability of cultural heritage and transforming this potential into a tangible input in the city's economy are vital tasks to handle in İzmir.

Private museum and collection operations is a field also of high contribution to a city's culture economy. In Turkey, there are a total of 177 private museums in 37 provinces. İstanbul ranks at the first place with 43 private museums, followed by Ankara with 34 private museums and İzmir with 11 private museums.

Offering significant opportunities to investors due to its logistics capacity, qualified workforce and existing special investment zones, İzmir has the potential to become a centre of attraction in the Mediterranean area in terms of investment environment. However, it is also observed that the city could not actualise this potential in terms of foreign direct investments when compared to equivalent cities in the Mediterranean area. The survey conducted in the context of İzmir Urban Marketing Strategy points out to the limited recognition and perception of investors regarding İzmir as the most fundamental reason to this situation. None the less, it is seen that the companies that made significant investments in İzmir are satisfied of their investment decision at a considerable degree.

Special investment zones in İzmir may be determinant in the investment decisions due to the opportunities and services offered. As of year 2012, there are 13 organised industrial zones (OIZ), 13 small industrial sites (SIS), 2 free zones and 3 technology development zones (TDZ) with legal entity in İzmir.

9 of the OIZs (Aliağa, Atatürk, Bergama, Buca Ege Giyim, İTOB, Kemalpaşa-İslah, Kınık, Tire and Pancar OIZ) are actively functioning, while in 4 OIZ (Kemalpaşa-Bağyurdu, Menemen-Plastik, Ödemiş, Torbalı OIZ) project design and infrastructure works are underway. In the active OIZs, a total of 3,078 blocks were arranged of which 60% are allocated and 40% are vacant as of today. Buca and Atatürk OIZs are the investment zones with the highest occupancy rates with 100% and 96% occupancy respectively. On the other hand, Bergama, Kınık and Pancar OIZs attract attention due to very low occupancy rates. Companies in OIZs are concentrated upon sectors such as machinery, chemicals, food and clothing.

The country's largest free zone in terms of employment level and trade volume, Aegean Region Free Zone along with İzmir Free Zone create a total employment corresponding to 21,500 employees and a trade volume over 6 billion Dollars. There is one active TDZ in İzmir called İzmir Technology Development Zone. However, İzmir Science and Technology Park TDZ (İzmir University of Economics) that is planned to focus on sustainable agriculture, sustainable energy and informatics themes was founded in year 2012 and Dokuz Eylül TDZ (Dokuz Eylül University) that is planned to partially specialise on healthcare field was founded in year 2013. Infrastructure works for these two TDZs are underway.

Bağyurdu, Menemen-Plastik, Ödemiş and Torbalı OIZs not used actively should be supported for creation of a basic infrastructure that will provide suitable environment to investors.

It is observed that tourists concentrate on certain tourism centres, and alternative tourism types could not develop and not sufficiently promoted in İzmir despite their potential.

Special investment zones in İzmir have a strong appearance also due to their transportation and logistics capacities. These capacities are expected to develop even further with the existing and new investments. These developments shall enable the special investment zones in İzmir to offer production opportunities to even more investors.

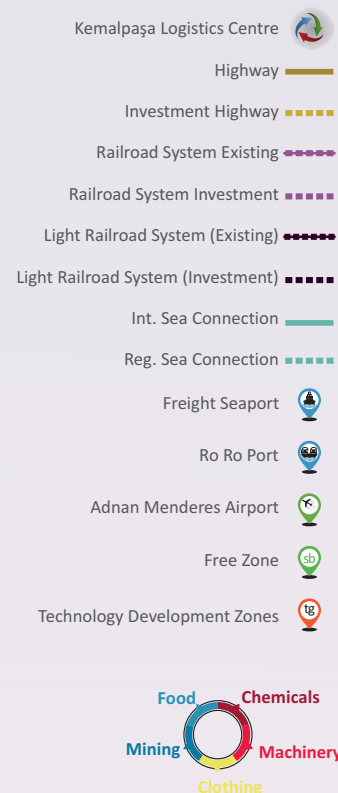
According to İZKA Special Investment Zones Survey, the field of problem most mentioned by these zones in question may be said to be “problems due to legislation” (also including infrastructure problems).

Following this, administrations mentioned that they experienced problems related to the publicity and marketing of their zones.

Quantity and quality incompetency of zone administration personnel, difficulties faced when communicating with foreign investors, and problems experienced with other institutions and organisations at central and/or local scale regarding resolution of various issues were other fields of problems reported by zone administrations.

Priority problems of special investment zones are lack of infrastructure and issues with legislation, followed by lack of publicity-marketing and qualified workforce.

Map 10: Special Investment Zones



This potential of İzmir that provides important logistics opportunities will increase even further with the completion of Çandarlı Seaport and Kemalpaşa Logistics Village.

The first places among the infrastructural improvement demands prioritised by special investment zone administrations are observed to be taken by transportation-freight, waste management, energy infrastructure, social facility and environment quality issues. Development of reinforcements and implementation infrastructure towards vocational education were reported among topics regarding which active OIZs feel there is need for development and improvement. In line with its high employment level and export volume, traffic density faced at entry and exit of the Zone was evaluated to be the most priority problem by Aegean Free Zone.

Market accessibility is among issues to be considered in regards to investment decisions. The logistics potential that will ensure transport of product to target location in a short time with safety exists in İzmir. Prominent with its economic

value in addition to its historical value, İzmir Seaport as the second biggest seaport of Turkey provides significant logistics opportunities to companies investing in İzmir along with Çeşme and Dikili seaports. Çandarlı Seaport and Kemalpaşa Logistics (Freight) Village of which construction are underway shall develop this potential significantly.

Safe storage and transfer of products should bring together a high service quality. Logistics programmes opened in Dokuz Eylül, Yaşar, Katip Çelebi, and Gediz Universities are significant gains for increasing service quality by supporting the development in the sector with qualified workforce.

In Aliağa, Dikili and Bergama districts, sector-oriented vocational education is given at secondary education level. These programmes are of vital importance because they will enable increasing added value produced by the sector and satisfying employment demand from local sources. In line with the completion of the abovementioned large investments, qualified logistics workforce training programmes are expected to become more widespread.

OBJECTIVE

1

Culture and tourism opportunities of İzmir shall be diversified and promoted.

Candidacy application processes of Selçuk-Ephesus antique city, Bergama and Ödemiş-Birgi historical city, which are within UNESCO World Heritage temporary list, to be decided in years 2014 and 2015 shall be supported, and preliminary studies shall be realised for new candidates, particularly Tire. Kemeraltı-Agora-Kadifekale historical axis shall be brought into city life, and city centre shall thus be made the third centre of attraction after Ephesus and Bergama. An Aegean Civilisations Museum shall be established in a monumental structure quality as to attract international level attention. Revealing, renewing and restoring of registered historical and cultural assets shall be realised as to contribute to tourism income, particularly at city centre and tourism destination districts. Number of cultural centres shall be increased.

Infrastructural deficiencies shall be eliminated regarding alternative tourism types that appeal to the new tourist profile such as sea, culture, belief, health, nature, sports, exposition, winter, thermal, highland, eco-tourism and agro-tourism. Innovative tourism types that are suitable to sustainable tourism with high added value shall be developed.

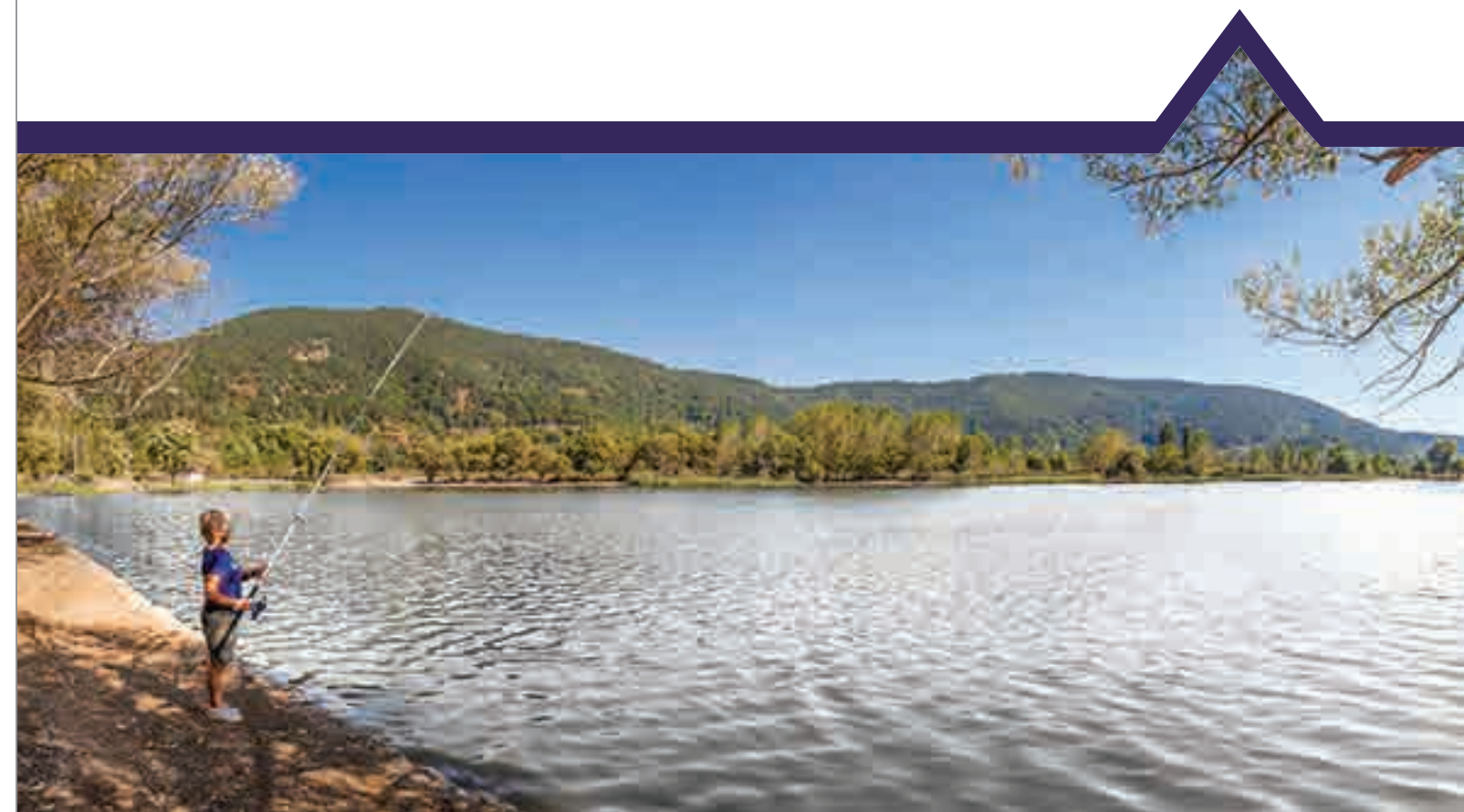
“There are many fields to compete and publicity is not adequate. The history, nature and tourism fields of İzmir should be publicised in a correct and effective manner.”

İzmir Citizen Meeting, May 2013

International recognition shall be brought to İzmir Fair. An urban marketing office/publicity platform shall be established to realise the coordination between persons and institutions related to the urban marketing of İzmir. Promotion of districts at their prominent tourism types shall be structured under İzmir city brand umbrella. Within the framework of promotion efforts, internet and social media shall be used effectively, movies and series that promote İzmir and appeal to foreign markets shall be shot, creative-innovative travel organisations shall be planned for travel editors and tour operators.

Recognition of İzmir shall be improved through effective promotion. The relationship network between İzmir and Mediterranean cities shall be strengthened, and membership to international organisations shall be realised. Effectiveness management shall be realised for international organisations hosted by İzmir, improving their contribution to city's promotion.

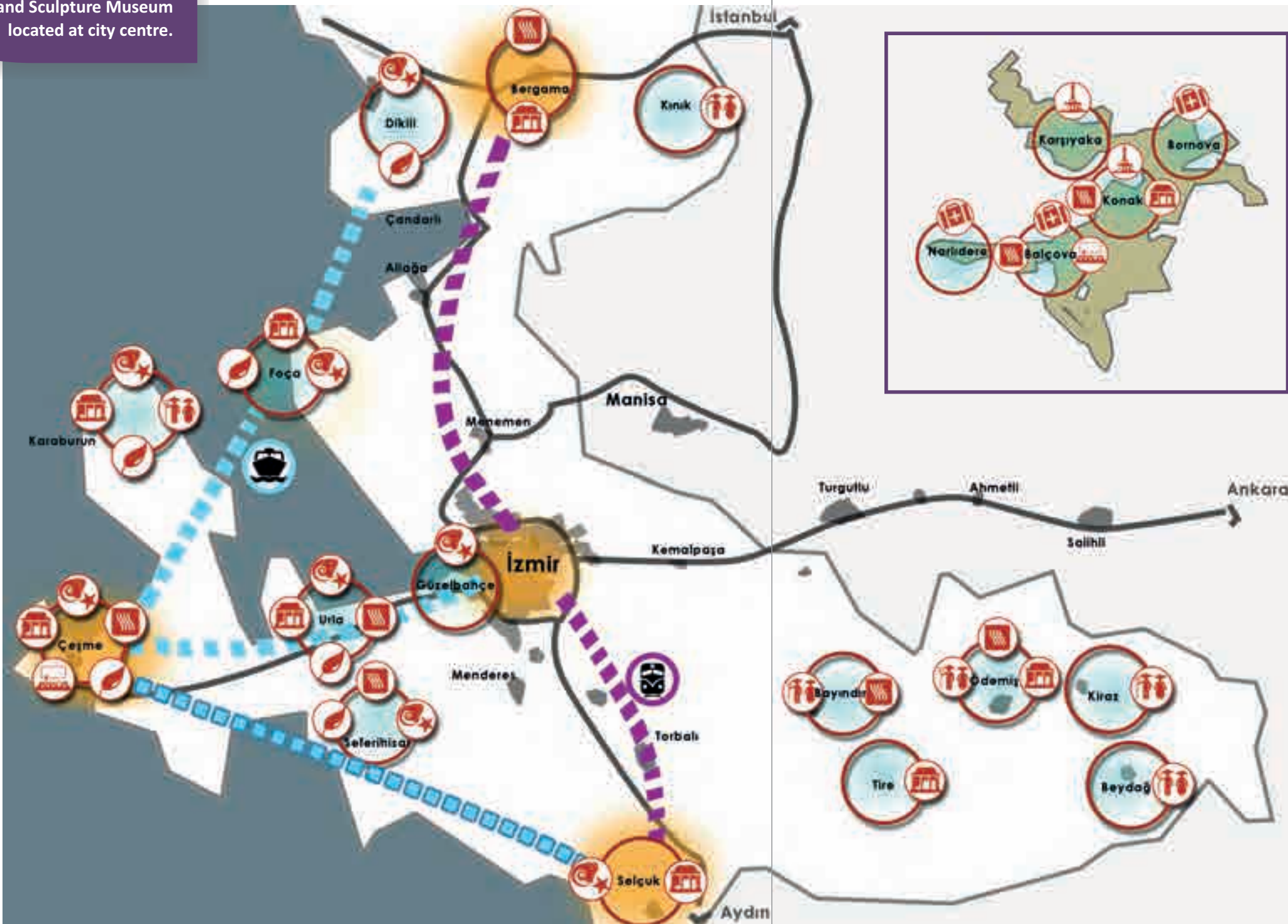
Museums where the historical and cultural heritage of İzmir may be exhibited shall be improved in quantity and quality, and qualified personnel who know the region and fluent in foreign languages shall be employed. Collecting and boutique/private museum operation shall be supported.



There are total of 6 archaeological museums in İzmir, of which 1 is located at city centre (Konak), and 5 are located in districts (Efes-Selçuk, Bergama, Çeşme, Ödemiş, Tire). Agora Archaeological Site and Open Air Museum, History and Arts Museum, Atatürk Museum and Ethnography Museum are operational under İzmir Archaeology Museum at city centre. Also, there is one other Painting and Sculpture Museum located at city centre.

In compliance with upper scale strategies and Environment Plan decrees, Selçuk-Centrum (Konak) and Bergama axis shall be developed in the form of a historical and cultural tourism corridor with the commissioning of railroad system connection. Also, railroad transportation on the coastal tourism axis covering Çeşme, Karaburun, Foça districts shall be strengthened.

Gümüldür-Özdere axis that stretches from Çeşme to Selçuk and Kuşadası at the south is a potential coastal tourism corridor. Investments on eco-tourism shall be encouraged especially in Karaburun, Çeşme, Seferihisar, Urla, Foça, Dikili districts, followed by Bergama, Tire, Ödemiş and Buca. District-based publicity activities shall be realised on different types such as urban tourism, eco-tourism, convention and fair tourism, culture and belief tourism, rural tourism, thermal tourism, sea and yacht tourism, and health tourism.



Map 11: Regional Tourism Centres

Type of Tourism to be Publicised

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Rural | | Sea and Yacht |
| | Urban | | Health |
| | Convention and Fair | | Culture and Belief |
| | Eco-tourism | | Thermal |
| | Tourism Centre | | |

Tourism Corridors

- | | |
|--|--|
| | Historical Tourism |
| | Coastal Tourism |
| | Proposed Coastal Tourism |
| | Corridor to be Supported via Railroad Transportation |
| | Corridor to be Supported via Maritime Transportation |

OBJECTIVE 2 Urban consciousness shall be developed and the Mediterranean life style of İzmir citizens shall be sustained.

Mediterranean lifestyle shall be displayed, revitalised and brought into economy along with all its aspects. A Mediterranean and Aegean cuisine inventory shall be prepared and maintained. Efforts towards training creative chefs with worldwide recognition who develop special tastes and menus shall be made, gourmet institutes shall be established and developed towards this purpose, thus also contributing to employment and income increase in tourism, agriculture (organic), food and relevant other sectors.

History awareness in İzmir shall be raised, and opportunities for people to relate with the city's history during their daily lives shall be improved. Cultural education at preschool and elementary education in İzmir shall be developed and supported through creative and innovative education models. The relationship between citizens of İzmir and sea shall be strengthened multilaterally.

Development of the city's cultural activities shall be supported at international scale and multilateral manner and effective communication networks enabling citizens of İzmir to be informed of activities shall be established.

Handcrafts and folklore assets of İzmir that have deep historical roots but began to be forgotten in our day shall be revealed and effectively promoted.

A programme shall be designed and implemented for the purpose of making citizens of İzmir and famous people "brand ambassador" to contribute to promotion.

OBJECTIVE 3 An attractive business and investment environment shall be provided.

Investment promotion actions realised for promoting the opportunities offered by İzmir investment environment to international investors shall be universalised and geared up on the axis of İzmir Urban Marketing Strategy. Living quality of İzmir shall be considered as a marketing aspect within the context of these actions.

Mechanisms with which regional economic indicators and developments may be routinely tracked and presented to the attention of investors and relevant institutions shall be developed. Consultancy and technical support capacity towards investors shall be developed.

Production and service infrastructure shall be strengthened in sectors with high development potential and reverse connection effect of the region. Technical support shall be provided for the development of the institutional capacities of special investment zones, coordination shall be established with institutions aiming towards elimination of legislation based problems. Infrastructure works of special investment zones not active yet, particularly Başıurdu OIZ, Menemen-Plastics OIZ, Ödemiş OIZ and Torbalı OIZ along with İzmir Science and Technology Park TDZ and Dokuz Eylül TDZ. OIZs shall be established for sectors presenting high development potential in the region such as renewable energy, agriculture and yacht building, and suitable investment environment shall be set for the development of these sectors.

İzmir Regional Investment Strategy shall be prepared as a holistic roadmap aimed at the development of İzmir investment environment. One of the main components of the strategy shall be Investment Promotion Strategy.

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Medium (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	Culture and tourism opportunities of İzmir shall be promoted.			
2	Urban consciousness shall be developed and the Mediterranean life style of İzmir citizens shall be maintained.			
3	An attractive business and investment environment shall be provided.			



5.2

HIGH
QUALITY OF
LIVING

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 2

Health for All

Sustainable
EnvironmentHigh Quality
Urban LifeAccessible
İzmir

Improvement of living quality is related to effectiveness of activities aiming human health, providing environmental quality, strengthening of infrastructural capacity and the quality of urban living spaces. For the region to achieve its future vision and follow a holistic development axis, the living quality in the region should be taken into consideration. Improving and maintaining living quality necessitate the focus of the service and infrastructure improvements to be human and environment.

The purpose of this development axis is *"Increasing the satisfaction of the people as to support the economic and social activities realised in the region; ensuring a sustainable city development sensitive to the environment and respectful to human life."*

HIGH
QUALITY OF
LIVING

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 2

5.2.1

Health for All

Sustainable
EnvironmentHigh Quality
Urban LivingAccessible
İzmir

The first Millennium Development Objectives report prepared in year 2005 has made important contributions to the creation of our country's development policies. It also played a guiding role in the preparation process of the 9th Development Plan covering the 2007-2013 period. Millennium Development Objectives updated in year 2010 were grouped under eight main titles. The first three among these were related to health, namely, *reducing infant deaths, improving maternal health and combatting HIV/AIDS, malaria and other epidemic illnesses.*

On the other hand, World Health Organisation (WHO) indicates that a country's healthcare system should provide high quality healthcare services to everyone. Every country creates and develops its own healthcare system in an effective, affordable and socially acceptable manner. The main purpose of healthcare policies should be ensuring that citizens participate in economic and social life as healthy individuals and contributing to improvement of their living quality.

Healthcare Transformation Programme that was initiated in year 2002 and continued along the 9th Development Plan period was yet again taken as basis in the 10th Development Plan, and the increase of service quality in healthcare and improvement in its accessibility was established as the main objective. In this context, it is aimed to achieve international indicators in many fields, particularly family practice, maternal and child health, number of hospitals and hospital beds, healthcare employees, preventive healthcare, institutional structuring, combatting contagious diseases and patient rights.

In order to achieve the objectives defined in both development and healthcare system, it is necessary to strengthen preventive healthcare services, empower healthcare services in line with equality and fairness principle, satisfy infrastructure and healthcare personnel demands, and balance distribution of services throughout the country.

Effective supply of healthcare services constitutes one of the most fundamental components of social development. Development of the quantity and quality of healthcare personnel that is the most important building block for the supply of this service is observed to be a mandatory necessity. In spite of all the improvements being made in every field of healthcare system, the inadequacy of healthcare personnel in terms of both quantity and quality occurs to be a significant factor that may adversely affect the future of healthcare system. Despite rapid developments in technology, healthcare personnel still constitute the most important resource in healthcare throughout the world. Therefore, the most important aspect to be considered for the planning, service delivery and system development processes to be implemented in healthcare services is still qualified human resource.

The ratio of Turkey's public healthcare expenditures to GDP occurred to be 3.2% as of year 2001, which rose to 4.5% in year 2011. Average value for the same parameter is 8.5% regarding EU 27, and 6.4% regarding OECD.



According to the report published by the World Health Organisation in year 1998, “Life Expectancy at Birth” value for Turkey in year 2025 was projected to be 75 years. With the improvements realised in Turkey within the recent period regarding life expectancy at birth field, this objective was already met in year 2009. As of year 2009, life expectancy at birth occurred to be 72 for men and 77 for women in Turkey. Life expectancy at birth got extended for 10 years in both women and men in the last 19 years. However, the 80-year mark observed in high income group countries and OECD could not yet be achieved despite this development. The fact that the ratio of elderly population will constantly rise in line with the extension of life expectancy in Turkey renders preventive healthcare services against non-contagious diseases very important.

5.2.1.1 Overview of İzmir

Due to the impact of actions carried out in healthcare field in İzmir along with the raised awareness, positive developments are observed in service delivery, access to services and basic health indicators. However, the imbalances between rural-urban areas and regions regarding physical infrastructure and healthcare personnel are still important.

Ranking at the third place following İstanbul and Ankara regarding socio-economic development level, İzmir occurs to be at the second place regarding the development level of healthcare sector, which means that a better rate than country average has been achieved in İzmir regarding healthcare services and the existing potential in healthcare is utilised soundly.

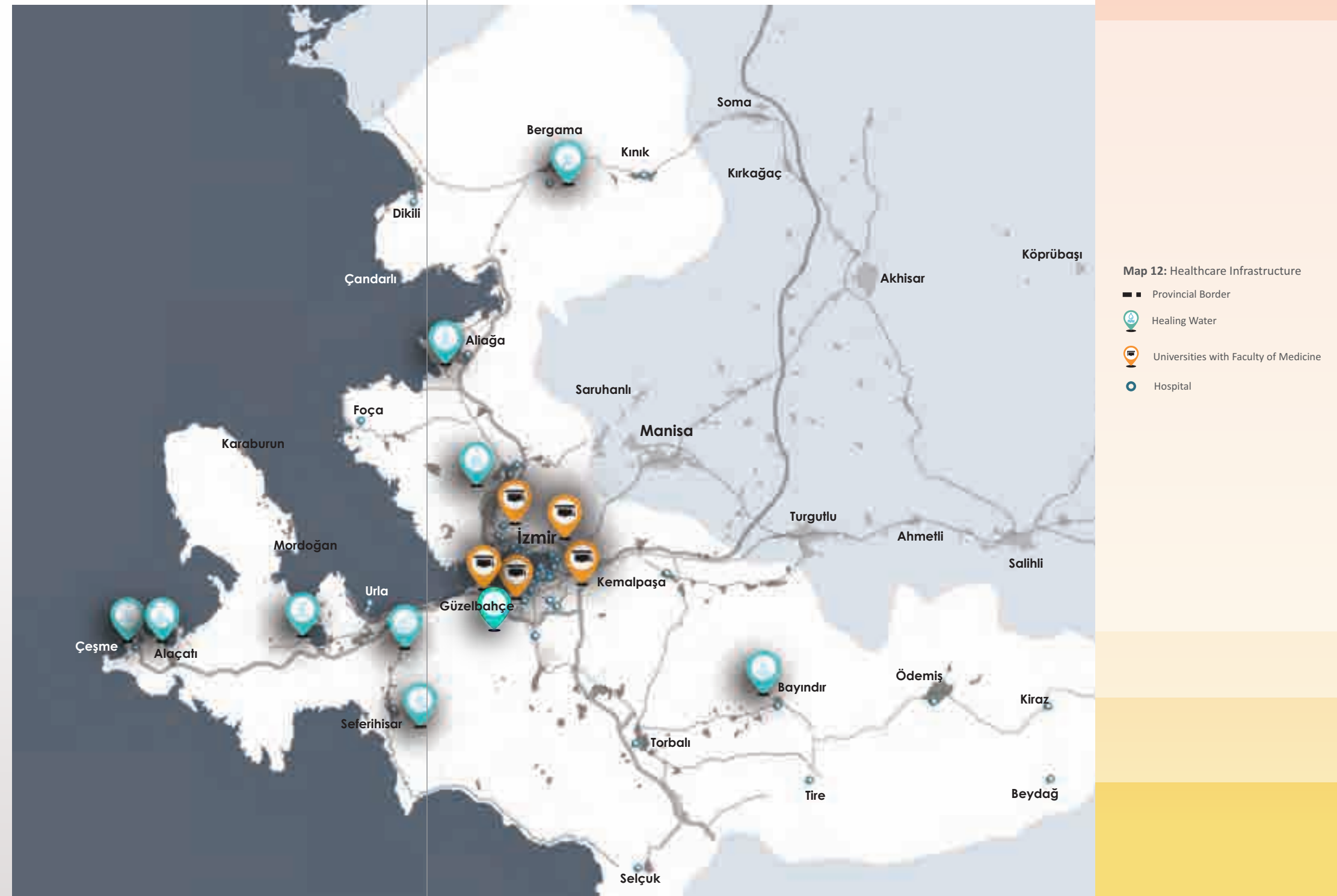
Infant death rate and maternal death rate are key indicators for comparing the health levels and social prosperities of different societies. Maternal death rate in Turkey has declined by 70% in the last 20 years to currently rest at 15.5 per one hundred thousand. This value is 15.3 per one hundred thousand in İzmir and Aegean Region. Also, infant death rate in Turkey has declined by 87% in the last 20 years to currently rest at 7.7 per mille. This value in İzmir is lower than Turkey average that occurred to be 7.4 per mille. However, İzmir is behind Aegean Region in this regard that had an average infant death rate of 4.9 per mille. 5 per mille infant death rate and 14 per one hundred thousand maternal death rate values valid for developed countries could be reached neither by İzmir nor by Turkey as of yet.

Examining vaccination data for year 2012, it is observed that the aim of 100% vaccination rate was reached and rate of contracting contagious diseases was minimised. Since long years past, no contagious disease contracting or spreading risk has been observed in İzmir.

In regards to healthcare accessibility indicators, İzmir fares better than Turkey average. İzmir also provides healthcare services to entire Aegean Region with a total of 53 hospitals (5 university hospitals, 1 military hospital and 1 municipality hospital included) and a bed capacity of 11,051 beds. The number of doctors and nurses per capita is higher in İzmir compared to Turkey average. However, considering that the province provides services to entire Aegean Region, the fact that these values occur to be lower in reality should not be disregarded.

Healing waters significant to health tourism in terms of care and treatment services are located in Balçova, Bayındır, Bergama, Menemen, Urla, Çeşme, Seferihisar and Bayındır districts.

İzmir provides healthcare services to entire Aegean Region.



Healthcare infrastructure investments in İzmir increasingly continue. While carrying out existing structure improvement actions on one hand, new investments are planned on the other hand. As of year 2012, 60 million TL was spent for healthcare investments being made in İzmir, corresponding to a total of 36 projects. With this investment amount, healthcare investments rank at the sixth place among all public investments made in İzmir. With two new city hospitals planned, a further 3,250 bed capacity shall be put into service.

Protection of public health and strengthening primary healthcare services –particularly preventive health and maternal-child health- is of importance. E-appointment and home care services should be made widespread throughout İzmir regarding accessibility to healthcare services.

Because healthcare services are concentrated at the city centre in İzmir, districts far from the centre face accessibility problems. Intra-regional imbalances regarding accessibility to healthcare services should be eliminated and the high density at city centre should be reduced through establishing new centres or developing existing centres at the north, south and west parts of İzmir. On the other hand, population increases significantly at districts have dense tourism activity during summer months. In such a situation, the number of healthcare personnel determined as per the local population falls short. Also, language barrier problems are experienced especially regarding healthcare services given to foreign tourists.

Health tourism that has a market up to 100 billion Dollars throughout the world should not be considered with a narrow definition of only getting treatment in hospitals. All types of tourism that provide a healthy life are considered as health tourism. Health tourism is classified with 3 stages; medicine, thermal and elderly-handicapped tourism.

Health tourism in Turkey is still undergoing development, while attracting tourists especially from Germany, Russia, Netherlands, France, Turkic Republics and Middle East countries. During 2008-2010 period, İzmir occurred to be the seventh province among provinces visited in terms of health tourism, while also maintaining its 3% share within overall Turkey. In year 2009, the number of foreign patients increased by 25% in Turkey and 27% in İzmir. It is foreseen that İzmir can improve its capability to attract health tourists. Although İzmir is not yet at the desired level regarding health tourism, the province should utilise its thermal water potential, relation with sea and

relevant infrastructure opportunities in order to become one of the foremost cities of Turkey in this regard.

Especially the Peninsula area and its surrounding area (Çeşme, Karaburun, Urla, Seferihisar, Güzelbahçe, Narlıdere, Balçova) carry the potential towards development of health sector in terms of climate data and infrastructure facilities. Centres that will provide services in fields such as patient, elderly and handicapped people's care, obesity, physical therapy and rehabilitation shall contribute to this region's economic diversity.

Implementation of programmes and action plans aimed at public health such as combatting lack of physical exercise, obesity and tobacco use have been initiated in İzmir. These programmes should be developed and implementation effectiveness should be increased.

Access to healthcare services at the north, south and west parts of İzmir should be supported and the load on city centre in this regard should be reduced.

It is possible for İzmir to become an international centre of attraction regarding healthcare due to the level achieved for establishing a health technopark for the development of healthcare sector in İzmir, along with the existence of laboratories and R&D centres established at the subsectors supporting the sector, health clustering actions, beginning of hospitals specialised in their fields, and the potential to become the health centre of Aegean region. In this regard, aging EU population is also observed as a significant opportunity.

Presently, the highest share within overall setup costs for healthcare information technologies is allocated to hardware, while not enough importance is given to software. Also, because every hospital procures their software programmes in line with their own capacity, there is no compatibility between these programmes.

OBJECTIVE

1

Intra-regional disparities regarding access to healthcare services shall be decreased.

Due to healthcare services in İzmir being concentrated mostly at city centre, all citizens of İzmir should be able to conveniently reach healthcare facilities and benefit from healthcare services at an equal level. Towards this end, regional healthcare investments at peripheral districts shall be increased.

İzmir should become an international centre of attraction regarding healthcare.



Map 13: Regional Healthcare Services

- İzmir Province Border
- Healthcare Service Centre
- Health Tourism Corridor
- Transportation Corridor
- Healthcare Campus
- Increased Healthcare Service During Summer Months

At the north, service infrastructure shall be developed by considering Aliağa as a focal point. By improving the physical infrastructure of the existing hospital, arrangements shall be made as to serve Dikili, Bergama, Kınık, Foça and Menemen districts. At the west, Urla shall be made a centre and its infrastructure shall be developed as to also serve Çeşme, Seferihisar and Karaburun districts. At the south axis, necessary infrastructure investments shall be completed in Ödemiş and regulated as to serve Kiraz, Beydağ, Torbalı, Tire and Selçuk districts.

At the same time, coordination shall be realised in order to eliminate legislation problems experienced regarding access to public hospitals in Aydın and Manisa from İzmir districts located at its border such as Kınık, Kiraz, Beydağ and Selçuk. Healthcare service supply capacity shall be increased during summer months in districts where tourism is concentrated.

Use of preventive healthcare services and primary healthcare services (tuberculosis dispensaries, family practices, maternal-child health centres etc.) shall be encouraged in order to reduce the density in hospitals. E-health applications shall be universalised in regards to access to healthcare services. Home care services shall be strengthened.

OBJECTIVE 2 Physical and technological infrastructure regarding supply of healthcare services shall be strengthened.

Service quality of buildings where healthcare services are provided shall be increased. With the new investments to be made, infrastructure of existing healthcare organisations shall be strengthened and new healthcare centres shall be established at northern, southern and western parts of the province, centre points being, respectively, at Aliağa, Ödemiş and Urla. Establishment of special hospitals shall be supported. In addition to public investments regarding supply of healthcare services, investments to be made by private sector shall be encouraged.

Use of information and communication technologies becomes more and more widespread with each passing day in healthcare field. Effectiveness of healthcare services shall be increased by encouraging utilisation of information technologies in healthcare sector. Capacity of institutions shall be developed in the fields of human resources, workforce planning via accounting management systems, personnel selection, training and development, and salary management, and utilisation of informatics technologies shall be increased. Healthcare informatics systems used at every stage of healthcare system shall be made compatible with each other.

R&D studies and R&D centre establishment by hospitals shall be encouraged. Use of healthcare informatics systems such as telemedicine and artificial reality shall be supported.

OBJECTIVE 3 Quality and quantity of healthcare employees shall be developed.

Qualified healthcare employees shall be trained in line with demand at sufficient quantity and quality, and pre-graduation and post-graduation training programmes shall be planned.

Also, the awareness of healthcare personnel on work health shall be raised and all healthcare personnel employed within the province shall be ensured to receive training on this subject. Thus, the information level of all parties regarding the issues of occupational diseases and work safety shall be raised.

For the purpose of minimising the imbalances observed to exist within the region, an effective and efficient supply of healthcare services shall be realised with sufficient number of healthcare personnel through consideration of seasonal and regional demands regarding the issue throughout İzmir.

Qualified healthcare personnel should be trained in line with demand.

İZMİR CITIZEN MEETING,
MAY 2013

OBJECTIVE 4

Human resources and infrastructure towards development of health tourism shall be developed and publicity in this field shall be made effective.

In line with the health tourism strategy to be prepared throughout Turkey, a regional health tourism strategy study shall be realised for İzmir. With this activity, the existing potential towards health tourism shall be utilised, infrastructure capacity shall be developed and necessary promotions shall be realised.

In order to strengthen health tourism, existing investments shall be completed, deficiencies shall be eliminated and healthcare personnel of entire İzmir, especially those in districts with developed touristic activity such as Çeşme, Urla, Karaburun, Seferihisar, Selçuk, Menderes, Dikili, Bergama, Foça and Balçova shall be ensured to receive foreign language courses. Awareness of healthcare employees and executives on health tourism shall be raised and specialisation on this field shall be encouraged.

OBJECTIVE 5

İzmir shall be turned into an international centre of attraction within healthcare field.

Healthcare sector clustering shall be supported for İzmir to be an international centre of attraction regarding healthcare. Cooperation and coordination among public sector, private sector, local administrations and universities shall be strengthened. Innovation shall be supported within the context of university-industry cooperation for development of health technologies.

The process towards establishment of a health technopark in İzmir shall be supported, and the technopark shall be effectively promoted. Publicity of the existing special hospitals in the province, and their communication and cooperation with other national and international healthcare organisations in their fields shall be developed.

Establishing centres to provide services in fields such as patient, elderly and handicapped care, obesity, physical therapy and rehabilitation shall be supported, particularly within the Peninsula region.

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Medium (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	Intraregional imbalances regarding access to healthcare services shall be decreased.			
2	Physical and technological infrastructure regarding supply of healthcare services shall be strengthened.			
3	Quality and quantity of healthcare employees shall be developed.			
4	Human resources and infrastructure towards development of health tourism shall be developed and publicity in this field shall be made effective.			
5	İzmir shall be turned into an international centre of attraction within healthcare field.			

5.2.2

HIGH
QUALITY OF
LIVING

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 2

Health for All

Sustainable
EnvironmentHigh Quality
Urban LivingAccessible
İzmir

One of the most important tools for improving living quality is realisation of an effective environment management. 9th Development Plan's principle that says "it is essential to protect natural and cultural assets along with environment with an approach that also considers future generations" highlights the importance of environment in national sense; a growth based on sustainable development principles dawned with the 9th Development Plan era. According to Kyoto Protocol, reduction of CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions has been rendered mandatory and objectives towards taking measures regarding greenhouse gas emission reduction have been included inside 9th Development Plan. For the purpose of satisfying the year 2014 limit values defined within the framework of Regulation on Air Quality Assessment and Management, precautions should be taken in the region in accordance to EU Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy and Kyoto Protocol.

The topics of "realising drinking water and waste management", "reduction of solid waste generation", "better management of natural resources" and "management of hazardous wastes" included within the framework of EU Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy and among the development strategies of the EU are reflected in national policies, and thus "protection of environment and development of urban infrastructure" is included within 9th Development Plan under the development axis for increasing competitiveness.

The priority of "urban infrastructure" within the framework of the 10th Development Plan had multiple objectives. Reducing drinking and utility water seepage losses, developing urban sewerage and wastewater treatment infrastructure, activating solid waste management, reducing wastes and emissions in cities in accordance to sustainable cities approach, and realising energy, water and resource efficiency occurred to be the mainly focused issues. In addition, one of the objectives mentioned under the priority titled "management of soil and water resources" was defined as "realising water conservation and preventing pollution in basins by consideration of the impacts of climate change and all activities realised within water basins on the amount and quality of water". Also, the issues of preserving biodiversity and sustainable management of biological resources gained importance in the framework of National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan following the International Convention on Biological Diversity. On the other hand, 2012-2023 National Water Management Strategy is another national strategy document that aims for the utilisation of water resources in line with protection-utilisation balance, and realising cooperation and coordination with relevant institutions through devising an institutional and legal framework and lights the way for regional priorities.

In line with the national approach, the main objective of "Sustainable Environment" priority is realising sustainable management of environment at urban areas and basin areas in İzmir.

5.2.2.1 Overview of İzmir

The annual potable water potential per capita in İzmir was measured to be an average of 483 m³. This value was calculated to be 1,498 m³/year-person throughout Turkey. According to the water sufficiency scale recognised worldwide, annual water amount per capita should be a minimum of 2,000 m³. Areas with lower values are assumed to face water scarcity and those that have less than 1,000 m³ are defined as water poor³.

In İzmir that is on the threshold of water poverty, sustainable drinking and utility water management should be realised.

Considering the distribution of annual total water consumption in İzmir (589 hm³) by activity, it is observed that agricultural activities take up the first place with 57% consumption, followed by industrial activities with 26% and drinking water with 16%.

On the other hand, the share of population served with drinking water treatment plant within overall municipality population rose from its 2006 value of 29% to 77% as of year 2010. This value is above Turkey average (54%) but below that of İstanbul (87%) and Ankara (94%).

İzmir has an advanced standing in general regarding wastewater management. However, there are certain districts and industrial zones in need of wastewater treatment and sewer system investments.

The share of population served with wastewater treatment plant (WTP) within overall municipality population in İzmir displays a steady development trend. As of year 2010, this value is 85% in İzmir, which is significantly above the Turkey average of 62%. In developed countries, this same value varies between 85% and 100% especially in areas prominent in regards to tourism sector. There are a total of 27 wastewater treatment plants in operation in İzmir as of the end of year 2010 with a total installed capacity of 802,757 m³/day (10 biological, 13 advanced, 4 natural). The total number of wastewater treatment plants in İzmir has displayed an increase of 60% since year 2008. In addition to this, 25% of all advanced wastewater treatment plants throughout Turkey (13) are situated inside İzmir. In this framework, a certain level has been achieved in Foça, Menemen, Kemalpaşa, Aliağa, Seferihisar, Torbalı, Urla, Bayındır, Selçuk, Menderes and Ödemiş districts. However, Beydağ, Tire and Kınık districts are observed to be inadequate in terms of wastewater

treatment and thus considered prioritised districts in this regard.

According to year 2010 TurkSTAT data, the share of population served with a sewerage grid within overall municipality population is relatively low in Bayındır, Çeşme, Karaburun and Dikili districts. Also, Karaburun was observed to rank significantly low regarding the ratio of population served with treatment plant with a value of 22%. In regards to daily amount of wastewater produced per capita, Çeşme (504 litre/day-person), is distinguished over İzmir (227 litre/day-person) and other districts.

It is observed that OIZs have serious deficiencies in regards to wastewater treatment. It is seen that only 30% of the enterprises have sewer connection, 2% have preliminary treatment facilities and 35% of them are connected to main wastewater treatment plant (WTP). In free zones, although all of the enterprises have sewer connections, it is observed that only 4% have preliminary treatment facility and around 12% of them are connected to WTP.

The ratio of population provided with solid waste services in İzmir is above that of Turkey and Aegean Region averages. Although at a desirable level in terms of solid waste collection, there are capacity deficiencies regarding disposal in İzmir. Since year 2009, wastes have been disposed of only in Harmandalı Sanitary Landfill Facility. Menemen and Uzundere facilities have been taken out of commission. The total amount of domestic solid waste disposed of in Harmandalı Facility occurred to be 3,145 tonnes/day as of 2011. The total amount of waste disposed of in Harmandalı increases by an average of 10% each year. In this framework, there is a significant demand for establishing a second sanitary landfill facility in the region.

In terms of amount of waste batteries collected in provinces as of year 2009, İzmir comes at the fourth place with a value of 26,094 kg/year following İstanbul, Ankara and Kocaeli. 10% of the entire amount of waste batteries collected throughout Turkey is obtained from İzmir. Also, İzmir ranks at the second place regarding the number of licensed waste battery collection vehicles with 25 vehicles following Ankara (26). All these facts point out that awareness level and infrastructure of İzmir are changing for the better in terms of recovery and waste management issues. In addition to these, approximately 2.5% (79 tonnes/day) of the domestic solid waste are collected within the context of recovery activities according to data collected in year 2011, which has increased from its 2008 value of 1%. On the other hand, when the composition of the wastes collected in year 2011 is examined, it is observed that 35.65% comprises of recoverable wastes, which point out to the necessity of increasing recovery rates in waste management.

Disposal capacity and recovery ratios in urban solid waste management should be increased.

³ The method of calculation used for annual water potential of Turkey and the method of calculation used for annual water potential of İzmir are different, and thus these two data are not comparable.

In regards to the share of population provided with waste services within overall municipality population, Menemen and Selçuk districts (with a value of 95%) fall behind other district. Also, when the average municipality waste amounts per person are considered, it is observed that these values are very high in Karaburun and Çeşme (4.77 – 3.52 kg/day-person), pointing out to the necessity of reducing wastes arising from touristic activities through recycling processes.

According to the data of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation, a total of 378,504 tonnes hazardous wastes were generated by 3,574 enterprises as of year 2010. On the other hand, the amount of hazardous wastes produced solely in İzmir constitutes 25% of the total amount of hazardous wastes produced throughout Turkey, making İzmir rank at the first place in this regard compared to all other provinces. Also, 89% of overall hazardous wastes produced throughout all Aegean Region provinces were generated in İzmir.

Regarding the distribution of hazardous waste amounts by the manufacture industry sectors in İzmir, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products have the highest share with a ratio of 46%, followed by base metal industry (27%) and manufacture of machinery and equipments n.e.c. (7%) as the other sectors with the highest amount of hazardous waste generation in İzmir. There are 19 hazardous waste recovery facilities in İzmir. When this hazardous waste production amounts are compared to the number and capacity of existing hazardous waste sanitary landfill sites and waste incineration plants, it is observed that the existing disposal capacity is not sufficient for disposal of these wastes. Also, 470,580 tonnes/year slag waste arising from 6 iron-steel plants in İzmir corresponds to 10.5% of all slag waste produced by all facilities throughout Turkey. 47% of all slag wastes generated in İzmir are stored in an unsanitary manner. The flue dust that constitutes major part of all hazardous wastes and arises from iron-steel plants in İzmir are stored inside factory sites due to the lack of a facility to process flue dust. Lack of a sanitary landfill facility for hazardous wastes in İzmir creates a problem in regards to hazardous wastes without recovery chance and wastes generated by incineration plants.

The sources of air pollution in İzmir are fuels used in transportation, industrial plants and domestic heating –during winter months.

Cement factories, stone quarries, crushed stone plants, asphalt plants and iron-steel factory that remained inside or in close proximity to the city due to errors made in positioning are the industrial plants that adversely impact the city's air quality. Especially the electric arc furnace iron and steel plants (plant producing steel from scraps), ship dismantling facilities, refinery, petrochemistry, gas filling facilities, rolling plants and other facilities, which are functioning in Aliağa and are all classified as “facilities with high pollution characteristic” within regulations, are the most important air pollutants in İzmir. The reason behind that is the pollutants discharged to atmosphere being carried away through long distances due to prevailing winds, carrying the pollution arising in Aliağa to the south, to the city centre of İzmir. It is also estimated that the thermal power plants projects planned to be established in the district will also constitute risk in terms of air pollution.

There are 7 air quality measurement stations within İzmir, namely at Alsancak, Buca, Bornova, Karşıyaka, Güzelyalı, Çiğli and Buca. Also, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation collects measurement values from Gaziemir Measurement Station. However, in industrial zones such as Aliağa, Torbalı, and Kemalpaşa, there are no air quality measurement stations.

25% of all hazardous wastes produced throughout Turkey arises in İzmir.

The control and prevention of air quality that impacts quality of living is an important necessity.

Housing three basins, İzmir should have a sustainable approach for integrated basin management.

In the region, intense air pollution is experienced during winter months. When the PM₁₀ and SO₂ values calculated through using the data obtained from measurement stations in İzmir as of year 2011 and the limit values defined under the Regulation on Air Quality Assessment and Management and the Regulation on the Control of Industry Based Air Pollution are examined, it is observed that the average PM₁₀ value for year in İzmir (57) is not close to the year 2011 limit value (96). However, gradual reduction is stipulated within the context of relevant regulation. This limit value will be 60 for PM₁₀ in year 2013. This parameter was defined as 50 for European Union. Therefore, although the actual values remain below the

defined limit values, it is significantly above the EU values planned to be reached gradually, and air quality improvements have to be made in terms of living quality. In addition, while domestic heating could be realised in İzmir especially via geothermal energy, the existing domestic heating potential could not yet be utilised effectively.

Gediz, Küçük Menderes and Bakırçay Rivers constitute three important basins in İzmir. All studies conducted on the streams within the basin, which also houses the İzmir Bird Sanctuary (Kuş Cenneti) that has been declared Ramsar Area of international importance, indicate that Gediz River has Class IV water quality all along the basin length especially due to organic pollution and heavy metals according to the Regulation on the Surface Water Quality Management (RSWQM). Compared to year 2009 data (Class III), it is observed that there is an increasing pollution in Gediz River. Considering the domestic waste in Gediz basin, all counties within Kemalpaşa has sewerage. Menemen and Foça wastewater treatment plants were also put into commission. Kemalpaşa OIZ, Manisa OIZ and İZBAŞ within Gediz basin currently employ treatment plants.

The pollution experienced in the basin arises from Kütahya, Uşak, Manisa and İzmir provinces, and significant pollution is observed also on the branches joining Gediz River. The most important sources of water pollution seen in the basin are the dense industrialisation and individually built industrial plants in the region, irrigation drainage channels in Menemen lowland, settlements without treatment plants in other provinces, and dense and senseless agricultural activities. Control of pollution in Gediz basin constitutes responsibility for all four provinces in the region, namely Kütahya, Uşak, Manisa and İzmir. Gediz basin constitutes one of the most important points regarding the relationship of İzmir with neighbouring provinces. Industrialisation in settlements such as Manisa, Akhisar, Kemalpaşa, Kula, Menemen, Alaşehir and Salihli within the impact area of Gediz basin is rapidly increasing. Excluding a few OIZs in the region, all industrial facilities display an irregular positioning.

Küçük Menderes basin covers the area between Gediz and Büyük Menderes rivers, and the river springs from Bozdağ and passing through Kiraz, Beydağ, Ödemiş, Tire, Bayındır, Torbalı, Selçuk districts it flows into Aegean Sea at İzmir province Selçuk district. Facing pollution threat with its Class IV water quality according to RSWQM, the basin is among the important basins of Anatolia awaiting development with its irrigable plain capacity of 70 thousand hectares. Decreases in underground water levels are experienced in the basin and irrigations are aimed to be realized via developing the surface water sources. In this regard, Beydağ Dam is among important dams.

The economic significance of Küçük Menderes basin renders its sustainability crucial and brings out the issue of preservation. Within the basin, Kiraz and Selçuk districts house WTPs. The treatment plant in Selçuk is natural treatment type. The treatment plant in Kiraz, on the other hand, is not being operated. Although Beydağ and Tire districts have sewerage systems, they do not have domestic WTPs. Since year 2008, wastewater treatment plants have been put into commission in Bayındır, Torbalı and Ödemiş districts within the basin.

Solid wastes are stored in unsanitary manner at Küçük Menderes basin. Only the solid waste disposal facility of Ödemiş Municipality is at project stage. Industrial development within the basin occurs along Torbalı-Tire-Ödemiş axis. Most of the establishments in the basin are facilities based on processing of agricultural products. Approximately 550 establishments exist within Küçük Menders basin and approximately 54% of these do not have WTP.

⁴ PM₁₀: Particulate matter with size below 10 µm.

⁵ Ramsar Area means any areas protected according to Convention. Ramsar is a city in Iran, giving the Convention its name due to being the place where it was signed.

In some of the establishments, no process wastewater forms but instead only domestic wastewater occurs. The waste that forms due to the excessively used chemical pesticides and fertilizer wastes within Küçük Menderes basin area pose threat for the basin. Also, the water level constantly decreases due to excess underground well drilling. Therefore awareness raising works should be conducted within the region. Bakırçay River springs from the slopes of Kocadağ within Soma district of Manisa province, and passing near Bergama and Kınık, flows into Aegean Sea at Çandarlı.

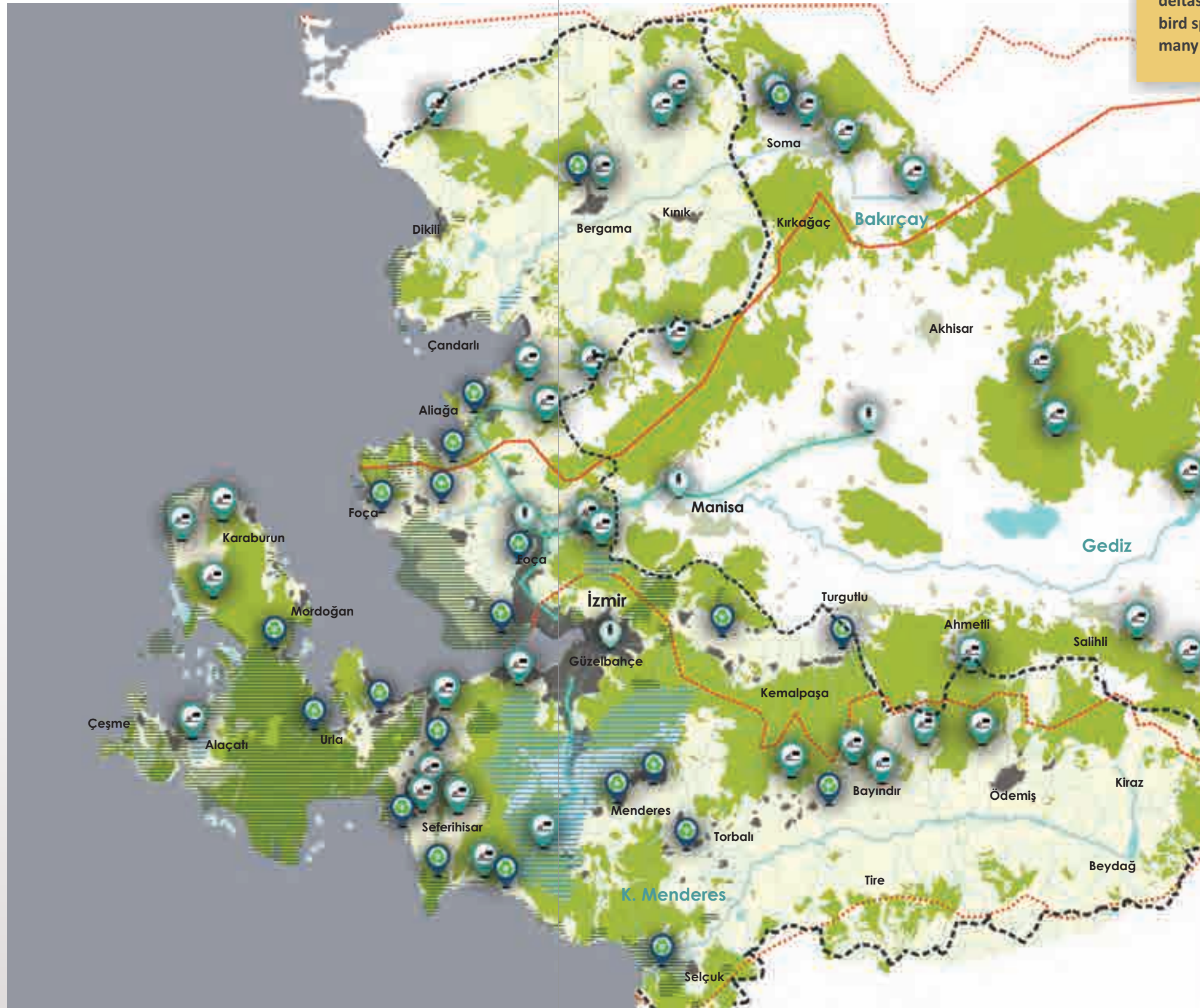
The most important pollution source of the basin is the coal preparation plants in Soma and the Soma Thermal Power Plant. Defined as polluted with water at Class III and Class IV quality, solid waste at all municipalities within the basin are stored in unsanitary manner. There is one solid waste disposal facility in operation at the basin belonging to Bergama Municipality. A sewerage system exists but WTP does not exist in Kınık. Agriculture is being done extensively at all districts situated within Bakırçay basin. Wrong irrigation techniques are implemented and excess pesticides are utilised. The pollution within Bakırçay basin is caused mostly due to the processing and cooling waters of Soma Thermal Power Plant outside İzmir province borders, along with domestic wastewaters, industrial establishments such as olive oil and dairy products manufacturing, mining activities and agricultural activities.

There are many wildlife preservation areas, protected wetlands and water basins in İzmir. Considering flora and vegetation however, it is observed that plant species required to be protected concentrate in Selçuk, Ödemiş-Bozdağ, Kemalpaşa-Nif Mountain, Çeşme-Alaçatı Zeytineli and Karaburun coasts. Moreover, Gediz Delta, Küçük Menderes Delta and Gebekirse Lake are also rich in plant species.

The most important issue to be emphasized considering the fauna of İzmir is that the coasts of İzmir constitute feeding and breeding grounds for the Mediterranean Monk Seal that is among the world's rarest 12 mammals and the most endangered species throughout Europe. Foça that is under protection and Karaburun Peninsula, under no protection, both offer sheltering, feeding and breeding grounds for the Mediterranean Monk Seal.

Besides Foça and Karaburun, another region of the same amount of importance for İzmir fauna is Gediz Delta that houses 210 out of 426 bird species existing in Turkey and under international protection according to Ramsar Convention. In Küçük Menderes Delta and Gebekirse Lake, mammals, birds and reptiles of fresh water, salt water, land and marsh environments are in abundance.

It is of priority to protect biodiversity in coasts offering habitation, feeding and reproduction area to Mediterranean Monk Seals, deltas housing more than 210 bird species and slopes with many endemic plants.



Map 14: Sustainable Environment Infrastructure

- Provincial Border
- 🏰 Dams
- 📍 Groundwater Sources
- 🏭 Treatment Plants
- 🌳 Forest
- 🛡️ Underground Drinking Water Protection Zones
- 🔵 Water Pipelines
- 🔴 Basin Borders
- 🌿 Special Environment Protection and SIT Areas

In İzmir that houses three important basins within its borders, the natural and archaeological SIT areas and special environment protection zones concentrate within the Peninsula region that covers Karaburun, Çeşme, Urla, Seferihisar and Güzelbahçe. On the other hand, regions housing Gediz and Küçük Menderes deltas also have protection area status. Dikili and Foça districts and city centre are places where natural and archaeological SIT areas are concentrated.

Groundwater protection areas are defined as the areas housing Tahtalı Dam Basin, Bakırçay and Halkapınar springs. Forest lands concentrate at the Peninsula region and around city centre periphery. On the other hand, forest land concentration is also observed within Küçük Menderes and Gediz Basin border -also crossing into Manisa province- along with Gediz and Bakırçay Basin borders.

OBJECTIVE 1 Sustainable wastewater, drinking and utility water management shall be established.

The dam and distribution line projects currently underway in İzmir shall be completed. Investments shall be made on drinking and utility water grids and drinking water treatment plants, particularly in prioritised districts. Administrative and technical arrangements shall be made and the continuity of an effective supervision and control system shall be realized in order to provide quality sustainability of water resources throughout the whole region. Furthermore, regarding water usages other than drinking water supply; water conservation shall be realised in industrial and domestic water uses and especially in agricultural uses, while having the techniques and technologies regarding water recycling put to use and developed. Regarding agricultural and industrial activities, in which more than 50% of the ground waters are consumed, excess water drains shall be prevented.

Prioritised districts in terms of drinking and utility water grids and services investments were determined to be Dikili and Kınık, while prioritised districts in terms of drinking water treatment plant investments were determined to be Çeşme and Ödemiş. On the other hand, prioritised districts in terms of development of water sources and providing drinking water were observed to be Karaburun, Kemalpaşa, Bayındır and Çeşme. Districts prioritised regarding drinking water supply were determined to be Ödemiş, Beydağ, Kınık, Dikili, Menemen, Kiraz and Tire.

In terms of reducing the amount of water per capita, Çeşme and Bayındır districts were revealed to be districts in need of implementing measures.

Furthermore, awareness raising campaigns shall be implemented towards creating a consciousness for providing water conservation and realising recovery of water in all districts.

In terms of wastewater, there is need for investment in sewer service for Bayındır, Çeşme, Karaburun and Dikili districts. This issue is of importance especially against potential odour problems to be faced in touristic areas. On the other hand, Beydağ, Tire, Kınık and Karaburun were revealed to be areas prioritised for investment in terms of wastewater treatment plant services. Regarding wastewater production per capita, Çeşme has an excessive difference compared to other districts. Therefore, taking measures towards reducing water consumption in touristic activities in the district is of importance.

Districts in need of sewer grid investment: Bayındır, Çeşme, Karaburun, Dikili, Kiraz

Districts in need of wastewater treatment plant: Karaburun, Kınık, Beydağ, Tire



Map 15: Prioritised Water Utilisation and Infrastructure Investments

- Investments for Drinking Water Supply
- Drinking Water Treatment Plant Investments
- Drinking and Utility Water Grid Investments
- Investments for Irrigation Water Supply
- Measures Towards Reducing Water Consumption

Wastewater based investment works in industrial zones shall be supported. Wastewater shall be treated with the most suitable technologies, applications towards wastewater recovery shall be supported, and environment management systems shall be established and implemented in industrial zones.

OBJECTIVE 2 Solid waste and hazardous waste recovery, storage and disposal capacities shall be increased.

Regarding solid wastes, the two unsanitary waste landfill areas in Aliağa and Kemalpaşa shall be decommissioned. On the other hand, a site selection shall be made for sanitary landfill facility and then its setup shall be completed. Menemen and Selçuk districts shall be strengthened in terms of waste services. Works towards reducing domestic wastes shall be realised in Karaburun and Çeşme districts.

Menemen and Selçuk are districts prioritised in regards to solid waste services.

Recovery measures shall be taken towards reducing the amounts of municipality waste per capita in Karaburun and Çeşme districts.

Prevention and control of hazardous waste production shall be realised in the following sectors:

- Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products,
- Base metal industry,
- Manufacture of machinery and equipments.

Furthermore there is need for investment in regards to storage and disposal for hazardous wastes arising from industries.

On the other hand, services and infrastructure for universalisation of solid waste recycling applications shall be developed throughout İzmir. Beginning from end user, solid waste reduction and separation mechanisms shall be setup at all stages of consumption. In addition to eliminating infrastructural deficiencies, awareness raising activities shall be developed for the public regarding waste reduction.

OBJECTIVE 3 Control of air pollution shall be realised in industry-intensive areas, particularly in Aliağa, Kemalpaşa and Torbalı.

Aliağa and Nemrut areas are the places where the air pollution is experienced at its heaviest due to industrial pollution. The existing emissions at industrial facilities and cement factories operating in Aliağa along with Kemalpaşa and Torbalı shall be reduced by use of new technologies. Measures shall be taken towards reducing the emissions in facilities such as electric arc furnace iron and steel plants, ship dismantling facilities, refinery, petrochemistry, gas filling facilities and rolling plants. Regular measurement stations shall be established in Kemalpaşa, Torbalı and Aliağa districts.

OBJECTIVE 4 Energy efficiency shall be realised in domestic heating, and utilisation of renewable and clean energy shall be universalised.

Geothermal domestic heating investments in Dikili, Bergama, Aliağa, Seferihisar, Çeşme, Bayındır, Balçova and Narlıdere districts shall be accelerated. On the other hand, natural gas utilisation shall be made widespread in regions where geothermal energy domestic heating is not applicable. Quality of fuels used in domestic heating and industrial purposes shall be limited and utilised fuels shall be inspected. Also, permanent mechanisms shall be established for realising energy efficiency in houses, workplaces and institutions.

OBJECTIVE 5 Integrated basin management shall be established at institutional basis on 3 basins, particularly on Gediz and Küçük Menderes, and industrial, agricultural and urban pollution prevention and control shall be realised.

Within the framework of the protocol signed between General Directorate of Water Management under the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs and TÜBİTAK MAM in year 2011, up-to-date action plans shall be prepared for Gediz and Küçük Menderes basins within the context of "Preparation of Basin Protection Action Plans". An institutional structure shall be established for the purpose of realising a sustainable basin management. In line with this, basin action plan implementation and result monitoring shall be realised via a committee comprising of relevant institutions and organisations, particularly for Gediz and Küçük Menderes basins.

Discharging solid wastes away from basin bed in the districts of Kiraz, Beydağ, Ödemiş, Tire, Bayındır, Torbalı and Selçuk is of importance.

Investments on wastewater treatment plants are of priority in Kınık district within Bakırçay Basin, and in Beydağ and Tire districts within Küçük Menderes Basin.

Pressurised irrigation systems, sustainable agriculture implementations such as good agriculture applications and organic agriculture shall be developed and awareness of farmers shall be raised within Gediz, Küçük Menderes and Bakırçay basins.

Measures aimed towards preventing the solid wastes from reaching basin beds shall be taken in Kiraz, Beydağ, Ödemiş, Tire, Bayındır, Torbalı, and Selçuk districts situated within Küçük Menderes Basin. Wastewater treatment plants shall be built in Beydağ and Tire districts. Another wastewater treatment plant shall be established in Kınık district covered by Bakırçay Basin.

Utilisation of clean production and treatment technologies shall be ensured at enterprises in all three basins.

Sustainable agriculture implementations such as good agriculture applications and organic agriculture shall be universalised with priority given to Kiraz, Beydağ, Ödemiş, Tire, Bayındır, Torbalı, Selçuk, Kınık and Menemen districts.

OBJECTIVE 6 Biodiversity in sensitive ecosystems of İzmir shall be preserved, particularly in Foça, Küçük Menderes Delta, Gediz Delta, Gebekirse Lake, Bozdağ, Nif Mountain, Alaçatı Zeytineli and Karaburun Peninsula.

Ecosystems in the region with national and international significance shall be protected and promoted, and awareness raising actions shall be conducted in this regard. Threatened endemic species shall be preserved. Flora and fauna shall be protected especially in Foça and Küçük Menderes Delta (Special Environment Protection Zone), and Gediz Delta, Gebekirse Lake, Bozdağ, Nif Mountain, Alaçatı Zeytineli and Karaburun coats (Ramsar Area); these areas shall be made suitable for tourism types such as ecotourism and nature tourism. Foça Special Environment Protection Zone Management Plan shall be implemented. Karaburun shall be given the status of Special Environment Protection Zone. Preparation works for declaring Karaburun Peninsula as a "Biosphere Reserve Area" shall be completed, application shall be made to UNESCO and efforts shall be made towards publicity of the area. With these actions to be realised regarding coast and marine environments, contribution shall be obtained towards reaching the objective of increasing marine protection zones stipulated as per the international biological diversity convention signed in year 2010.

Map 16: Environmental Priority Areas

- Province Border

District Border

Kuzey Ege Basin

Gediz Basin

Küçük Menderes Basin
- Environmental Priorities of İzmir

Drinking Water Management

Wastewater Management-Treatment

Wastewater Management-Sewer

Solid Waste Management-Services

Solid Waste Management-Sanitary Landfill

Air Pollution Control

Industrial Pollution Control

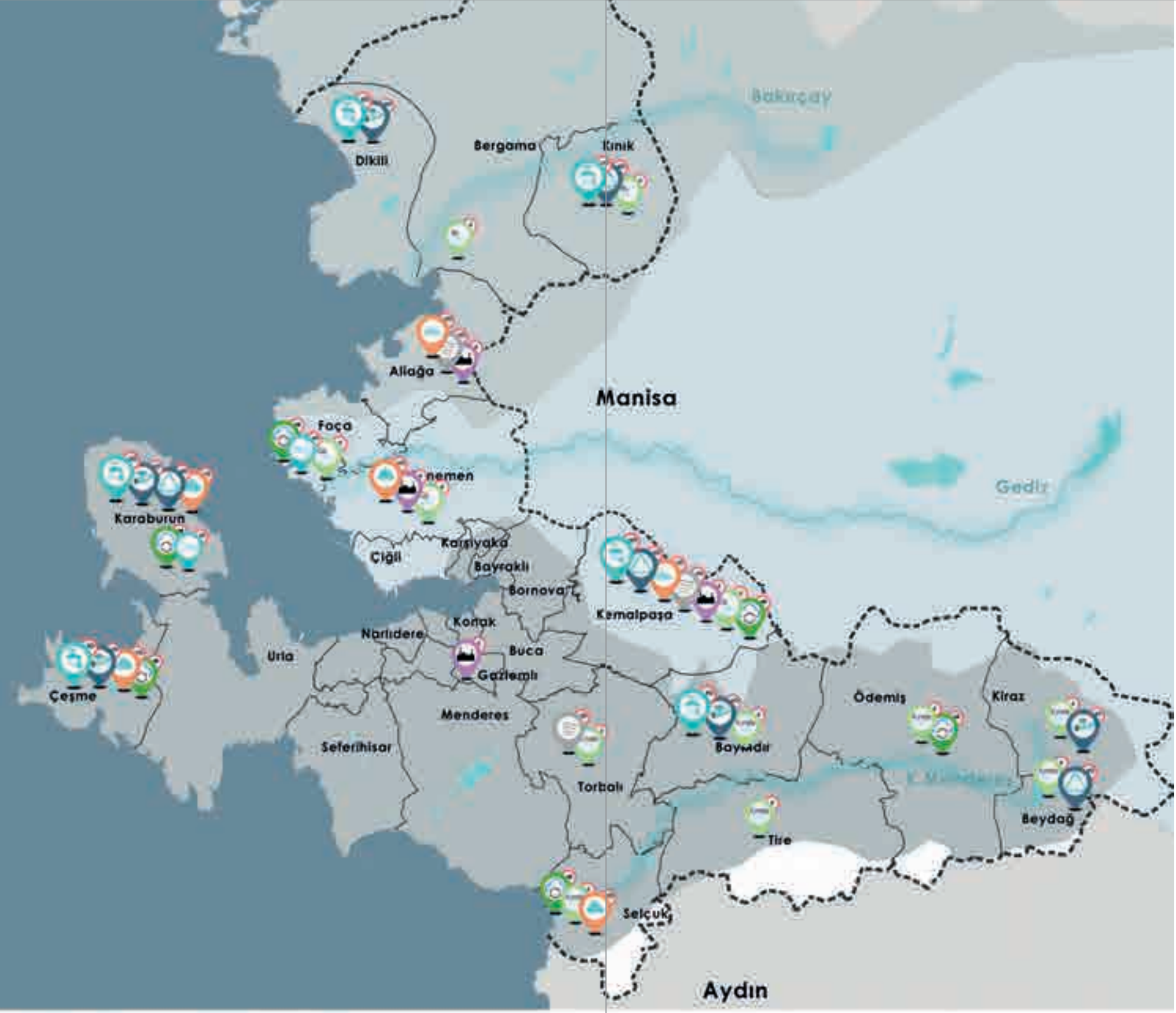
Sea And Coastal Areas Management

Basin Protection
Gediz River

Basin Protection
Bakırçay River

Basin Protection
Küçük Menderes River

Biologically Sensitive
Ecosystems



Also, protection zones aiming for the protection of wetlands shall be charted into all physical plans, and roadmaps regarding protection and management of wetlands shall be created. Projects shall be developed on wetlands such as Gediz Delta, Alaçatı ecosystems; Gölcük Lake, Küçük Menderes Delta, and compliance to prepared management plans shall be ensured.

Environmentally prioritised areas in terms of environmental issues covering all objectives are summarised in Map 16.

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Medium (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	Sustainable wastewater, drinking and utility water management shall be established.			
2	Solid waste and hazardous waste recovery, storage and disposal capacities shall be increased.			
3	Control of air pollution shall be realised in industry-intensive areas, particularly in Alağa, Kemalpaşa and Torbalı.			
4	Energy efficiency shall be realised in domestic heating, and utilisation of renewable and clean energy shall be universalised.			
5	Integrated basin management shall be established at institutional basis on 3 basins, particularly on Gediz and Küçük Menderes, and industrial, agricultural and urban pollution prevention and control shall be realised.			
6	Biodiversity in sensitive ecosystems of İzmir shall be preserved.			

HIGH QUALITY URBAN LIVING

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 2

5.2.3

Health for All

Sustainable Environment

High Quality Urban Living

Accessible İzmir

Sustainable urbanisation and settlement approach encompasses all interrelated environmental (artificial and natural), social and economic aspects that affect and get affected by urban development, and envisages integration of economic and social development with environmental protection and improvement. Living spaces should be designed and built as resistant to disasters, sensitive to environment, based on cultural assets, and encouraging towards social solidarity and amalgamation. In terms of living spaces, spatial qualities and environmental standards, it is observed that improvements are required in our country regarding distribution and layout of settlements; quality and functionality of workplaces and living spaces; compatibility of land uses and their environmental impacts. Within the context of regional development policies, basic living quality standards have to be satisfied in all urban and rural settlements. National Integrated Urban Development Strategy (Ulusal Bütünleşik Kentsel Gelişme Stratejisi - KENTGES), which is a national scale reference framework document regarding urbanisation and spatial planning defines the problems occurred in the past related to urbanisation and settlements in our country as follows:

Uncontrolled Growth: Encompasses growth of cities beyond the need, disconnected developments in the planned areas continuing to develop according to demand, growth not being able to be managed in phases, increase in the costs of infrastructure, environment and ecological resources being adversely affected.

Rural Development and Migration: Encompasses population leaving rural areas, rural areas contributing less to the national economy, and occurrence of urban areas incorporating more people than their capacities.

Illegal Housing and Squatter Houses: Encompasses problems brought down by squatter houses established due to illegal and unplanned housing in terms of social, economic, scientific and environmental aspects.

Urbanisation Vulnerable to Disasters: Encompasses developments in areas vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly earthquake and flood contradictory to the plans and public housing legislation as well as increase of risks in cities.

Urban Infrastructure and Environmental Problems: Encompasses technical and social infrastructure requirements not being satisfied sufficiently to make settlements healthy, safe and habitable places, correspondingly the number of municipalities capable of providing water supply, sewage system and solid waste services remaining below the desired level.

Urban Transportation Problems: Encompasses urban expansion processes being observed in parallel with the increasing use of vehicle in metropolitans due to increasing prosperity and proliferation of car ownership, public transport services remaining inadequate in the competition with the use of privately owned cars, and in line with these, environmental pollution caused by transportation emerging as a significant problem for sustainable urbanization.

Problems Arising From Planning System: Encompasses problems in line with inharmonious spatial planning processes due to more than one competent authority in planning, resulting in many modifications in the present plans, no connection being able to be established between the upper scale plans in the realm of authority of different institutions in terms of their intended use and physical decisions.

Capacities of Local Governments: Encompasses problems such as inadequate number of competent and qualified technicians in the municipalities and special provincial administrations who are among the most important actors directing urbanization, along with inadequate financial resources and failure to increase their incomes.

On the other hand, new phenomena in urbanisation are defined as follows:

Climate Change: Cities are considered as both the most important cause and the most important victim of climate change. According to OECD, approximately 50% of the world population lives in cities, and this value will reach 60% as of year 2030. Greenhouse gas emissions arise less and less due to industrial activities and more and more due to lighting, heating, cooling and transportation. Therefore, urban density and spatial organisation are of vital importance for determining energy consumption. Increase of urban density, compact city form and basing urban transportation more on mass transit reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, while low density expansion of cities, suburbanisation based on private vehicle use, and weak connection to urban services and workplace areas have the opposite impact. In addition, the type of energy used is effective, along with the technology level, on carbon emissions.

In this framework, it is required to take precautionary measures against adverse impacts of climate change by spatial planning. It is important to minimise the adverse impacts of climate change, decrease energy consumption in urban areas, increase energy efficiency, and mitigate pressures on biological diversity, agricultural lands, forest lands, protected areas and ecosystems with decisions taken on use of urban lands developed with the correct strategies.

Urban Transformation: Urban transformation is an issue which has to be addressed with a comprehensive and integrated approach within the framework of the principles on social justice and development, social integration, local-economic development, conservation of historical and cultural heritage and habitat, loss reduction and risk management, ensuring sustainability etc. besides transformation of physical space.

Sustainable City Form and Energy Efficiency: It is commonly accepted that the cities that have expanded excessively are unsustainable in terms of urban development and transportation and cause global warming, while cities that have not expanded and have multi-centered forms are more sustainable. It is necessary to consider the implementations regarding the issues of energy efficiency in industry, energy performance in buildings and energy efficiency in transportation more comprehensively in urban areas. The fact that the excessive growth of cities is required to be prevented is articulated in many national and international studies. This would enable different sustainability objectives such as lower living costs and lower local administration infrastructure costs due to reduced energy expenditures.

Urbanisation and urban living quality issues have been addressed within regional plan and strategy documents. In the strategic plan of İBB covering 2010-2017 years, it has been aimed to facilitate transportation throughout the city via infrastructure applications for increasing urban living quality, and to increase individual traveling quality via a structure employing a safe, comfortable and environment-friendly technological structure in transportation. It has also been aimed to develop transportation integration, to diversify alternative mass transit suitable to the city's fabric, and to create a city that is safe, healthy and resistant to disasters with a planning approach that is compliant to city dynamics and protective of its genuine architectural and urban structure.

⁶ Main characteristics of a compact city are defined by OECD as; dense and close proximity growth style, interconnection of settled areas via mass transit systems, and accessibility to local services/employment.

In the Design Strategy for the Project of Strengthening the Connection between Citizens of İzmir and the Sea developed by İBB, the following priorities and objectives have been defined under the title of developing living quality and realising ecologic sustainability of urban development:

Development of living quality through preventing destruction of low stress living style

- Developing the relationship of citizens of İzmir with the sea within their daily lives
- Protecting, diversifying and enriching the peaceful outside life that has a special place in the formation of the living quality in İzmir
- Realising fairer distribution of living quality within societal segments through development of social policies

Satisfying ecological sustainability condition regarding development of the city

- Maintaining the compact and dense settlement structure of İzmir while eliminating the social facility deficiencies regarding this settlement structure
- Restructuring of building construction and production activities towards less energy utilisation for the purpose of reducing production of energy through fossil fuel combustion in the city
- Constantly increasing the share of mass transportation within overall urban transportation

5.2.3.1 Overview of İzmir

Physical and natural thresholds such as topography, fertile agriculture fields, forest lands, military zones and sea have been the main factors that shaped urban growth in İzmir. This surrounded-by-thresholds structure of the city necessitates spatial growth to occur not like a grease stain but in line with axes and in the form of sub-regional focal formations. In 1/25,000 Scale Environment Plan, İzmir has been considered with a centre comprising of the area around the bay as the heart of the city along with development axes at north-south and east-west directions as per geographical location. Environment Plan draws attention to the following main findings related to urban growth.

The centre that has significantly strong historical references (Konak, Karabağlar, Karşıyaka, Çiğli, Bayraklı, Bornova, Buca, Gazıemir, Balçova, Narlıdere, Güzelbahçe) has been naturally subjected to a dense growth. The main problem in this area is not about whether or not the centre received public and private sector investments at scales large enough to draw significant amounts of population until this day but that it could not adequately satisfy the sustainability, habitability and fairness principles expected of it..

Peripheral urban sprawl, which is an important problem of many developed country metropolises, points out to the uncontrolled land ownership transfer and growth processes experienced in areas that are outside but adjacent to city centre, at the same time no longer displaying rural features. The fringe of the centre of İzmir unfortunately faces urban sprawl consisting growth in terms of housing, industry, warehousing and tourism purposes. For instance, the sprawl of the peripheral area between Güzelbahçe and Seferihisar with partial, housing based growth, industry and housing based sprawl around Seyrek settlement, and the sprawl of peripheral area between Gazıemir and Torbalı due to housing, industry and warehousing purposes display the magnitude of the problem.

Another problem is that the existing urban growth dynamics had displayed an implementation that works independently from each other and limited only with zoning regulation authority especially before municipality borders were expanded via Metropolitan Municipality Law no. 5216.

As a result of this, centre and district municipalities used their own zoning authorities within their borders, causing a fragmented zoning pattern in the region. On the other hand, many decisions made by different authorities with planning authority also continued to add to this fragmented zoning pattern within the process. Urban growth devoid of an integrated approach left a legacy today that is fragmented, missing its rational and sustainable functioning ability and facing difficulties in forming consistent relations with the entirety of urban region.

Besides the macro problems related to urban growth, other important problems related to the structured environment of İzmir and housing presence in this structured environment also strike attention. These may be summed up as the housing stock being old and weak regarding disaster safety and housing areas being insufficient in terms of social and technical infrastructure. Housing affordability and presence of considerable secondary houses are among other important problems.

İzmir also intensely experienced the migration and unplanned urbanisation problem that has been faced by all big cities in Turkey since 1950s. In result of the rapid population increase based on migration between years 1950 and 2000, lack of control and planning, approximately half of the urban areas suitable for development faced illegal housing.

On the other hand, İzmir province urban housing stock was determined as 1,140,731 in year 2000 TurkSTAT Building Census Statistics. Approximately 46% of all buildings are 23 years of age or older. This ratio is higher than that of İstanbul (43%) and Ankara (34%). The ratio of buildings built in year 2001 or later is the lowest among all three metropolitan cities with a value of 15.4%.

Dominance of buildings with old construction dates, irregularly developed areas, and inadequacies due to physical and technical deficiencies of the existing stock come up as important problems of built environment. There is a lack of urban emptiness, common public spaces and green areas. According to year 2007 data included under İzmir Urban Health Profile study, active green area size per capita was found to be 3.46 m². This data is significantly below the 10 m² standard stipulated by legislation.

It is important for the newly built housing to be safe, addressing different needs and affordable, also housing environments to be sufficient in terms of urban standards such as green areas and social facilities that the existing city lacks.

According to Turkey Earthquake Map published in year 1996, İzmir is located inside 1st grade seismic zone. Thus, the issue of structural safety is of vital importance. There is a significant amount of building stock concentrated on unreliable areas with high earthquake and landslide risk. In addition to this, global climate changes and growing irregularity of precipitation regime bring flash flood and deluge, drought and forest fire risks to the region. Thus, various disaster risks exist in both urban and rural areas such as flooding, drought, forest fire, landslide and rockslide in addition to earthquake risks. A 4,435 ha renewal and improvement zone is stipulated under 1/25,000 Scale Environment Plan. This zone covers 46.5% of the entire residential area within İBB borders.

İzmir is among regions requiring taking measures against disaster risks.

Regions Declared as Urban Transformation Area in İzmir (931.4 ha)

Within the context of Law no. 6306:

(Total: 627 ha):

- Karabağlar: 540 ha
- Menemen: 44 ha
- Narlıdere: 43 ha

Within the context of Law no. 5393:

(Total: 304.4 ha):

- Gazıemir (Aktepe-Emrez): 121.7 ha
- Bayındır (Necati Uza-Yenice-Hatay): 13 ha
- Torbalı (Çaybaşı): 6.3 ha
- Karabağlar (Uzundere): 31.5 ha
- Konak (Ballıkuyu-Ege): 54 ha
- Bayraklı (Cengizhan-Alparslan-F. Edip Baksı): 60 ha
- Karşıyaka (Örnekköy): 17.9 ha

İzmir is one of the provinces prioritised regarding urban transformation works to be implemented within the context of the Law no. 6306 on Transforming Areas under Disaster Risk and Article 73 of the Municipality Law no. 5393. In this framework, several works related to urban transportation are currently underway. Areas declared for urban transformation within these two laws' scopes reached 931.4 ha as of the midpoint of year 2013.

Sustainable use of coasts and utilisation of the summer house stock is of importance for İzmir.

Due to also being a tourism centre, 41% of settlements at coastal areas are secondary houses in İzmir. There are a total of 131,875 secondary houses along İzmir coasts. Secondary housing areas concentrate along the coasts of Dikili, Foça, Urla, Çeşme, Seferihisar and Menderes districts. İzmir Province Coastal Areas Spatial Strategy Draft Plan prepared in coordination of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation proposes encouragement of using such residences for touristic purposes and for public benefit for more efficient utilisation of secondary houses that currently serve a limited portion of the public for limited periods. Therefore, project should be developed for encouraging secondary residences to be used for touristic purposes. Utilisation of summer houses is of importance both for efficient use of the stock and for regional economy.

OBJECTIVE 1 Urban social facility areas shall be developed in conformity with standards.

Quantity, quality and sustainability of social facility and technical infrastructure spaces, particularly of green areas, within the settlement texture of İzmir shall be increased. Towards that and, strengthening local administrations' implementation tools and developing the financial and technical infrastructures shall be taken into consideration in the legislation works to be conducted. Efforts shall be spent towards achieving titles in support of environmental improvement and sustainability such as European Green Capital Awards. Social facility and recreation spaces such as parks, cultural facilities and sports fields shall be made widespread and existing spaces shall be improved for the whole public, particularly for elderly people, children, youth, women and handicapped people. Safe and affordable housing suitable for different demands shall be supplied and standards related to common use areas such as green areas and social utilities shall be satisfied in the supplied residential areas (and business/production areas).

'İzmir has the potential to become the capital of green areas.'

DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP, JULY 2013

OBJECTIVE 2 Social and cultural assets inherent in İzmir shall be preserved during urban transformation implementations.

Urban transformation, improvement and renewal works shall be actualised on illegal housing areas, existing building stock, and historical and cultural spaces within the city. Urban transformation projects shall be realised in consideration of social, economic and environmental conditions –by decision maker and implementer institutions, in compliance to upper scale plan decrees and in a manner not harmful to plan integrity. Within the context of urban transformation applications, reducing disaster risks, making the city more habitable in terms of social and technical infrastructure, highlighting function and design in a manner not dissociating urban spaces, developing approaches compliant to local aspects, city aesthetics and character, and establishing buildings and settlements sensitive to the environment shall be prioritised.

'Citizens of İzmir likes living next to the sea, green areas and green transportation. Transformation should take also these into consideration.'

İZMİR CITIZEN MEETING, MAY 2013

In-situ transformation shall be realised as to allow those who live in areas not risky in terms of ground structure remain at the same area after urban transformation. Segments affected by transformation process in urban transformation areas shall be included in the process, and projects shall be conducted transparently and in coordination with relevant institutions. Transformation and renewal of historical commerce centre Kemeraltı and Alsancak, Liman Arkası, Salhane and Bayraklı areas significant for İzmir city centre to preserve its identity and function healthily shall be realised.

OBJECTIVE 3 Disaster management capacity shall be improved.

Infrastructure of health and emergency units such as hospitals, fire department and police department that have vital importance during disasters shall be developed. In this context, the infrastructure concentrated in city centre shall be connected to each other and to other regions through critical transportation networks. Institutional capacity that forms the superstructure of disaster management shall be developed and the awareness level of the public shall be raised. A holistic disaster management system shall be developed and a building stock inventory shall be compiled for constituting basis for efforts to be made towards reducing disaster risks. Healthy, safe and accessible housing construction shall be prioritised. Disaster risks shall be taken into consideration in lower scale plans and urban development decrees. In addition to disaster management, units to make the first intervention during large industrial accidents and marine accidents shall be created and the capacity of emergency intervention units shall be developed.

'Industrial and residential zones being adjacent, insufficient inspections on residences with earthquake risk and frequent flooding incidents are important problems in İzmir.'

İZMİR CITIZEN MEETING, MAY 2013

OBJECTIVE 4 Environmental management, green transportation, efficient and clean energy utilisation shall be prioritised within the context of urban development planning.

Efficiency and reduction of energy consumption principles shall be taken into consideration for urban development planning. Strengthening mass transit, encouraging non-motorised transportation (bicycle, walking), developing relevant infrastructure and reducing automobile dependency shall be prioritised. Implementations towards raising the quality of mass transit systems and increasing passenger satisfaction shall be developed. Practices such as making encouraging announcements, organising awareness raising activities on special days, establishing bicycle renting places for municipalities and determining bicycle routes shall be realised for increasing bicycle use. For realising these conditions, for which the city's growth pattern is also of determining importance, urban sprawl and excessive expansion shall be avoided as much as possible, and effective use of existing urban land shall be pursued. Cooperation between local administrations shall be developed for the implementation of such policies.

'Use of bicycles and similar vehicles should be made widespread in İzmir.'

İZMİR CITIZEN MEETING, MAY 2013

OBJECTIVE

5

A sustainable and comprehensive coast management shall be established and the relationship of İzmir with the sea shall be strengthened.

Implementations towards achieving the objectives and actions defined under Design Strategy for the Project of Strengthening the Connection between Citizens of İzmir and the Sea prepared by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality shall be realised. Arrangements shall be made towards realising transformation of inner bay usage and use of this area as a show centre. Projects aimed at increasing the quality of environment in defined coastal regions shall be implemented. City terraces or balconies that enable citizens to visually relate to the sea without going down to the coast shall be constructed. Projects towards developing the sustainability of coastal areas and encouraging the touristic usage of secondary houses concentrated especially along Dikili, Foça, Urla, Çeşme, Seferihisar and Menderes coasts shall be developed. Holistic coastal management plans based on nature preservation shall be implemented especially due to sensitive ecosystems in Foça and Karaburun districts.

Settlements where secondary houses are concentrated:

- Dikili Çandarlı, Bademli, Denizköy
- Aliağa Yenişakran
- Eski and Yeni Foça
- Narlıdere, Güzelbahçe,
- Urla İskele, Çeşmealtı, Gülbahçe
- Karaburun, Mordoğan
- Çeşme, Ilica, Şifne, Reisdere, Ildırı, Altinkum and Güvercinlik
- Seferihisar, Sığacık, Doğanbey,
- Ürkmez, Payamlı
- Gümüldür, Özdere

İzmir Province Coastal Areas Spatial Strategy Draft Plan

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Medium (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	Urban social reinforcement areas shall be developed in conformity with standards.			
2	Social and cultural assets inherent in İzmir shall be preserved during urban transformation implementations.			
3	Disaster management capacity shall be improved.			
4	Environmental management, green transportation, efficient and clean energy utilisation shall be prioritised within the context of urban development planning.			
5	A sustainable and holistic coast management shall be established and the relationship of İzmir with the sea shall be strengthened.			

HIGH QUALITY URBAN LIVING

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 2

Health for All

Sustainable Environment

High Quality Urban Living

Accessible İzmir

5.2.4

One of the fundamental components of regional development is the accessibility level. The concept of accessibility may be defined in a simplified sense as “convenience to access somewhere”. Factors such as proximity to national market and suitability for use of different transportation types are among the main indicators of accessibility.

Increase of regional accessibility will realise an increase also in the employment and income level of a region by positively affecting that region's economy. Different regions of Turkey do not have the same level of accessibility in terms of their geographical locations and transportation connections. In terms of accessibility, İzmir has a central place within Aegean Region, and ranks at third place throughout Turkey following İstanbul and Ankara.

In order to increase a region's accessibility level, it is necessary to develop and improve that region's transportation infrastructure. Approximately 600 million Euro was allocated by EU for transportation network improvement task within the context of IPA funds for 2007-2013 period. In recent years, highway, railway and airway investments are being prioritised in regards to the transportation network. In year 2013 Investment Programme, the share allocated to transportation-communication sector occurred to be 28%, ranking at the first place among all sectors in this regard.

The share of highway transportation within all transportation types in Turkey is approximately 90% for passenger and freight transport. In the 10th Development Plan, it was aimed to "realise freight and passenger transportation services in an effective, efficient, economic, environment friendly and safe manner and increase the share of railroad and maritime transport by developing combined transport applications in freight transportation". According to Turkey Transportation and Communication Strategy, the share of highways was aimed to be lowered to 60% for freight transport and 72% for passenger transport until the end of year 2023. For achieving this objective, it is necessary to realise a balanced distribution of transports among different transportation types and to increase the shares of transportation types other than highways.

Logistics sector that displays a rapid growth throughout the world has a significant importance regarding both its embodied growth potential and the fundamental role it will play for Turkey to achieve many of its economic objectives. According to Logistics Performance Index 2012, Turkey went up seven steps compared to year 2007 and took up the 27th place among 155 countries. It is estimated that logistics sector's annual growth rate may reach up to 10-15% and sector expenditures may take up to 10-12% of GNP until year 2023.

In Turkey, which is a foreign-dependent country regarding energy, priority should be given to universalisation of different types of mass transit for intra-city transportation and encouragement of the same for a sustainable transportation policy. Realising people's intra-city movement via mass transit vehicles along with also non-motorised transport (bicycle and pedestrian) is a more economic and environment-friendly approach both for users and for the country.



5.2.4.1 Overview of İzmir

İzmir has a dense passenger and freight traffic as the third biggest city of Turkey and first biggest city of the Aegean Region. İzmir, the centre of Aegean Region, is located at the crossroads of national connections due to its central feature. In addition to this, the province also has international connections due to İzmir Port being used for cruise port and export port, and the existence of Adnan Menderes Airport.

Divided highway works underway shall strengthen the access of rural regions to districts.

Of the total 5,903 km highway network within İzmir provincial borders, 1,295 km comprises of state and province highways, 213 km comprises of motorways, 4,395 km comprises of village roads. Divided road works up to Bergama and Dikili at the northern axis and up to Torbalı and Selçuk at the southern axis have been completed, and road construction to Bayındır, Ödemiş and Kiraz districts at inner sections have been commenced.

Construction works of the motorway, which is to be realised via Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) model and reduce the time required between İzmir and İstanbul to 3.5 hours when completed, have been started and planned to be

finished as of year 2017 end. Regarding İzmir-Ankara Motorway, project design works are still underway.

Due to the fact that the first railroad line inside Anatolian lands was commissioned between İzmir and Aydın in year 1866, İzmir has a pioneering and different place within railroad transportation. During later periods however, railroad transportation could not display sufficient development in İzmir, which had obtained the culture of railroads very long years ago.

Motorway and HST project connecting İzmir to other metropolitan cities should be actualised in the shortest time period.

Application project of a double line 50 km long railroad between Aliağa and Bergama has been completed. Construction of a new 30 km long railroad line between Ödemiş and Kiraz is at tender stage.

Construction of the first stage (Polatlı-Afyonkarahisar section) of the High Speed Train (HST) project that will reduce the travel time between İzmir and Ankara (824 km) from 16 hours to 3.5 hours has started and aimed to be put into commission until the end of year 2018. Project design works related to Afyonkarahisar-İzmir section are underway.

İzmir ranks at the fourth place in terms of airways accessibility level following İstanbul, Ankara and Antalya. In addition to the international grade Adnan Menderes Airport, the province houses Selçuk and Çiğli-Kaklıç military airports. For the purpose of facilitating İzmir air traffic and contributing to regional tourism, construction of new airports are underway at the north of İzmir and in Çeşme.

Annual passenger capacity of Adnan Menderes Airport shall increase by 2.5 times to reach 25 million passengers together with the new domestic flights terminal of which construction is underway. Flights to 103 destinations in 3 continents are made from this airport. No direct flights are realised from İzmir to America and Australia continents along with some European cities.

İzmir is the sea portal of Western Anatolia to foreign countries. Although it has a high potential in terms of maritime accessibility, it has only begun to use this aspect effectively in recent years.

Number of direct flights from İzmir are being increased.

The share of maritime transportation within overall intra-city transportation is only 3%. İzmir has to use its maritime potential more effectively.

Beginning with 5 ships and 3,271 tourists in year 2003, over 510,000 tourists visited İzmir with a total of 286 cruises in year 2012 within the context of cruise tourism. With the completion of the project that will separate the passenger section and container freight section of İzmir Seaport and make it an independent cruise port where 5 ships may berth at t time, it is aimed for the port to become the biggest cruise port of Europe. Despite this increase in cruise tourism, the maritime connection between districts and neighbouring Greek islands are weak.

Transportation within the city of İzmir is realised via land, sea and railroad transport systems. Of the average total of 1,250,000 passengers daily; 74% are carried via land routes, 23% via railroad systems and 3% via maritime transportation. Especially with the utilisation of subway and suburb (İZBAN) system, the share of highways within overall transportation is getting reduced.

Over 50 million passengers were carried in year 2012 on the 80 km İZBAN line put into commission by TCDD and İBB cooperation in year 2011 between Aliağa-Cumaovası destinations. With the extension of this line to Bergama at the north and Selçuk at the south as of year 2014 end, total railroad line length will reach 186 km, becoming the “longest suburban railroad line of the world”.

Regarding Üçyol-Üçkuyular subway line of which construction is also underway; İzmirspor and Hatay stations were put into commission, and Göztepe, Poligon and Fahrettin Altay stations are aimed to be completed as of the beginning of year 2014. In addition to existing subway lines, application was made by İBB for Halkapınar-Otogar, Fahrettin Altay-Narlidere and Üçyol-DEÜ Tınaztepe Campus metro projects to be executed by the Ministry of Transportation, Maritime Affairs and Communication.

In the framework of the stipulations put forth by İzmir Transportation Master Plan, it has been planned by İBB to actualise FahrettinAltay-Halkapınar and Alaybey-Mavişehir tramway projects for the purposes of minimising traffic problems at the main arteries of İzmir and eliminating bus traffic from these arteries while also providing an intra-city transportation with modern, high-capacity and energy-friendly vehicles.

Passenger and vehicle transportation in İzmir Bay area is realised by İZDENİZ A.Ş. by use of 4 ferryboats, 5 passenger ships and 16 passenger boats. For the purpose of replacing the existing boats with new and modern boats, a new passenger ship procurement is being made by İBB for 15 catamaran type new passenger boats with 400 passenger capacity each. Delivery of new boats that are environment-friendly and handicapped-friendly shall realise between years 2013 and 2017. Efforts should be made towards increasing the attraction of maritime transportation in İzmir where there is a strong potential for such transportation.

According to year 2012 data, 13,951 automobiles correspond to every one hundred thousand people in İzmir. The increase in the number of automobiles per one hundred thousand people in İzmir during 2009-2012 period occurred to be over 11%. This regular increase in the number of motor vehicles leads to increase of traffic density, air pollution and car park demands.

Logistics sector, of which importance increases even further with globalisation and the competition experienced in line with this, is a sector also of much significance for İzmir. As of year 2011, there are a total of 2,427 companies dealing in logistics sector registered to İzmir Chamber of Commerce (İZTO) in İzmir, comprising of 283 international transport companies, 55 international warehouses and agencies, 858 freight transporting companies, 653 passenger transporting companies, 272 mail and courier companies and 306 transport support services companies. Number of companies displayed an increase of approximately 8% compared to year 2009. Activities realised in logistics field in İzmir dominantly comprise of transport, transport support activities and warehousing activities. Logistics activities are concentrated on existing seaports and surrounding areas.

Applications to increase use of mass transportation system should rapidly be put into practise.

İzmir Port plays a very important role for the export goods of Turkey with its central location between West Europe and North Africa along with its strong agriculture and commerce hinterland. When the renewal investments towards regaining İzmir Port its competitiveness and the canal dredging towards allowing berthing of larger container ships to the port are completed, it is expected for the seaport annual container capacity to reach 2.5 million TEU.

Ratios of use of the 12 piers and wharfs belonging to private sector in Nemrut Bay of Aliağa district have been growing steadily in recent years especially due to industrial products export and import. Nemrut Region ports that are in development are candidates for making the region one of the most significant logistics regions not only of İzmir but of entire Turkey with their newly stipulated capacities. However, inadequacy of the region's land route infrastructure causes traffic problems.

Trucks are made to reach Europe through the Ro-Ro cruises made from Çeşme Port to Italy's Trieste city. Although Dikili Port also bears the right opportunity to provide Ro-Ro services, it is not currently able to render this service due to not benefitting from the tax exemption related to fuel use.

Also, the construction of Northern Aegean (Çandarlı) Port that was commenced for the purpose of establishing a transfer centre where large transit ships may do loading/unloading during their potential combined transport chain between Europe and Middle East and East is expected to be completed by year 2015. The seaport is foreseen to be among the top 10 seaports throughout the world.

Kemalpaşa Logistics Village that is also under construction is expected to encourage combined transport activities by allowing land and rail road freights to be carried together.

Innovations in information and communication technologies affect every single field of economic and social life, and create a platform for social transformation and transition into information society.

For proliferation of use of information and communication, and increase of high added value production in İzmir will enable the city's national, regional and global integration, and raise its global competitiveness.

Applications to increase use of mass transportation system should rapidly be put into practise.



Map 17: Existing and Planned Intra-City Transportation Connections

- Highway
- İZBAN Suburb System
- Subway Line
- - - Planned Subway Line
- Bicycle Route
- - - Planned Bicycle Route
- - - Planned Tramway Line
- Existing Yacht Ports
- Transfer Yacht Ports
- Transfer Station
- Planned Transfer Station
- Potential Transfer Station
- Improvement of Existing Piers and Effective Use of Maritime Transport

Map 18: Regional Transportation

- Provincial Border ———
- Kemalpaşa Logistics Centre 
- Motorway ———
- Investment Motorway ———
- Railroad System Existing ———
- Investment Railroad System ———
- Light Railroad System (Existing) ———
- Investment Light Railroad System ———
- International Sea Connection ———
- Regional Sea Connection ———

- Passanger Pier 
- Freight Port 
- Yacht Port 
- Cruise Port 
- Ro - Ro Port 
- Airport 
- Fishing Port 



Although the information and communication network is actually a national scale issue, İzmir plays a pioneering role in this field. İzmir NET fibre infrastructure project established and being developed by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality allows for the formation of a giant public network to be used for interconnecting city's local administrations and important institutions. As the largest scale public local network project of Turkey in terms of cable length, İzmirNET aims to provide contemporary service quality to citizens by increasing city management effectiveness through developed technology utilisation.

In terms of internet services distribution and utilisation, İzmir displays an appearance in line with its population size and economic development. The province ranks at third place regarding household internet connection ratio (41%, as of year 2010) and e-government services utilisation (835,000 people, as of year 2010), following İstanbul and Ankara respectively. However, according to the survey conducted by Intel with 3,000 young people between 13-26 years age in 26 provinces of Turkey in year 2012, the province with the highest regular internet access was revealed to be İzmir with a ratio of 79.6%.

OBJECTIVE**1**

National and international transportation network and accessibility of İzmir shall be strengthened.

For vitalising the economy of İzmir and increasing the regional, national and international competitiveness of the province, accessibility of İzmir shall be improved. To that end, the connection of İzmir with neighbouring provinces, and especially with the other metropolitan cities (İstanbul and Ankara) shall be improved; İzmir-İstanbul Motorway and HST Projects and İzmir-Ankara Motorway and HST Projects shall be actualised. Number of countries and cities to where direct international flights are made from İzmir shall be increased along with frequency of flights, particularly assigning flights to America continent and capitals of European continent countries. Existing railroad potential shall be used effectively in the region, maritime connections to other Mediterranean cities, particularly nearby Greek islands shall be strengthened.

OBJECTIVE 2 Transportation connections between city centre and districts, and rural transportation infrastructure shall be strengthened.

- **Ödemiş-Kiraz-Beydağ highway**
- **Tire-Selçuk highway**
- **Ödemiş-Kiraz railroad**
- **Connections of districts with intense tourism activities within each other and with İzmir**

Highway transport connections of districts at inner parts of İzmir, especially Ödemiş-Kiraz-Beydağ axis and Tire-Selçuk axis, shall be improved. Ödemiş-Kiraz railroad connection, which can change the commercial and social life of Kiraz district, shall be actualised. The connections of districts with intense tourism activities such as Karaburun, Foça, Çeşme and Seferihisar that do not have a continuous transportation capacity among themselves with İzmir and within each other shall be strengthened. Transportation connections at rural areas shall be developed, particularly roads between agricultural production areas.

OBJECTIVE 3 City local rail transportation systems shall be developed.

In the framework of stipulations put forth by İzmir Transportation Master Plan and for the purposes of reducing the contribution of highway transport within urban transportation, minimising traffic problems and decreasing energy use, Üçyol-Üçkuyular (construction underway) and Halkapınar-Otogar, FahrettinAltay-Narlidere ve Üçyol-DEÜ Tınaztepe Campus (at project design stage) subway lines shall be completed, and Fahrettin Altay-Halkapınar and Alaybey-Mavişehir tramway projects shall be actualised. The existing İZBAN line shall be extended to Bergama at the north and to Selçuk at the south, thus strengthening the connection between two ends of İzmir.

OBJECTIVE 4 Share of maritime transportation in city local transportation shall be increased.

For the purposes of increasing the current 3% share of maritime transport within overall urban transportation and easing the load on highway transport, existing ships shall be replaced with new generation ships, existing piers shall undergo renewal works and new piers shall be created, together with issuing new regulations to encourage use of maritime transport.

OBJECTIVE 5 Applications that will provide integration between various mass transportation modes and private vehicles shall be developed for intra city transportation.

Mass transit shall be disseminated and encouraged through applications that will reduce use of private vehicles in urban transportation and provide integration between different transport modes. To that end, areas at city centre near piers, railroad system and bus stops shall be defined and car parks capable of answering the demand shall be built. Works towards increasing mass transit services' quality shall be organised.

OBJECTIVE 6 Urban transportation infrastructure shall be made suitable for pedestrians, bicycles and the disabled.

For the purpose of encouraging pedestrian and cycling transport as supplementary to urban transportation system, pedestrian and cycling routes shall be multiplied, particularly along the coastline extending from İnciraltı to Sasalı. Areas subject to such multiplication shall be designed as to create a centre of attraction together with their surroundings. Urban transport structure shall be regulated as to enable handicapped people to travel with convenience.

OBJECTIVE 7 Transportation connections, infrastructure and service opportunities of İzmir Port shall be strengthened.

By completing the renewal investments for regaining the competitiveness of İzmir Port and approach channel dredging for allowing larger ships to berth at the port, the port's annual container capacity shall be increased. Highway and railway connections of the port shall be improved, allowing for combined transport opportunities.

OBJECTIVE 8 Demands of the logistics sector shall be taken into consideration regarding transportation investments, and priority shall be given to railroad and maritime transportation.

For the purpose of strengthening the already existing potential of İzmir in the logistics sector of which significance constantly grows in the recent years, the continuing investments of Northern Aegean (Çandarlı) Port and Kemalpaşa Logistics Centre shall be completed while taking environmental impacts into consideration. Highway and railway connections of existing ports and ports and logistics centres of which construction are underway shall be strengthened as to support combined transportation, especially access to Northern Aegean (Çandarlı) Seaport and docks at Nemrut Bay shall be facilitated. Highway and railway connection shall be provided between İzmir Port, Northern Aegean (Çandarlı) Seaport and Kemalpaşa Logistics Centre. Measures shall be taken for Çeşme and Dikili Ports to be utilised more effectively in passenger and freight transport. Considering the region's development potential in logistics sector, new infrastructure investments shall be planned in suitable areas at medium and long terms.

- **İzmir Port**
- **Northern Aegean (Çandarlı) Port**
- **Nemrut Port**
- **Çeşme Port**
- **Dikili Port**
- **Kemalpaşa Logistics Centre**

OBJECTIVE 9 Information and communication infrastructure shall be strengthened.

As a city producing information and employing a rapidly developing information and communication infrastructure, the aim of İzmir in this field shall be utilisation of the obtained information as to develop the cooperation between institutions. Collecting, processing and sharing the information to be obtained especially in the fields of disaster, city management, health and transportation at a single centre will facilitate the lives of citizens living in İzmir.

Towards the purpose of providing further effectiveness in presenting urban services in an uninterrupted and integrated manner and in risk prevention actions, the Geographical Information System infrastructure shall be developed and City Information Systems applications shall be disseminated. Throughout the region, actions shall be conducted aimed at increasing the national standards compliance of and at providing integration to geographical information and data.

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Med (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	National and international transportation network and accessibility of İzmir shall be strengthened.			
2	Transportation connections between city centre and districts, and rural transportation infrastructure shall be strengthened.			
3	City local rail transportation systems shall be developed.			
4	Share of maritime transportation in city local transportation shall be increased.			
5	Applications that will provide integration between various mass transit types and private vehicle transportation shall be developed for local city transportation.			
6	Urban transportation infrastructure shall be made suitable for pedestrian, bicycle and handicapped people transportation.			
7	Transportation connections, infrastructure and service opportunities of İzmir Port shall be strengthened.			
8	Demands of the logistics sector shall be taken into consideration regarding transportation investments, and priority shall be given to railroad and maritime transportation.			
9	Information and communication infrastructure shall be strengthened.			

5.3

STRONG
SOCIETYDEVELOPMENT AXIS
3High Quality
Education for AllHigh Employment
CapacitySocial Inclusion
for Social
HarmonyGood Governance
and Strong
Civil Society

Approaches that reduce development to economic growth and argue that social prosperity and living quality will rise by themselves with the growth of economy have lost their validity in today's world. Instead of these, approaches that are centred on human and social life and focus on developing the surrounding issues of demographic structure, education, health, culture, employment, poverty, social services and civil society and thus contributing to development have become prominent.

Achieving a strong society, which is one of the fundamental bases of a strong development, may only be possible through individuals and all social segments truly benefitting from the existing economic, social, cultural and institutional opportunities. It is made possible by executing educational services in the most developed manner and allowing individuals to put forth their potential in the most productive way and access decent work and working conditions that are most suitable for their individual qualities in terms of employment.

While designing and executing policies regarding these policy topics along with other axes of development, it is vital to have a highest level, multiple plane governance model together with social dialogue, participation, accountability and transparency conditions.

Therefore, the purpose of the Strong Society development axis is defined as *"Realising individuals' and all social segments' integration by developing education and employment conditions, along with other social processes such as social services, health, urbanisation, transportation, institutional decision mechanisms, thus creating a strong society framework."*

STRONG
SOCIETYDEVELOPMENT AXIS
3

5.3.1

High Quality
Education for AllHigh
Employment
CapacitySocial Inclusion
for Social
HarmonyGood Governance
and Strong
Civil Society

One of the most important factors defining the development level of countries is education. Through education it is possible to increase the qualities, workforce skills, efficiency level and productivity capacity of human capital, and thus to provide economic, social and cultural development. With education, individuals are outfitted with information and skills suitable to contemporary technologies on one hand, while on the other hand individuals' qualities, social and cultural awareness levels are improved, thus contributing to realisation of social prosperity.

Education takes up an important place in the Europe 2020 Strategy that was prepared as a continuation of Lisbon Strategy for revitalising the European Union economy. With this strategy, it was planned to improve the education quality inside the Union, and establish an economy based on education, information and innovation. In this context, the aims were defined as creating cooperation between education and business world for development of a new curriculum towards eliminating deficiencies relating to innovation skills; improving the performance of education and learning systems at all stages, and increasing attendance to higher education; and reducing the ratio of people leaving school early from 15% to 10% and increasing the ratio of higher education graduates within 30-34 years age group from 31% to at least 40% as of year 2020.

Increasing the performance and international attraction of higher education institutions, the quality of all stages of education and vocational education throughout Europe in terms of equality and excellency, and the employment opportunities of young people are aimed to be achieved through student and intern exchange via the "youth in action" enterprise in vocational education and lifelong learning fields within the context of the strategy.

Due to the young population structure and the on-going demographic change in Turkey, education is the only common factor that may be benefitted through fundamental purposes and may contribute to the country's development in human development and competitiveness fields, and is of strategic importance for our country.

In the 10th Development Plan, the policy framework and objectives relating to education are handled under the title of "Education" within the priority of "Qualified People, Strong Society". An education system that allows for bringing up productive and content individuals enjoying developed thinking, perception and problem solving talents, and outfitted with the fundamental information and skills necessitated by the concept of information society has been envisaged. Some of the policy fields developed to that end are as follows: universalising preschool education, particularly in disadvantaged households and regions; enabling attendance of all children, especially handicapped and female children in elementary and secondary education; reducing crowded and combined classroom and double shift education implementations; strengthening school-enterprise relationship for vocational and technical education; encouraging active administrative and financial participation of private sector and professional organisations to vocational education processes; development of information and communication technology infrastructure in formal and informal education institutions; placing emphasis on practical education in vocational and technical education at secondary and higher education stages; and transforming higher education institutions in cooperation with industry into structures that care for technology production and focus on outputs.

In this context, increasing the number of provinces with student number per classroom equal to or below 30 to 76 in elementary education and 66 in secondary education, increasing the preschool (4-5 years age) education gross schooling ratio to 70%, increasing higher education schooling ratio to 55% in formal education and 94% in total, reducing the number of students per educator to 36, and bringing the share received from higher education international student pool at global scale to 1.5% were set as aims to be realised in year 2018.

While there are positive developments in Turkey regarding education attendance, education expenditures, lifelong learning, adult literacy and education state, there are important steps to take when compared to developed countries. Turkey ranks at the 83rd place within Human Development Index, and at the 100th place regarding education parameter.

In the face of changes and differentiation in our social and cultural structure due to the impact of mind-blowing developments and progress in science and technology, the education demand of our society rapidly increases, changes and diversifies. Average education duration in Turkey was measured as 6.5 years as of year 2011, which is found out to be below that of world and Europe-Middle Asia average, and developed countries. According to year 2010 OECD data, Turkey is the country with the lowest ratio in registration into preschool education at 4 years of age among OECD countries. According to the same report, the ratio of people who received preschool education at any age within those currently at 15 years old or younger ages in our country is below 30%.

As of 2011-2012 semester, the number of students per classroom at elementary education is 30 for both Turkey and İzmir. It is observed that Turkey and İzmir average values positively changed compared to 2008-2009 semester. However, considering that OECD average is 21, and EU-21 average is 19.8, it is seen that the number of students per classroom is still higher than that of foreign examples.

In year 2010, the ratio of those receiving education within overall population at 15*19 years age group is at an average value of 86% for OECD countries. This ratio rises over 90% in countries such as Germany, Finland and Czech Republic, while remaining below 61% in our country. Compared to elementary schooling ratio, a significant decline is observed in secondary education. It is expected that the 12-year mandatory education system actualised in 2012-2013 education semester will increase this ratio in Turkey significantly.

In terms of gender equality, Turkey is behind both world average and neighbouring countries such as Iran and Bulgaria. In year 2010, the ratio of people receiving secondary or higher level of education within overall 25+ years age group population in Turkey occurred to be 27.1% for women and 46.7% for men, while these values were respectively 78% for women and 83.3% for men regarding Europe-Middle Asia average, and world average values were 50.8% for women and 61.7% for men in the same period.

Since year 2000, an International Student Performance Assessment Program (PISA) has been implemented by OECD in three-year intervals to assess how much the students obtained at the end of their basic education process the fundamental skills they will require during adulthood. PISA also allows for an evaluation of the qualitative outputs of the education system. When PISA 2009 application results are compared with 2006 application results, it is observed that the scores received by Turkey increased in all tests applied within the context of the program. Also, the country that achieved the highest score increase regarding sciences literacy among OECD countries occurred to be Turkey.

On the other hand, the average scores of Turkey are still below OECD average in all tests. According to PISA 2009 results, Turkey ranks at the 32nd place among 34 OECD countries, only above Chile and Mexico. Among all countries (65 countries), the country ranks at the 43rd place in science and mathematics fields, and at 41st place in reading proficiency. In other words, the place of Turkey among both OECD countries and other countries assessed within the context of PISA could not be improved sufficiently despite the score increases observed. When the PISA results and schooling ratios are assessed together, it is seen that half of the children under 15 years of age in Turkey failed to receive the basic skills required.

It is aimed for vocational and technical education in our country to have the impact to contribute to enabling individuals achieve their potentials, satisfying the qualified personnel demands of all sectors and increasing the competitiveness of the country.

In result of national policies implemented for increasing the share of vocational and technical education within secondary education and the change in the coefficient method that rendered vocational high school students disadvantaged for entering university, interest towards vocational and technical education in the country has gained a rising trend. Due to this, both the number of overall students in vocational and technical high schools and the number of students per classroom are increasing.

There are approximately 20 thousand universities throughout the world. While in Turkey, there are a total of 174 universities as of year 2013, comprising of 107 state universities, 66 foundation universities and 7 foundation vocational colleges. In line with the law on establishing new universities issued in year 2008, there are at least one state university in every province of Turkey.

According to the report prepared by METU Informatics Institute URAP (University Ranking by Academic Performance) Laboratory, İzmir Ege University ranks among the 10 universities of Turkey that exists within top 500 universities of the world according to at least one of the eight systems that ranks world universities, and İzmir Dokuz Eylül University ranks among the 16 that exists within top 1000 universities as per the same assessment.

Population increase rate of Turkey is on a declining trend, which makes it possible to highlight quality in education. In case this demographic opportunity may be utilised and a high quality education progress is made, Turkey may satisfy the young and educated workforce demand to be required by Europe. While the 20-44 working age group population in EU declines from 165.2 million to 136.3 million within the next 25 years, this value will rise from 26.5 million to 33.7 million in Turkey during the same period.

Development of information technologies has expanded the sharing area of information and increased its circulation rate. This development has triggered global boom for learning demand, which caused education and learning to gain an "international economic asset" identity, and become a fertile market within where a resource of approximately 100 billion US Dollars circulates. Information economy gained the identity of information industry with the contributions from informatics technology. This economic, social and cultural dynamism is a development, which Turkish higher education also cannot ignore.

5.3.1.1 Overview of İzmir

Although İzmir ranks at the third place among 81 provinces and above world average with its average education duration of 8.6 years, it is still significantly below that of developed countries. Likewise, İzmir is below Turkey average in terms of literacy and schooling ratios, both important indicators of education. A certain development is observed compared to previous years in terms of schooling ratios, average education duration, and number of students per teacher and per classroom parameters. However, it is seen that there is considerable progress to be made when these are compared to international data.

İzmir has displayed development in preschool education and thus enjoys a schooling ratio above Turkey average in this respect. However, it is seen still not at sufficient level when compared to developed countries.

According to OECD year 2010 data, Turkey is the country with the lowest ratio in registration into preschool education at 4 years of age among OECD countries. In this field, OECD average is observed to be 83%, while it rises above 95% in countries such as Belgium, France and Germany. Throughout Turkey, this value was found out to be below 20%.

Level of awareness on the significance of early childhood education is significantly low especially in disadvantaged regions.

Considering that the year 2005 average in Turkey is below 10%, it is seen that there is an increase more than twice in this regard. According to the same report, the ratio of people who received preschool education at any age within those currently at 15 years old or younger ages in our country is below 30%.

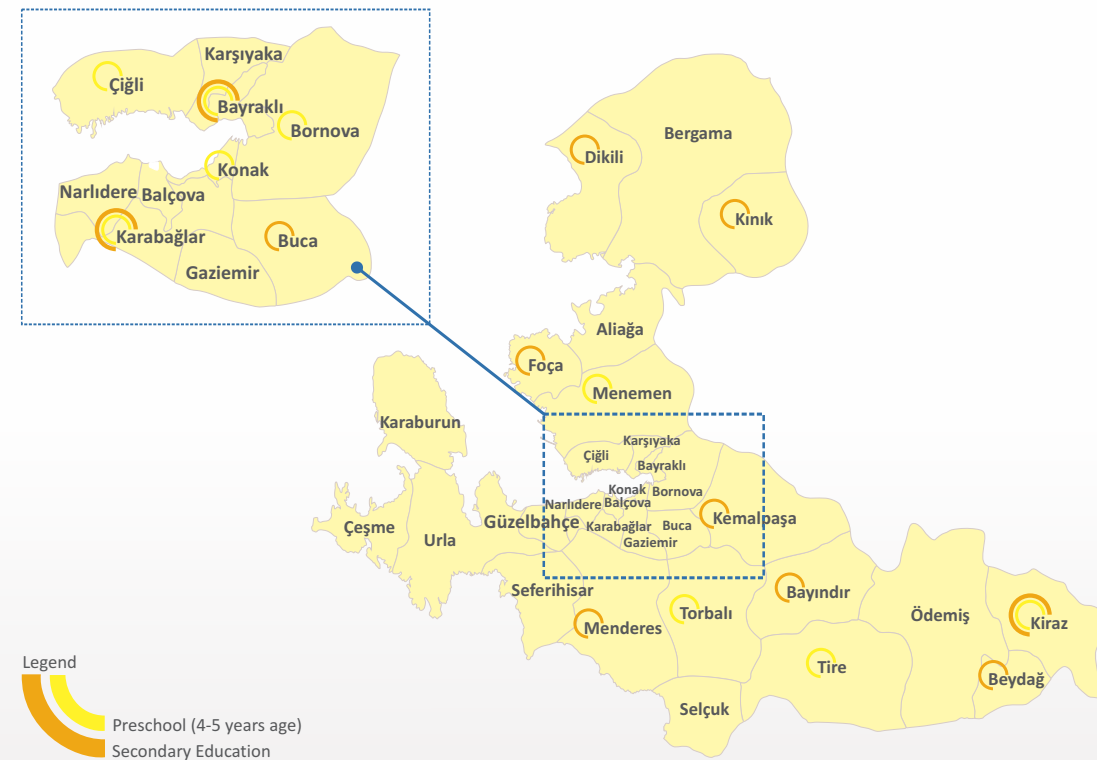
As of 2011-2012 education semester, the net preschool schooling ratio achieved in 4-5 years age group was observed to be 59.61% in İzmir, which is above Turkey average of 44.04%. For the same period, 5 years age schooling ratio was observed to be 85.30% in İzmir and 65.69% in Turkey.

There are considerable variations between districts in terms of preschool schooling ratio. Districts with the lowest preschool schooling ratio at 4-5 years age group are Torbalı, Bayraklı, Karabağlar, Kemalpaşa, Kiraz, Tire, Bornova, Menemen, Konak and Çiğli.

There are considerable variations between districts of İzmir also regarding overall schooling ratio (general purpose high schools, vocational high schools and technical high schools total) in secondary education.

Districts with the lowest schooling ratio are Beydağ, Bayraklı, Menderes, Kiraz, Dikili, Karabağlar, Bayındır, Foça, Kınık and Buca districts respectively.

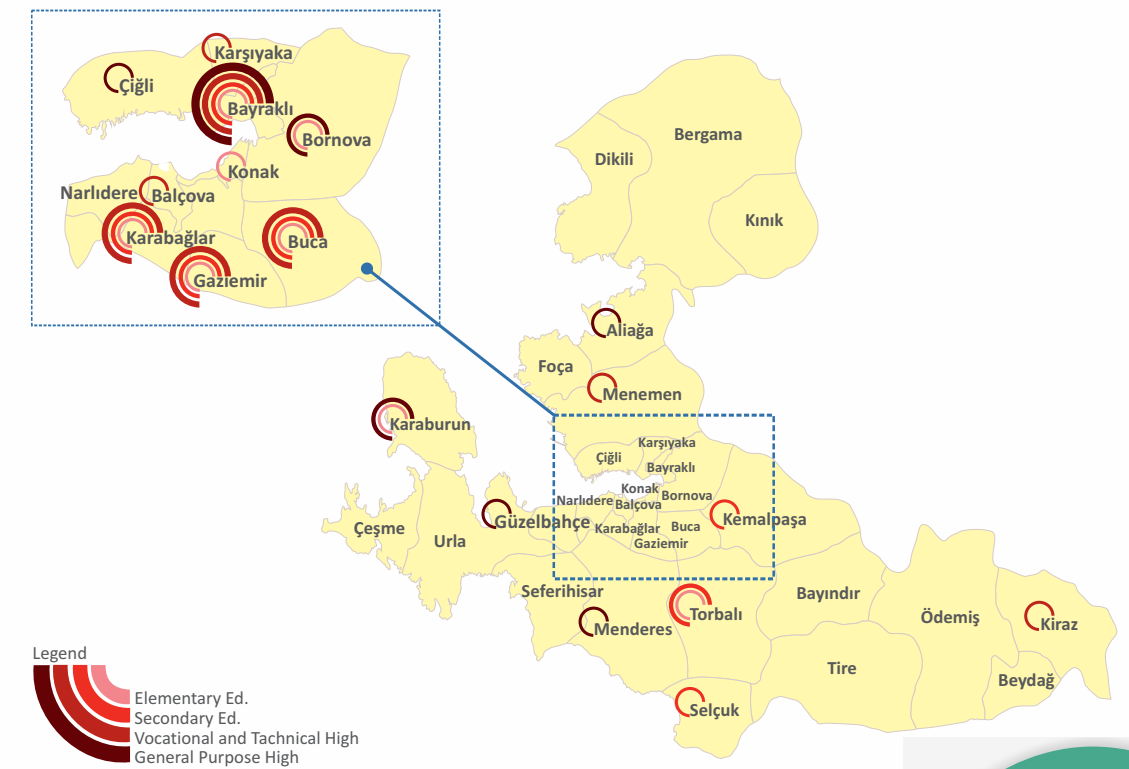
Map 19: Districts Where Schooling Ratios are to be Increased by School Types



The number of students at the general purpose high schools of İzmir during 2011-2012 semester displayed an increase of 9% compared to 2005-2006 semester, while the increase in the number of students at the vocational and technical high schools during the same period was observed to be highly above this level (60%). The number of students per classroom parameter that has a declining trend in all other fields displaying a rising trend in vocational education adversely affects education quality and constitutes an important problem. It is seen that the number of students per classroom values are especially high in central districts that receive immigration. Actions aimed towards reducing number of students per classroom should be prioritised in these districts.

Vocational and technical education which is not bringing out graduates of formal education at the sufficient quality to satisfy the needs of workforce markets constitutes an important problem for enterprises in need of qualified personnel. Important pairing problems were observed to exist in some work groups in terms of vacant jobs not able to be filled. Companies experience difficulty in finding personnel with suitable vocational skills and vacant jobs remain unfilled due to lack of vocational information and skills.

Map 20: Districts Priorities for Reducing Number of Students per Classroom, by School Types



The fact that school dropout ratios in vocational and technical education are approximately twice that of general purpose high schools points out that the success rate in these schools is lower. Failure and lack of attendance are among the most important reasons of school dropouts at both stages.

Within 2011-2012 semester in İzmir, a total of 1,432 mentally and physically disabled students were provided with educational services at nursery class, kindergarten and elementary education levels; comprising of 1,102 students in 22 state schools and 430 students in 23 private schools. 1,139 students benefitted from educational services in special sub-classes at elementary education level, and 15,484 students benefitted from educational services in 119 special care and rehabilitation centres. There are also two Science and Arts Centre providing services to gifted or specially-talented students in İzmir, where a total of 721 students benefit from educational services. Because the exact number of mentally or physically disabled people and gifted individuals in İzmir is not known, how much these institutions' existing capacity satisfies this segment may not be clearly confirmed.

As of year 2013, İzmir became a city of universities with a total of nine universities consisting of four state universities and five foundation universities. By the way, it strikes attention that İstanbul based Bahçeşehir University opened a postgraduate programme and Ankara based Turkish Aeronautical Association University opened one faculty and one vocational college in İzmir. Within the body of İzmir universities, there are 66 faculties and a total of 35 colleges, of which 18 are vocational colleges. İzmir houses 7% of all lecturers, 5% of all universities and 3% of all students in Turkey.

In terms of faculty types, universities of İzmir show a general similarity. Although departments in science branches such as engineering, economics and administration sciences, education and physical sciences in universities of İzmir are common throughout Turkey, some pioneering approaches such as one of the only two leather engineering departments in Turkey being located in İzmir and bioengineering department having been established in İzmir for the first time ever strike attention.

Bringing up students capable of satisfying sectoral demands with vocational education is an issue of regional significance.

In the listing done by URAP on criteria such as total and per academician number of articles, total and per academician number of references, total and per academician number and ratio of doctorate students, Ege University ranked at the 4th place, İzmir Institute of Technology ranked at the 9th place and Dokuz Eylül University ranked at the 19th place among state universities, while İzmir University of Economics ranked at the 11th place, Yaşar University ranked at the 21st place and İzmir University ranked at the 26th place among foundation universities of Turkey as of year 2012.

In case the province's education oriented structure is directed well and Turkey, Europe and world workforce market trends are followed well in cooperation of universities and industry, İzmir will be able to utilise many opportunities in this respect. EU member states students' inclination towards getting education abroad may also be used as an opportunity for Turkey and İzmir. İzmir may become a centre of higher education for students that would come from Middle East, Turkic Republics and Balkans.

İzmir has the feature of being a science economy centre open to investors and carries the potential to become a “city of universities”. It is obvious that opening to international students and scientists will not only “infuse a multicultural young population energy” to İzmir but also bring significant positive economic mobilisations such as a dynamism based on academic competition via science economy and international finance source. Besides international science industry allocating resources and making investments to the city, it should be known that the city will hold the opportunity to host a scientific competition that would not fall much behind the university cities such as Cambridge, Oxford, Sorbonne etc. that are recognised brands in this respect.

Map 21: Education Institutions

- Universities ■
- College ●
- Secondary School ●
- College / Academy ●
- Elementary School ●



OBJECTIVE

1

Preschool education services shall be universalised and their quality shall be improved.

New schools and classrooms shall be opened for enabling access to preschool education services, particularly in districts with low schooling ratios. Society based preschool education implementations shall be developed and supported especially in disadvantaged regions and rural areas. In order to increase the preschool education teacher and other personnel quality and service capacity, trainings, particularly on innovative education applications and effective learning strategies, shall be organised. Local public's and civil society's opinions and requests on the content and methodology of education, physical location and human resource shall be received and evaluated in regards to dissemination of preschool education. Campaigns shall be organised for raising the awareness on early childhood education.

Preschool schooling ratio shall be increased, particularly in Torbalı, Bayraklı, Karabağlar, Kemalpaşa, Kiraz, Tire, Bornova, Menemen, Konak, Çiğli and Selçuk districts as a priority.

OBJECTIVE

2

Special education services shall be universalised and their quality shall be improved.

Special care schools and education institutions shall be made widespread at all education levels. University collaborations shall be developed with Provincial Directorate of National Education in order to improve the quality of special education services. Measures shall be taken for enabling disabled people's physical access to education institutions. Regional analyses shall be conducted for the purpose of determining the number of disabled people that may be brought into special care education, their disability types and spatial distributions and recording such information in an updatable manner. Blending education implementations that allow for students with special education needs to be educated together with their peers shall be increased. Guidance and psychological counselling services for disabled people shall be improved. Awareness raising actions shall be conducted, aimed at their families and overall society, for the purpose of allowing disabled people access to education.

OBJECTIVE

3

Quality of vocational education shall be increased.

Students receiving practical experience in businesses during vocational and technical secondary education shall be facilitated. School-business collaborations shall be realised for increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of human education and practical training processes, and for graduates to be employed in jobs. Workshops in institutions that provide vocational education shall be made suitable with up-to-date technology in terms of infrastructure and hardware. Collaborations shall be organised for developing the sectoral experience of teachers in vocational education.

In order to prevent the increase in the number of students per classroom in vocational education from adversely affecting education processes, physical capacity shall be increased. School dropout reasons shall be examined in more detail, a monitoring system shall be established for tracking dropout students, and studies shall be conducted for preventing school dropouts.

Enterprises towards satisfying qualified workforce demands of workforce market shall be encouraged. In this context, establishing vocational high schools and technical high schools focusing on specialised sectors or fields shall be supported. Vocational and technical secondary education fields and branches shall be publicised to students and parents during elementary education level, and the effectiveness of guidance services for students and families shall be increased.

OBJECTIVE

4

Lifelong education services shall be universalised.

Equal access of all young and adult people to suitable learning and life skills programmes shall be provided and their learning requirements shall thus be met. The number of organised courses, their diversity and attendance levels in informal education shall be increased, particularly in literacy, quantitative skills and necessary life skills subjects.

Ratio of employment based vocational and technical courses within informal education shall be increased. Vocational and technical skills acquisition of adults shall be supported. Accessibility and employability of women and disabled people in informal education shall be improved. Tools such as interactive thematic learning environments that will support lifelong learning shall be developed. Trainings shall be organised in Public Internet Access Centres (Kamu İnternet Erişim Merkezleri - KİEM) for the purpose of disseminating lifelong learning.

OBJECTIVE 5 Departments in vocational high schools and universities and their education curriculums shall be designed in line with the demand in İzmir.

Fields in which workforce market has demand in İzmir shall be defined, and new programmes shall be established in vocational and technical high schools and universities in line with these. Curriculums of vocational and technical high schools, vocational colleges and universities shall be arranged in line with the demands of workforce market. In this context, the cooperation between universities, private sector and employment institutions shall be developed.

OBJECTIVE 6 Through use of innovative models and methods , education quality shall be brought to international standards.

Students' use of innovative education methods aimed at further developing their skills and talents shall be universalised. Level of benefit from information-communication technologies in education shall be increased. E-education services shall be made widespread. Distance learning models with which users can receive computer based visual and audial education online shall be developed. An education information network shall be established, designed for supporting all education stakeholders, particularly teachers and students, to learn from each other and providing electronic content for different classes. Activities such as trainings, meetings, conferences and panels shall be organised, allowing stakeholders to learn creative-innovative models in education field from each other.

OBJECTIVE 7 The potential of İzmir towards being an international city of universities shall be developed.

International student and academician mobility shall be supported. İzmir universities shall be promoted at national and international scale. International academicians who are successful in their fields shall be drawn to universities of İzmir. The connection between the universities and the city's cultural, social and economic life shall be strengthened. The coordination role of İzmir Universities Platform for the city's transformation into an international city of universities shall be made more effective. R&D, production and implementation actions of İzmir University techno-cities shall be integrated.

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Medium (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	Preschool education services shall be universalised and their quality shall be improved.			
2	Special education services shall be universalised and their quality shall be improved.			
3	Quality of vocational education shall be increased.			
4	Lifelong education services shall be universalised.			
5	Vocational high schools along with university departments and education curriculums shall be designed in line with the demand in İzmir.			
6	Through use of innovative models and methods , education quality shall be brought to international standards.			
7	The potential of İzmir towards being a city of universities shall be developed.			

STRONG SOCIETY

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 3

5.3.2

High Quality Education for All

High Employment Capacity

Social Inclusion for Social Harmony

Good Governance and Strong Civil Society

Due to being one of the most important determinants of economic and social life, employment comes up in the study fields of many different disciplines. Taking place as one of the keys of increasing efficiency as one of the production factors, employment also exists in the field of interest of economics science due to the contribution of qualified workforce to added value generation along with the presence of salaried workforce as an important economic actor.

On the other hand, inclusion through employment approach has been adopted in the recent years, especially in EU member states. With this approach, the passive protection policies focused on reducing the impact of income loss/absence in the life of the individual are replaced with active inclusion policies focused on returning the individual directly into employment. Thus, the role of employment in sociology has also increased. Through such approaches, employment comes out to be the essential policy field towards realising integration of segments at risk of /facing social exclusion back into the society via sound channels.

Although there are many organisations working at international scale regarding employment issues, EU and International Labour Organisation (ILO) come out to be the two most important institutions that handle the issue in a holistic manner, develop international scale policies, and track and coordinate the actualisation of such policies. ILO embraces the idea that productive employment and decent works play a key role in fair implementation of globalisation and reduction of poverty. Decent work agenda developed in line with this approach is built on four strategic bases, namely new jobs, safety at workplace, social protection and social dialogue (and gender equality as a horizontally intersecting issue). Interest of EU towards employment that had been limited up until 1990s has increasingly grown with 1994 Essen Summit and Amsterdam Convention, where the foundations of European Employment Strategy were poured. In the Europe 2020 Strategy that defined the 10-year growth strategy of European Union, an inclusive growth was stipulated with a strong emphasis on creation of sustainable and new jobs, and reducing poverty. One of the five challenging aims defined under the said strategy is increasing employment ratio of 20-64 years age group segment to 75%.

With the adoption of active inclusion approach in line with the increasing unemployment rate throughout the world, the social cost of unemployment has gained an even stronger content in the recent years. Global economic crisis that brought along high unemployment ratios to developed countries also increased the interest towards policies for combatting unemployment and for alternative employment development means. According to ILO data, there are a total of 197.3 million unemployed people throughout the world as of year 2012. This value is approximately 20 million above that of year 2007 data. Unemployment rate, which displayed a boom in year 2009, reached 9.6% in the USA as the highest value of the last 20 years, and reached 9.7% throughout EU in year 2010.

The share of women and young people, who are usually disadvantaged in workforce market, within unemployment is observed to have increased even further as unemployment rose with the global economic crisis. Young unemployed ratio in the EU increased constantly with the beginning of the economic crisis, reaching 22.8% as of year 2012. Some countries, particularly EU member states, implemented special programmes aimed at increasing youth employment.

Employment policies that used to focus on increasing flexibility at workforce markets and developing professional quality of workforce through active workforce market policies in the period prior to the crisis in developed and developing countries began to be supported with employment protection measures following the crisis. In most of the crisis-stricken countries, governments intervened in the market with revitalisation regulation packs they issued, and actualised additional measures towards workforce market such as short term work implementations, temporary or permanent deductions from taxes and non-salary costs, public benefit work programmes aimed at limiting the impact of recession in production and service supply capacity on unemployment. With year 2008 when the effects of the crisis started to be felt, similar measures began to be implemented also in Turkey, at an earlier stage than most countries.

Measures towards limiting the impacts of the global economic crisis on Turkey workforce market and protecting employment have been actualised through multiple arrangements named as employment regulation packs. Employment packs, of which first was issued in year 2008, were developed essentially with the perspective of presenting supports aiming to prevent employees from falling out of employment and encouraging new employments, operating active workforce market programmes (AWMP) whenever such supports are insufficient, thus on one hand preventing unemployed people against being estranged from workforce market and on the other hand providing temporary income support and reducing the social cost of unemployment.

Making short term work mechanism effective and reducing social security employer share by 5 points are prominent measures aimed at protecting employment. With these employment packs, resource allocation was issued from Unemployment Insurance Fund to Turkish Employment Organisation (İŞKUR) to be used for AWMP; through this regulation, the scope of these programmes were expanded and the number of beneficiaries displayed significant increase. Reduction of non-salary workforce costs in employment (employment incentive) that is defined in general sense to reside within AWMP comes out as the most essential unemployment combat tool of recent years.

Employment incentives were issued primarily for women and young people whose unemployment problem was at high levels, and then the scope of incentive got expanded as to also cover those who benefit from unemployment insurance, who received vocational education and who held professional competence certificate. These incentives were foreseen to be also effective, in addition to additional employment, in having unregistered employees into the system (through advantaged premium payment conditions). Although the impacts of employment incentives could not yet been assessed, this issue was listed among the studies stipulated within the scope of “workforce market activation programme” mentioned among the prioritised transformation programmes within the 10th Development Plan.

The purpose of the Development Plan that defined the national policy framework for 2014-2018 time period was defined as “Enabling Turkey to become a country that climbed upper steps of international value chain hierarchy, entered among high income group countries and resolved its absolute poverty problem”. The objectives defined under the plan for achieving this purpose were expressed as “Increasing GDP to 1.3 trillion Dollars and income per capita to 16 thousand Dollars, increasing export to 277 billion Dollars and reducing unemployment rate to 7.2%”. It is mentioned that besides reducing to unemployment rate down to 7.2% in year 2018, the aim will be to reduce this value to 5% (assumed as natural employment level in literature) until year 2023 as a long term development goal.

Policy framework and objectives towards developing employment and workforce markets are discussed under the “Employment and Work Life” listed within the priority “Qualified People, Strong Society” of the Development Plan. The fundamental purpose related to the policy field in question was expressed as “Creating a workforce market where decent work opportunities are provided to all society segments, quality of workforce is extended and utilised, gender equality, occupational health and safety issues are improved and secure flexibility approach is embraced”. Year 2018 objectives towards this purpose were listed as; reducing overall unemployment rate to 7.2%, reducing unemployment to 13% for young people, reducing unregistered employment to 30%, reducing the share of long term unemployed within overall unemployed people to 18%, while increasing the workforce participation ratio to 53.8%, increasing employment rate to 49%, increasing women's workforce participation ratio to 34.9%, increasing the salaried employment ratio to 70%, and increasing the share of high school and above education graduates within overall workforce to 42%.

Above mentioned Plan objectives get in touch with the fundamental fields of problem and policy of Turkey workforce market. The unemployment that climbed up with the global crisis occurred to be 9.2% as of year 2012, while the workforce participation ratio –a determinant of unemployment rate- was observed to be 50% and employment ratio was observed to be 45.4% in the same period. Other data that strikes attention among national workforce market data are women's workforce participation ratio (29.5%) that is significantly low despite being increased in the recent years, young unemployment rate (17.5%) that is still high, and unregistered employment ratio (39%) that is still significantly high despite being on a declining trend.

“Prioritised Transformation Programmes” for critical reform fields requiring effective coordination and responsibility between institutions, a section not found in the previous plans, were included in the 10th Development Plan. “Programme for Activating Workforce Market” and “Basic and Vocational Skills Development Programme” are programmes directly related to employment among the 25 programmes listed in the above mentioned framework.

A comprehensive strategy aiming the development of employment at national scale was put forth in the National Employment Strategy (2014-2023) and Action Plans (2014-2015) prepared under the coordination of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. While designing this Strategy built on four fundamental policy axes, the issues of continuing macroeconomic policies in a manner that encourages employment, increasing workforce efficiency, eliminating rigidity from workforce markets, improving the employment security of employees, and supporting disadvantaged segments in need of special policies to participate in the workforce were emphasised, and an approach aiming for execution of all these reforms while expanding the social security umbrella was adopted. Secure flexibility was embraced as the fundamental approach of the Strategy document. Main policy axes of the Strategy were defined –pointing at the structural problems of work life- as strengthening education-employment relationship, realising security and flexibility in workforce market, increasing the employment of groups in need of special policies, and improving the employment-social security relationship.

Within the context of the National Employment Strategy built on thematic policy axes as mentioned above, also sectoral employment strategies were defined under the said axes. Sectoral perspective was developed for the tourism, construction, finance, informatics and healthcare sectors that have or foreseen to have in the future a high growth potential or high growth employment flexibility along with the labour-intensive agriculture and textile sectors that have high employment capacity.

The main objectives of the National Employment Strategy were defined as reducing unemployment down to 5%, increasing employment ratio to 55%, and decreasing unregistered employment ratio in non-agricultural sectors to below 15% until year 2023. Employment became the subject of national, regional and sectoral strategy studies with its different aspects due to its social and economic significance.

5.3.2.1 Overview of İzmir

As of year 2012, the population in the working age in İzmir is approximately 3,142,000 and workforce is 1,671,000 people. In terms of gender distribution, İzmir workforce market houses 1,122,000 men and only 549,000 women –less than half of men.

İstanbul and İzmir workforce markets were affected extensively due to the crisis that made itself felt in Turkey in year 2008. During 2008-2011 period, workforce participation ratio displayed an increase of 3 points throughout Turkey, 2.3 points in İstanbul, 2.5 points in Ankara, while the same parameter increased by 8.2 points in İzmir. Reaching 53.4% in year 2011, this value declined in a limited scale (0.2 points) in year 2012 for the first time during the period following the crisis, and occurred to be 53.2%.

Similar to the overall country, the determinant of the low workforce participation ratio observed in İzmir is the inadequate participation of women. Although the women workforce participation ratio in İzmir (34.3%) is higher than the Turkey average value (29.5%), it is still considerably lower than EU average (65.6%). Besides that, the women workforce participation ratio displays a higher increase trend in İzmir compared to country average, affected by the increase in education levels and the economic crisis. Preserving this trend is of importance in terms of strengthening women's social positioning.

Despite the rising trend in the recent years, women's workforce participation ratio is still inadequate.

The only category where women workforce participation ratio increase occurred to be lower than men's during 2008-2012 period was higher education graduates. Although the workforce participation ratio in this category was observed to be relatively high both throughout the country (70.9%) and in İzmir (69.1%) as of year 2012, this is still 13.7 points lower than the level observed for men 82.8%. This situation points out to the fact that a considerable number in qualified workforce could not participate in workforce. From a more generalised viewpoint, it is seen that 549,000 of women in İzmir participated in workforce in İzmir, while there are women approximately twice that value (1 million 53 thousand) who could not. It is observed that 593,000 women (56.3%) could not participate in the workforce due to being busy with housework. This data underlines the importance of careful assessment of the socioeconomic and cultural determinants that keep women away from workforce market.

Employment in İzmir occurred to reach a total of 1,424,000 people as of year 2012, comprising of 432,000 women and 992,000 men (TurkSTAT, 2012). In contrast to the increases displayed in the employment ratios of both women and men during 2004-2007 period, these values declined during 2008-2009 period due to the effects of global economic crisis, while showing an increase above Turkey average in the 2010-2011 period when recovery began following the crisis. In year 2011, İzmir's employment ratio (45.5%) rose above Turkey average for the first time within the post-2004 period. However, this advantageous state that reflected upon employment data could not be maintained in year 2012, and the employment ratio declined back to 45.3%. This value is equal to the employment ratio of İstanbul, 1.4 points above that of Ankara, and 0.1 points below Turkey average value.

It may be mentioned that the decrease of 34,000 people observed in the agricultural employment that had displayed an increase during crisis period is effective in the decline seen later in employment ratios. The strong employment increase observed during 2010-2011 period and the region's qualified workforce potential point out to the fact that important gains may be obtained in the regional economy in case successful planning and implementation processes are executed along with a transition to high added value product and service supply.

An issue that is required to be evaluated together with the decrease or increase in employment is the quality or nature of employment. At the top of the indicators recognised to be related to the quality of employment comes the unregistered (shadow) employment ratio. Unregistered employment displays a declining trend at long term scale also in İzmir similar to what is observed throughout the country. Although this trend has been maintained (with a slowing rate) in the years following the economic crisis throughout the country, it is observed that this turned to opposite in İzmir and began to increase by passing years following year 2009. Unregistered employment ratio that was observed as 27.8% in İzmir as of year 2008 reached 32.9% as of year 2011. 58.2% of the employment increase realised in this period occurred to be unregistered. With year 2012, unregistered employment ratio returned to its long term declining ratio and decreased to 30.1%, approximately 9 points below Turkey average. This situation is an indicator that normalisation process in İzmir workforce market began in line with the decrease of crisis impacts. Although unregistered employment ratio is significantly lower than that of countrywide values, the unregistered employment ratio of non-agricultural sectors is equal to the Turkey average value of 24.5%.

Regarding combatting unregistered employment, the existence of 21 Social Security Centres of İzmir Provincial Directorate of Social Security in 20 different districts of İzmir is of importance in terms of establishing a contact surface between district employees and Social Security Institution (SGK). Social security centres will be able to provide significant logistics support in the event the institutional collaborations of SGK are developed and channels aimed towards combatting unregistered employment are strengthened.

Another indicator of the quality and decency of employment is the level of work accidents and occupational diseases in the region. İzmir does not possess positive indicators in terms of level of work accidents and occupational diseases. According to year 2012 data of SGK, 7,596 out of 74,871 work accidents that occurred throughout the country occurred in İzmir.

İzmir became the third province with the highest work accident reports following İstanbul and Bursa in the given period, while ranking at the sixth place regarding permanent incapacity to work with 106 cases and again at the third place regarding fatal work accidents with 42 cases. Reducing such work accident and occupational disease levels with the actualisation of actions to be carried out in the region and implementation of the measures stipulated under the Law no. 6331 on Occupational health and safety is of importance in terms of improvement of working conditions in İzmir.

Climbing above Turkey average with the coming of the global economic crisis, unemployment rate comes up as the most fundamental problem of İzmir workforce market. As of year 2012, a total of 247,000 people –comprising of 117,000 women and 130,000 men- are unemployed in İzmir. Having decreased both in ratio and in quantity in the period prior to the crisis, unemployment began to increase with the coming of year 2008. It is observed that the number of unemployed people increased more than 70% (105,000 people) in the 2008-2012 period. Unemployment displayed a boom in year 2009, reaching 16.2%, and began to decline in the following years as the impact of the crisis beginning to fade. Although important increase occurred also in employment in the period following the boom in unemployment ratio, this increase failed to satisfy the increase in the workforce participation (number of people who want to work and look for jobs), causing unemployment level not to decline at the expected level. The unemployment ratio at 14.8% observed in İzmir as of year 2012 is significantly above that of İstanbul (11.3%), Ankara (9.5%) and Turkey (9.2%). With this value, İzmir housed the second highest unemployment among NUTS 2 regions, and ranked at the 97th place among 397 regions in terms of EU scale.

District based workforce data have not been produced since year 2000. However, district visits realised within the context of Plan preparations shed some light on the districts' workforce appearances, and their prominent demands and expectations. District visits point out to the fact that unemployment is considered as a more serious problem in districts far from city centre compared to central districts. This situation may be assessed in particular to districts where agriculture is dominant.

Unemployment rates in women and young people are observed to be higher also in İzmir in line with the general situation throughout the country. According to year 2012 data, the unemployment ratio that is 21.2% for women is around 25.8% for young people. The segment with the highest risk of unemployment in İzmir is young women, with an unemployment ratio that reached 34%.

Although the unemployment ratio is considerably high and more than a quarter of unemployed people fall within the category of long term unemployed in İzmir, there are also difficulties experienced regarding satisfying the workforce demands. According to the workforce market survey study conducted by İzmir Provincial Directorate of İŞKUR, the ratio of vacant job positions in İzmir occurs to be 3.6%. Another interesting finding in the same survey is that 53.2% of all employers stated that they experienced difficulties in finding employees due to lack of personnel with sufficient skills/qualities regarding their relevant profession. 17.745 of the vacant job applications received during year 2012 could not be satisfied. These data point out to the necessity of evaluating unemployment problem not only in terms of workforce demand workforce market but also in terms of workforce supply in İzmir. When the supply viewpoint is explored, it is observed that jobs related to traditional manufacture industry are losing their attractiveness.

According to the year 2011 findings of Population and Accommodation Survey conducted by TurkSTAT, there are 206,142 disabled people in İzmir. However, there is no data on how many of these disabled people participate in workforce and how many are unemployed. For being able to generate correct policies for disabled people, it is necessary to initially have sound workforce data at hand, and then to determine the vocational directing framework aimed at disabled groups by finding out the skill requirements by work and profession. In this context, regularly generation and tracking disabled people's workforce data at region scale is of importance. In a study conducted by TurkSTAT in year 2010, 28.7% of disabled people mentioned their expectation for increasing employment opportunities. In this framework, a total of 3,986 disabled people, consisting of 661 people in public sector and 3,325 people in private sector, were employed by İŞKUR as of year 2012. However, the quota assigned for 1,366 disabled people (25.5% of total quota), consisting of 1,256 in private sector and 110 in public sector could not be filled.

Although significant increase was noted in employment during the post-crisis period, this increase could not meet the increase in workforce participation ratio sufficiently.

⁷ According to 2011 Population and Accommodation Survey, disabled is defined as a person with at least one disabled, and these are classified under six groups as per relevant disabilities such as having difficulty in seeing, hearing, speaking, walking and ascending/descending stairs, carrying and holding, learning/making simple four operations, remembering/focusing compared to peers of same age.

With the protocol signed among ASPB, ÇSGB and İŞKUR, it was envisaged for those in need that are supported by ASPB to be directed to İŞKUR, get employed and integrated into society as soon as possible. When compared to values throughout Turkey, it is observed that İzmir's performance on directing those receiving social assistance to employment agencies (38.8%) is above Turkey average (27.3%). However, it is also observed that İzmir's performance on directing those registered in this scope to vocational trainings and rehabilitation courses (0.2%) and to actual employment (12.2%) are relatively inadequate.

The share of export made from entire Turkey to EU member states within overall export value occurred to be 39%, while this value occurred to be 48% from İzmir as of year 2012. It may be assumed that the impact of crisis may be more intense on İzmir compared to overall country due to the fact that the share of export to EU countries where post-crisis recession still continues within the city's export is higher than overall country. This situation should be handled as an important data for sectors where export is realised to developed Western countries, particularly to the EU and for institutions responsible from sectoral steering of workforce.

OBJECTIVE 1 Labour force competency shall be improved to meet the sectoral demands and expectations.

1

Fields that are required or may be required by workforce market in İzmir shall be determined and new programmes shall be opened in the respective fields within vocational and technical high schools and universities. Graduate and postgraduate programmes shall be restructured with consideration to sectoral demands, and new programmes (department/field) such as innovation and design management shall be opened in vocational colleges in line with the up-to-date demands of enterprises towards intermediate personnel. Cooperation of sector representatives with schools, Provincial Directorate of National Education and universities shall be strengthened for sectoral demands and potentials to reflect on education plans in a timely and correct manner.

“Social Security Centres in 20 districts provide important opportunities for increasing contact with employees and reducing informal employment.”

DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP,
JULY 2013

With workforce trainings and internship programmes, which are important components of active workforce policies, vocational skills and qualification shall be given to unemployed people in fields of demand. Awareness of employers on these programmes shall be increased for the purposes of dissemination of AWMPs and increasing their contribution to employment. Effectiveness of guidance services on vocational education shall be increased and professional consultants shall play effective and regular role in these activities. Measures shall be taken for motivating students towards schools.

Workshops in institutions that provide vocational education shall be made suitable with up-to-date technology in terms of infrastructure and hardware. Collaborations shall be organised for facilitating the sectoral experience gain of teachers in vocational education, and the practical experience gain of vocational and technical education students in enterprises. Successful implementation examples shall be promoted at different platforms and their application shall be made widespread. Re-education programmes shall be held for developing the employees' capability to adapt to changing sectoral demands.

OBJECTIVE 2 Effectiveness of processes towards matching vacant jobs with job seekers shall be increased.

2

Mechanisms for follow up of employment status after pairing shall be established and the data obtained shall be provided periodically to Provincial Board of Employment and Vocational Education. Sector-NGO-University cooperation platforms shall be set up, and existing ones shall be strengthened. Formation of alternative platforms that allow for the communication of employers and job seekers shall be supported.

Vacant job fields shall be effectively announced via different channels. Towards the purpose of harmonising the sectoral workforce demand and supply, the cooperation of clusters, sector committees and institutions responsible of education and employment shall be strengthened.

Establishment of career centres in universities and providing career consultancy to students beginning at early ages shall be ensured.

Effectiveness of business and profession consultants in pairing processes shall be increased, and effective job seeking support programmes shall be implemented. A perception study shall be conducted on vocational education students and unemployed people, and attraction of jobs based on industry shall be increased. The effectiveness of workforce training services of businesses that have intensive workforce demand and employ 1-9 workers shall be increased, especially regarding crafts requiring professional skills. Measures shall be developed towards increasing the effectiveness of actions aiming employment accessibility of those receiving social assistance.

“Businesses should strengthen their direct contact with universities.”

EMPLOYMENT AND
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
WORKSHOP, JUNE 2013

OBJECTIVE 3 Capacity to generate new employment shall be developed and workforce shall be trained for these new fields.

3

The capacity of economy for creating new and decent jobs shall be increased through development of R&D and innovation. Employers shall be informed about flexible work arrangements and their social security aspects. Awareness on regulations aimed at encouraging employment shall be raised. For the purpose of ensuring that the workforce demands of sectors that are/may be developed in the region are met from local populace, active workforce programmes and informal education programmes shall be used effectively. AWMP's shall be used effectively for providing the workforce to be required by the large scale investments planned and realised in the region.

“Life in İzmir is good for us but hard for our children because there are no jobs.”

CITIZEN MEETING, MAY 2013

The potential of green economies that rapidly develop throughout the world, and the green activities brought along by clean production and sustainable product and service supply in İzmir shall be analysed. Workforce shall be developed for the green activities envisaged to develop. Entrepreneurship culture shall be developed especially among women and youth, and entrepreneurs shall be encouraged. Benefits from KOSGEB and SYDVs'

OBJECTIVE 4 Capacity towards combating informal employment shall be developed.

4

Tools aimed at developing the registered employment awareness in the region shall be improved. Employment supports aiming towards developing registered employment shall be effectively publicised. “Alo 170” phone line of Labour and Social Security Communication Centre shall be promoted and its utilisation for informal employment complaints shall be universalised. Cooperation mechanisms shall be developed between Provincial Directorate of Social Security, umbrella organisations and NGOs towards the purpose of developing registered employment. Guidance role of social security inspections shall be strengthened. 21 Social Security Centres distributed throughout the districts shall be effectively used for awareness raising actions that highlight the cost of unregistered (shadow) employment.

OBJECTIVE 5 Occupational health and safety conditions shall be improved.

5

Actions towards raising awareness on occupational health and safety shall be diversified, and collaborations shall be developed for different institutions to regularly keep the issue on agenda. Work accidents occurring in İzmir shall be tracked on sectoral basis and reported regularly.

These sectors shall be prioritised regarding actions aimed at developing occupational health and safety conditions. The relationship between work accidents and occupational diseases and informal employment shall be analysed at regional scale. Regular informing actions shall be provided to employees and employers regarding occupational health and safety legislation.

OBJECTIVE 6 Employment of groups in need of special policies shall be increased.

6

Work and profession consultancy services shall be developed specifically towards groups in need of special policies, and consultants shall be ensured to specialise on these groups. Trainings, contests and awareness raising actions shall be realised for development of young people's entrepreneur skills. Integrated programmes aimed at adding vocational skills to handicapped people and directing them to entrepreneurship shall be developed.

'Technical schools for the vocational education of disabled people in İzmir are inadequate. Number of these schools should be increased.'

Employment and Vocational Education Workshop,

The impacts of training programmes aiming to develop women's professional skills shall be evaluated, and necessary changes or supports shall be made to these programmes. Support mechanisms shall be established for strengthening women entrepreneurship. Awareness on gender equality issue shall be raised.

Disabled inventory shall be created that includes disabled groups and their settlement information. Jobs not suitable per different disabled groups shall be defined, and this framework shall be taken into consideration when directing people to employment. Cooperation between relevant institutions and sector representatives shall be developed towards increasing the level of coverage of workforce market demands by the vocational trainings provided to disabled people. Incentive regulations aimed at

developing employment level of disabled people shall be publicised effectively. Implementations aimed at employment of disabled people in secure workplaces and aided employment of disabled people in workplaces shall be supported. These implementations shall be regularly monitored. Actions shall be realised towards universalising successful secure and aided disabled people employment implementations.

Obstacles against the integration of women into workforce market shall be eliminated, women's entrepreneurship shall be encouraged, and the rising trend noted on workforce participation ratio in the recent years shall be maintained. In this framework, awareness raising actions shall be realised by relevant institutions in a coordinated manner, particularly elderly, children and disabled people care services shall be universalised and their access shall be facilitated, and lifelong learning and active workforce programmes aimed at adding and developing professional skills shall be implemented with women's participation kept as a priority. Considering the qualified workforce demand of İzmir workforce market, actions aimed towards increasing highly educated women's participation to workforce as either entrepreneur or salaried employee shall be realised.

A monitoring mechanism shall be established for follow up of centrally implemented policies towards improving the employment and social assistance relationship in İzmir locale. Social aid beneficiaries' inclusion into employment shall be regularly assessed by İİMEK, and tools towards increasing the effectiveness of this inclusion process shall be developed.

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Medium (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	Labour force competency shall be improved to meet the sctoral demands and expectations.			
2	Effectiveness of processes towards matching vacant jobs with job seekers shall be increased.			
3	Capacity to generate new employment shall be developed and workforce suitable for these fields shall be trained.			
4	Capacity towards combating unregistered employment shall be developed.			
5	Occupational health and safety conditions shall be improved.			
6	Employment of groups in need of special policies shall be increased.			

STRONG SOCIETY

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 3

High Quality
Education for All

High
Employment
Capacity

Social Inclusion
for Social
Harmony

Good Governance
and Strong
Civil Society

A strong society may only be obtained with a social framework where all individuals and social segments have access to existing economic, social, cultural and institutional opportunities without discrimination and no segment is excluded from this process or left out directly or indirectly for any reason whatsoever. At this point, the aims are eliminating similar or varying disadvantages of social segments such as women, young unemployed, handicapped people, elderly people, poor people or immigrants, and having such segments turn into equal and productive individuals of society through social inclusion policies.

Within the context of policies on social inclusion, it is aimed for the segments in question to activate their productive potential and integrate with the society through innovative and participative methods, become productive, proud and equal aspects of the society rather than merely being passive service receivers, and thus provide contribution towards the path leading to a strong society. This approach that finds its highest expression in the Human Development Reports issued by UNDP since year 1990 may be defined as; *"individuals being able to live their lives as they value and benefit from basic human rights through enrichment of the opportunities in front of them and through increasing of their capacities"*.

Under the "Qualified People and Strong Society" development axis of the 10th Development Plan, it was expressed that *"purpose of development is to increase the welfare and life standards of society, and to build a fair, safe and peaceful environment based on fundamental rights and freedoms"*, and that *"this human oriented approach targets maximization of the participation of all individuals and all regions and fair distribution of the results of development"*.

"Prioritised Transformation Programmes" have been designed for critical reform fields that are of importance for the 10th Development Plan to achieve its objectives and may be solution to fundamental structural problems. Under many of these titles such as "Program for Improving Labor Market Effectiveness", "Program for Reducing Informal Economy", "Basic and Occupational Skills Development Program", "Family and Dynamic Population Structure Conservation Program" and "Institutional Capacity Improvement Program at Local Level", priorities and action proposals have been developed for social inclusion of all individuals and segments that constitute the entirety of society, particularly social segments such as women, young unemployed, disabled people, elderly people, poor people or immigrants, in many fields ranging from education to employment, from social services to health and institutional services.

5.3.3.1 Overview of İzmir

Although listed as one of the most developed provinces of our country under many studies that ranks provinces and/or regions in terms of various socioeconomic development criteria, İzmir experiences important structural problems such as dense urbanisation, recession of socioeconomic opportunities in rural areas, intense migration, unplanned housing, disabled issues, gender inequality, aging population and young unemployment, similar to other metropolises.



Disadvantages experienced particularly by disadvantaged social segments such as women, young unemployed, disabled people, elderly people, poor people or immigrants in accessing economic, social, cultural and institutional opportunities deepen in the face of this picture, and effectiveness of services aimed towards these segments become more and more important.

From an in-depth viewpoint in regards to developing the access of these disadvantages segments to all existing economic, social, cultural and institutional opportunities in İzmir, the population density of the province that is significantly higher than that of Turkey average may initially be defined as a type of problem and risk field. This situation deepens the population density especially within urban areas and urban transformation processes, and makes the importance of green areas, recreation areas and sports areas that are required obviously, and particularly by children, elderly people and youth, even greater together with dense and unplanned urbanisation risks.

At the same time, the ratio of urban population within overall population is considerably high in İzmir. Dense urbanisation process that has continued as a reality since 1950s reduces the population inhabiting rural areas and increases the population inhabiting urban areas in İzmir, similar to entire Turkey. According to year 1965 General Census, 34.4% of Turkey population lived in cities and 65.6% lived in villages and counties, while these ratios changed to 77.28% in favour of cities as of year 2012. In the same year, 91.42% of all population inhabited the city area in İzmir. This situation points out the urgent necessity of actualising comprehensive policies in regards to healthy urbanisation in İzmir, which has a considerably higher population density and urban population ratio compared to Turkey average.

Rapidly urbanising population is obviously one of the main indicators of a nationwide migration phenomenon. With the rural-to-urban areas immigration that has continued since 1950s, a dense internal migration was experienced to western provinces such as İzmir that have more developed industry, workforce vacancy and income opportunities. In terms of net migration and net migration rate data, it is observed that İzmir came at the top of the provinces that received high numbers of immigrants with the passing years.

This phenomenon still continues, although the net migration rate entered a declining trend in the recent years for İzmir. The net migration rate in İzmir that has been around 40 per mille according to year 2000 General Census, declined down to 2.26 per mille as of year 2011. The migration rate displayed a significant acceleration loss also throughout Aegean Region at the same period, declining from 22.66 per mille to 0.13 per mille. This situation may be showing that there is a recession experienced in the migration attraction capacity of both Aegean Region and İzmir.

Regarding İzmir, the migration phenomenon is observed not only from national scale but also from rural districts to city centres. Migration occurs from rural districts of İzmir to city centre and other metropolises due to reasons such as mechanisation in agriculture, fragmentation of land ownerships due to inheritance, and recession of work opportunities at rural areas.

On the other hand, İzmir's fertility rate, median age and age groups distribution also display some striking findings. Fertility rate in our country decreased from 6.9 children to 2.03 children in the last 50 years, while the life expectancy at birth rose from 43.6 years to 74.5 years. This picture illustrates a naturally aging population phenomenon ever clearer. This situation becomes more and more obvious especially at the western part of country and particularly in İzmir.

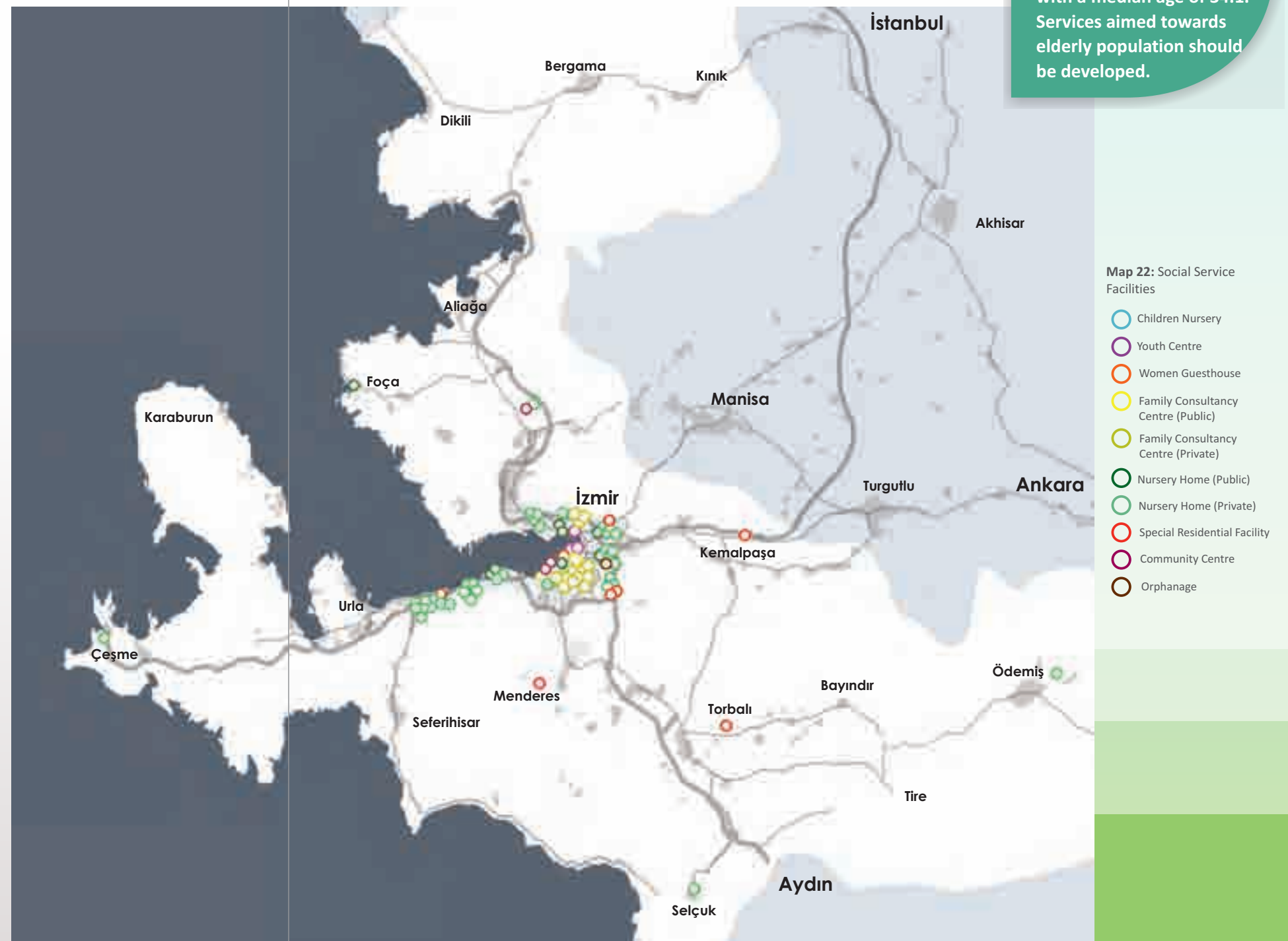
As of year 2000, the median age value occurred to be 24.83 throughout Turkey, while the same parameter was measured to be 28.34 for Aegean Region and 28.77 for İzmir. In year 2012, İzmir ranks above the values of Aegean Region (33.8) and Turkey (30.07) with a median age of 34.1.

On the other hand, the ratio of 65 years and older age group within overall population (9.1%) is also above country average (7.5%), which displays that the young population is lower, and elderly population is higher compared to country average in İzmir.

Aging process that shows itself rather as a global trend in line with processes such as rural-to-urban immigration, agricultural recession and expansion of services sector brings forth certain priorities such as clearer definition of specific demands of aging population and satisfying prerequisites for enabling this segment to spend their old age as productive individuals especially under policy titles such as urbanisation, transportation, health, education, informal education, lifelong learning, elderly care and social services.

When the aging population phenomenon intersects with the declining trend in household size, the situation becomes even more critical. Just like in urbanisation and aging trends, a global decline may be mentioned in the household size parameter. In other words, these processes lead the population to live in households that accommodate less and less individuals within.

According to ABPRS 2012 data, İzmir ranks above the values of Aegean Region (33.8) and Turkey (30.07) with a median age of 34.1. Services aimed towards elderly population should be developed.



Nursing homes that serve elderly population in İzmir are spatially concentrated in the city centre and on western axis. Besides that, facilities serving groups requiring special services are located mostly in the city centre.

According to General Census 2000 data, average household size in Turkey occurred to be 4.5. This value was 3.81 in Aegean Region and 3.58 in İzmir. ABPRS 2011 data displays that average household size declined at all three of these scales, falling to 3.76 in Turkey, 3.24 in Aegean Region and 3.2 in İzmir province. Aging population beginning to live more and more in solitude should be taken into consideration when designing services of relevant institutions in policy fields such as health and social services to this social segment at both urban and rural areas.

Developing sports opportunities and enabling sports habits for all age groups come out as important requirements for providing active aging of the elderly population and healthy development of children and young people. While İzmir carries a large potential for nature sports and especially water sports due to its geographical conditions and climate, it is known that this potential could not be benefited sufficiently. In order to develop the positive impacts of sports that have a wide range from decreasing health problems to reduction of criminal rates among young people and from realising social integration to development of city culture, it is of significance to increase the awareness, motivation and accessibility of nature and gymnasium sports.

The ratio of illiterate population within 15 years and above population in İzmir occurs to be 2.67% and thus below Turkey average (5.89%) according to year 2011 data. However, in terms of gender equality it is important to observe the situation that shows the number of illiterate women is approximately 4 times higher than illiterate men both in İzmir and throughout Turkey.

Likewise, considering gender equality perspective in regards to education accessibility it is observed that the schooling ratio of women throughout Turkey is below that of men. As of year 2010, the ratio of those with secondary education and above within overall 25 years and older age group population was observed to be 46.7% for men and only 27.1% for women. This ratio is severely lower than women's average values measured for Europe (78%) and Middle Asia (83.3%), and significantly below the neighbouring countries such as Iran and Bulgaria according to UNDP data.

However, this picture's reflection in İzmir may be observed to turn more in favour of gender equality in terms of schooling ratios at elementary and secondary education levels. According to year 2012 MEB data, the schooling ratio of women at secondary education level (77.51%) in İzmir is better than that of men (73.64%). At elementary school level, the schooling ratios for both genders occur to be over 99%.

Within the context of special education, a total of 1,432 mentally and physically disabled students were provided with educational services at nursery class, kindergarten and elementary education levels; comprising of 1,102 students in 22 state schools and 430 students in 23 private schools a total of 1.432 during 2011-2012 semester in İzmir. 1,139 students benefitted from educational services in special sub-classes at elementary education level, and 15,484 students benefitted from educational services in 119 special care and rehabilitation centres.

Capacity and quality of the units in İzmir aimed at all special education groups such as mental, physical disabled people etc. should be developed with a planning based on data such as schooling ratio, basic access etc.

According to İzmir Provincial Directorate of National Education data, there are also two Science and Arts Centre providing services to gifted or specially-talented students in İzmir, where a total of 721 students benefitted from educational services in year 2012.

However, the need for capacity increase and improvement of units providing special education services to all special education groups including mentally and physically disabled people and exceptionally gifted students with a correct planning based on schooling ratio, basic access data etc. still continues.

In this context, the cooperation between universities and special units should be increased and access of disabled people should be supported at all stages of education from preschool education to higher education through social awareness actions.

Gender inequality is distinct also in terms of women's workforce participation ratio. According to TurkSTAT year 2012 data, İzmir workforce market houses 1,122,000 men and only 549,000 women. Therefore, it is seen that there are women approximately twice that value (1 million 53 thousand) who could not participate in workforce in İzmir. According to household workforce survey data, one of the most important obstacles against women participating in workforce is family and maternal based occupation. 593,000 women out of the 1,053,000 women who could not participate in workforce in İzmir, in other words 56.3% of them, express this reason. This situation shows that policies towards supporting women's workforce participation ratio should be developed with consideration given to women's family and maternal based occupations.

As of year 2012, workforce participation ratios in İzmir reached 72.9% for men and 34.3% for women. Although women's workforce participation ratio is relatively high in İzmir compared to Turkey average, it is still very far behind world average. However, it is known that this ratio has had a rising trend in women compared to the workforce participation ratio of men in the recent years.

However, it should be taken into consideration that this increase reflects most in the people with education below high school level in line with the impact of the economic crisis. During 2008-2012 period, 115,000 women and 94,000 men participated in workforce. In other words, although women participates faster than men in İzmir in recent years, this participation occurs dominantly inside the cheaper workforce and unqualified employment sphere.

It is observed that the unemployment of women and 14-24 years age group young people in İzmir is much higher compared to Turkey average values. Women's unemployment rate in İzmir (21.2%) is much higher than that of men (11.6%). This ratio is also significantly higher than the country average of 10.8%. In other words, more than a fifth of all women in İzmir are unemployed.

Young unemployment ratio (25.8%) is 11 points above the overall unemployment ratio in İzmir. This ratio is also significantly higher than the country average young unemployment ratio of 17.5%. According to year 2012 data, the young unemployment ratio of young women in İzmir rose to 34%. The highest increase in the unemployment ratio occurred in this group during 2008-2012 period.

More in-depth analyses at national, regional and local scale are required for the disabled people in İzmir to be integrated with the society in a healthy manner. According to 2011 Population and Accommodation Survey conducted by TurkSTAT, there are 4,882,841 disabled people throughout Turkey and 206,142 disabled people in İzmir, which points out that İzmir is the third province with the most disabled people in line with its overall population throughout Turkey. Concentration of different disabled groups is in line with Turkey average values.

According to this study, the disabled group with the highest numbers among all disabled people in İzmir are those having difficulty with carrying or holding (3%), followed by those having difficulty with ascending/descending stairs (2.6%), and those having difficulty with learning/making the four arithmadical operations, remembering/focusing compared to peers of same age (1.3%).

In the listing of disabled people's expectations from public institutions and organisations according to the Problems and Expectations of disabled People Survey conducted by TurkSTAT in year 2010 towards the purpose of determining the daily life problems and expectations of disabled people.

Young unemployment ratio is 11 points higher than general unemployment ratio in İzmir, with a value of 25.8%. This ratio is significantly above the Turkey average young unemployment ratio (17.5%). Young unemployment ratio among young women is around 34%.

registered to the National Disabled People Database; increasing social assistance and supports was expressed by most people with a value of 85.7%, followed by improvement of healthcare services with 77%, improvement and universalisation of care services with 40.4% and increasing employment opportunities with 28.7%.

It is striking that disabled people's employment opportunities expectation came out to be the lowest expectation in the above mentioned survey. At this point the functionality of employment finding opportunities aimed towards disabled people must be questioned. When the service statistics kept by İŞKUR within the context of disabled people employment liability issued under Labour Law no. 4857 are examined, it is observed that a total of 3,986 disabled people, consisting of 661 people in public sector and 3,325 people in private sector, were provided with jobs in İzmir.

However, the quota assigned for 1,366 disabled people (25.5% of total quota), consisting of 1,256 in private sector and 110 in public sector could not be filled. This vacant quota over 25% should be inspected together with the reasons behind the inadequate employment level of disabled people and relevant policies should be implemented in line with such analysis.

Up-to-date databases that will help analyse the topics directly related to social inclusion such as disabled, poverty, income level etc. fields in İzmir like İBB's Geographical Information System that covers 21 districts should be activated, shared between relevant institutions and updated.

OBJECTIVE 1 Immigration phenomenon, income distribution and poverty shall be studied at regional scale monitored and, appropriate intervention tools shall be developed.

Socioeconomic and sociocultural studies shall be conducted on the migration phenomenon in İzmir. Local and regional statistics such as the spatial distribution of immigrants inside İzmir, their socioeconomic and sociocultural qualities, specific demand analyses etc. shall be updated and developed. At this point, the databases of all institutions, particularly public institutions such as local administrations and provincial directorates and universities shall be updated, and coordination and information exchange shall be realised among such databases.

Studies based on effective, up-to-date and comparable data related to income distribution and poverty at local and regional level shall be conducted in İzmir. By preparing a regional poverty map, the income distribution and spatial distribution of poverty in the province shall be determined. Databases related to income distribution and poverty belonging to all institutions in İzmir shall be updated, and coordination and information exchange shall be realised among such databases.

OBJECTIVE 2 Effectiveness of social supports shall be increased in a manner that will also prevent support dependency.

Databases belonging to all institutions that distribute social aid and generate statistics throughout the province within the context of policies on combatting poverty in İzmir shall be updated, and coordination and information exchange shall be realised among such databases. Social assistance implementations in compliance to the nature of poverty shall be designed. Application processes of social assistance shall be facilitated in order to make it more convenient for the use of target group, and their evaluation processes shall be institutionalised. The institutional and service capacity of institutions that distribute social aid shall be developed.

Coordination and cooperation between social assistance distributor institutions and employment providing institutions shall be developed in order to prevent dependency on social aids. The sensitivity of work and profession consultants on the issue shall be raised. A monitoring mechanism shall be established for follow up of centrally issued policies towards improving the employment and social assistance relationship in İzmir locale.

OBJECTIVE 3 Effectiveness and accessibility of care services for the disabled and the elderly shall be increased.

Care services for elderly people shall be universalised and service capacity (human resources, professional qualification, technical capacity, total unit capacity etc.) shall be increased, particularly in districts with high elderly population ratio. Access of elderly people (especially disabled and in need of care) to such services shall be facilitated.

Cooperation and coordination shall be realised between vocational education institutions and employment providing institutions towards the purpose of training qualified workforce for care services aimed at disabled and elderly people.

OBJECTIVE 4 Active participation of groups that require special policies such as immigrant, disabled and elderly people to social, cultural and economic life shall be supported.

Regional analyses shall be conducted for eliminating the disadvantages of social segments such as women, young & unemployed, disabled, immigrants, elderly and poor people in accessing economic, social, cultural and institutional opportunities and for supporting their active participation to social life.

Communication campaigns to increase solidarity, cooperation and understanding channels and raise awareness within the society shall be carried out towards achieving integration of segments that face common and varying disadvantages in accessing economic, social, cultural and institutional opportunities such as women, young & unemployed, disabled, immigrants, elderly and poor people.

Work and profession types suited to segments such as women, young & unemployed, disabled, immigrants, elderly and poor people shall be determined within the context of regional employment strategy and sub-studies. Profession consultancy services towards such specific groups shall be developed.

Communication campaigns shall be organised to raise awareness in the society towards gender equality. Monitoring mechanism of İzmir Local Equality Action Plan shall be established and periodically reported.

Service capacity in the province for child nursery care services, which is among one of the most important obstacles against women's employment, shall be increased. Service capacity of women guesthouses for women who are victims of violence shall be developed (human resources, professional competence of personnel, security, technical aspects etc.). Support mechanisms shall be established towards improving entrepreneurship of women, youth and disabled people, and coordination and cooperation tools of institutions that generate services in this regard shall be improved. Training programmes aiming towards developing women's professional competence shall be developed.

Integrated programmes aiming for disabled people to gain professional skills shall be developed. These programmes shall be carried out in compliance to criteria such as type and degree of disability etc. An up-to-date, updatable and comparable local disabled individuals database shall be established at province basis.

“Integration means leaving no one excluded. People may learn what it is to be a citizen of İzmir only if they are integrated. Common value judgements may only be produced in this manner.”

CITIZEN MEETING, MAY 2013

Urban transformation and renewal processes shall be developed into no-handicap living spaces through the ideal of Unimpeded İzmir. Physical inadequacies against the transport and access of disabled people to public spaces shall be minimised and eventually eliminated. Unimpeded tourism implementations shall be made widespread in districts such as Dikili, Bergama, Seferihisar with high potential and suitable physical conditions.

Awareness raising and consciousness campaigns shall be organised for the whole society towards the purposes of reducing the prejudices between city inhabitants and migrated citizens, highlighting İzmir as a city that is tolerant to differences and participative, ensuring social and cultural integration of migrated citizens and raising their awareness as city inhabitants and citizens of İzmir.

Institutional mechanisms shall be developed for regularly monitoring child labour at İzmir scale. Worst types of child labour in İzmir will be eliminated. Awareness, motivation and accessibility of nature and gymnasium sports shall be improved to increase participation to social life and provide social integration. Lifelong sports implementations shall be universalised. Institutional opportunities shall be developed towards sports at every education level including preschool education and special care education institutions. Sports activities shall be organised that serve recognition and acceptance of differences, and development of citizenship culture.

OBJECTIVE 5 Living conditions and employment opportunities at rural areas shall be developed.

Service capacity (human resources, professional qualification, technical conditions etc.) of institutions that provide services towards health, informal education, accommodation, transportation, elderly and sick care, and social services demands of aging population at rural areas shall be increased.

Trainings shall be given and financial supports shall be provided to farmers in general along with producer unions and cooperatives towards transitioning into high added value agricultural activities at rural areas. Organisation capacity at rural areas particularly of cooperatives shall be developed and producer unions shall be improved.

Non-agricultural economic activities such as ecotourism, nature tourism, village lodging, authentic handcrafts with high added value, and local products shall be supported for the purpose of providing non-agricultural income sources at rural areas. Agriculture based industry on processing and packaging of agricultural products shall be developed. E-trade opportunities in rural area shall be developed.

Environmental improvement, restoration, restitution actions regarding İzmir and Aegean Region village architecture, and street architecture shall be carried out in rural regions. Infrastructure improvements such as signposts, lighting, car park and lavatory facilities shall be realised in ruin sites, natural trekking areas etc. that have natural and historical importance in the rural regions. Transport connections at rural areas and connection routes between agricultural production areas shall be improved.

Activities and projects that integrate rural population with urban population, strengthen the dialogue between them and include masses of all age groups shall be implemented.

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short (3 years)	Medium (5 years)	Long (10 years)
1	Immigration phenomenon, income distribution and poverty shall be studied at regional scale, monitored and appropriate intervention tools shall be developed.			
2	Effectiveness of social supports shall be increased in a manner that will also prevent support dependency.			
3	Effectiveness and accessibility of care services for the disabled and the elderly shall be increased.			
4	Active participation of groups that require special policies such as immigrant, the disabled and elderly people to social, cultural and economic life shall be supported.			
5	Living conditions and employment opportunities at rural areas shall be developed.			

STRONG SOCIETY

DEVELOPMENT AXIS 3

High Quality
Education for All

High Employment
Capacity

Social Inclusion
for Social
Harmony

Good Governance
and Strong
Civil Society

5.3.4

Good Governance in Public Sector Specialisation Commission report prepared within the context of 9th Development Plan studies has developed a general definition by using definitions made by different organisations on governance. The concept of governance is defined as an economic and political order that emphasises democracy, rule of law, and human rights and freedoms; dominated by participation, effectiveness and efficiency, inspection, in-situ management, openness, transparency and accountability, quality, competence and ethics; underlines civil society and gives way to the development of civil society (non-governmental) organisations; employing an independent order of justice; and compatible with technological developments.

The most distinctive property of governance approach is that central administration quits being the dominant and determinant power in the making and implementing of public decisions, and includes instead many local, regional, national and international actors to the process, and establishes a dialogue environment where the government shares its power with other forces and increases the roles of non-governmental organisation in decision making processes. The fundamental principles of governance may be listed as participation, transparency, accountability, effectiveness, consistency, fairness and commitment to rule of law.

Another frequently used concept in governance and development literature is “multilateral governance” concept. Multilateral governance points out to horizontal relations at central, regional and local administration levels and actualisation of good governance principles for the interaction between these levels. Effectiveness of governance mechanisms, planning and implementation processes and non-governmental organisations come at the top of the main aspects required for actualising good governance.

Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018) has not revealed any priority that emphasised the issue of governance. However, actualisation of governance principles has been aimed with the “Strategic Management in Public Sector” priority under the axis titled “Qualified People, Strong Society”. The fundamental purpose of this section has been defined as increasing the implementation effectiveness of strategic management in public sector and actualising accountability approach in every level of the governance cycle from planning to monitoring and assessment; and increasing the speed and quality of public services and realising participation, transparency and citizen satisfaction have been put forth as fundamental principles in line with this purpose.

Under the priority titled “Non-Governmental Organisations”, policies and objectives aimed towards NGO’s have been handled in detail. Also, the “Institutional Capacity Improvement Program at Local Level” of which framework was defined under the “Priority Transformation Programs” section of the plan stipulates the program objectives and performance indicators regarding governance and civil society field at local and regional scale.

In addition to this National Development Plan, the Governance and Civil Society issue has also been handled under many different national and regional scale plan, strategy and policy documents.

5.3.4.1 Overview of İzmir

There are many coordination structures operating at different levels in İzmir Region for the purpose of actualising good governance principles.

İzmir Development Agency Administration Board is the most important governance structure where issues related to the development of İzmir are handled and decided at the highest level. The 8-member Board comprises of İzmir Governor, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Mayor, İzmir Provincial Council Chairperson, İzmir Chamber of Commerce Administration Board Chairperson, Aegean Region Chamber of Industry Administration Board Chairperson and 3 representatives elected from the public sector and/or non-governmental organisation members among board members by the Development Board.

On the other hand, Development Board is the structure that establishes recommendations for handling the problems and opportunities of İzmir. Development Board comprises of a total of 100 persons assigned from representatives of public institutions, private sector organisations and non-governmental organisations.

The founding reasons of the city councils have been defined as developing city vision and citizenship awareness within city life, protecting rights and laws of the city, and actualising the principles of sustainable development, environmental sensitivity, social assistance and solidarity, transparency, accountability, participation, governance and in-situ management. İzmir City Council carries out its activities through its women, youth, disabled and children assemblies along with environment, protective public health, energy, natural disaster, tourism, healthcare improvement workgroups.

İzmir Economic Development Coordination Board was established under the leadership of İBB for the purpose of developing a shared mind between all stakeholders regarding economic development in year 2009. The Board comprises of voluntary participant opinion leaders determined to represent İBB, public institutions, professional chambers, private sector and non-governmental organisations that play important role for the development of the city. This Board's general purposes have been defined as developing the shared ideas, plans and projects towards increasing national and international level effectiveness that will contribute to the economic development of İzmir, and realising communication, information exchange, joint work and coordination between local actors in this framework.

İzmir Mediterranean Academy, which was founded with the initiative of İBB and became the first ever think tank and democratic platform to have been established within a municipality structure, undertook the role of supporting the innovation and design potential of the city and actualising İzmir's vision of strengthening relations with the Mediterranean area with which it had constant relations throughout its historical development. Mediterranean Academy functions as four separate coordination units under the fields of history, design, culture-arts and ecology.

İzmir Universities Platform that comprises of the rectors of the nine universities in İzmir carries out an important function in terms of enabling universities to execute joint activities with each other and with public-private-NGO partnerships. The platform was established at the end of year 2008 for the purpose of enabling universities of İzmir to act with solidarity in academic, social, cultural and sportive fields, utilising resources effectively and benefitting from the synergy to form due to interconnectedness.

New Synergies for İzmir Institute, also called İzmir Institute, is an opinion platform established in year 2004 for the purpose of generating solution recommendations and ideas on economic, social and cultural problems of entire Turkey, particularly of İzmir. The Platform does not have a legal entity or financial source, and its activities are financed by the platform's members. Institute members comprise of opinion leaders that came together voluntarily for İzmir. The Institute functions for the purpose of generating project ideas and recommending such ideas to relevant institutions, and assembles regularly each month. Members carry out the chairperson's duties by changing each month as per a rotation system. The Institute has provided idea support to many central and local public institutions and local administrations until this day.

In addition to the coordination structures that were established in relation to the region's general development problems and are summarised above, there are many sectoral and thematic platform structures in İzmir. The abundance of structures such as İzmir Clustering Committee, İzmir Innovation Committee, İzmir Agricultural Group that do not have a distinct legal entity and came together with a voluntary principle points out to the existence of the structure required for strengthening governance in İzmir. In addition to the voluntary platforms mentioned herein, there are also some boards established by law such as Human Rights Board, Employment and Vocational Education Board, and Public Health Board.

Actualising participation, the most fundamental principle of governance, may only be possible through the existence of strong non-governmental organisations. In this context, İzmir Civil Society Survey was conducted for the purpose of revealing the aspects, demands and priorities of NGO's in İzmir and published in September 2012. According to survey results:

96.3% of the active NGO's in İzmir comprise of associations and 3.7% comprise of foundations. According to data valid as of year 2011 end, there are 4,923 associations and 190 foundations active in the area. When all NGO's established in İzmir within a 150-year period are examined by their establishment purposes, it is observed that the first three places are taken by education (16%), economic solidarity (13.2%), sports-youth (11.2%) and religious (11.1%).

When the prominent problems of the NGO's in İzmir are considered, the 3 most important problems are observed to be lack of financial resources (85%), lack of volunteer support to NGO's (79.1%) and weakness of voluntary movements in the city (76.5%), respectively. When these three fundamental problems are evaluated together, it is seen that there is a significant lack of organisation culture.

3 most prominent problems of the NGOs in İzmir are observed to be lack of financial resources (85%), lack of volunteer support to NGOs (79.1%) and weakness of voluntary movements in the city (76.5%), respectively.

OBJECTIVE

1

Sophisticated governance shall be developed between local, regional and central levels.

Similar to the preparation stage of 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan, a regional scale participative and transparent process based on good governance principles shall be actualised during implementation processes. In this context, region plan objectives shall be ensured to reciprocally define the strategic plans and regional policies of local administrations and all relevant public institutions organised at central and local level and activities shall be actualised in coordination and within the framework of regional priorities and objectives.

OBJECTIVE 2 Effectiveness of regional governance structures shall be increased and new cooperation mechanisms shall be established.

2

New mechanisms shall be developed for activating the actions of the Development Board and for ensuring that the Board is an important part of the region's development agenda. Established platforms shall be made effective in order to actualise the objectives defined within the context of regional strategies and operational programmes. A joint action environment shall be established within the framework of operational programmes, and institutional analysis and strategy works shall be implemented for ensuring the region's prominent institutions embrace İzmir Regional Plan.

OBJECTIVE 3 Institutional capacity of NGO's shall be developed and civil society dialogue shall be improved.

3

NGO Service Centres open to joint use shall be established for enabling NGO's to carry out their works under suitable conditions. Number of NGO volunteers at the same time, the number of campaigns organised by NGO's shall be increased.

Effective use of information and communication technologies by NGO's shall be universalised and supported. For the purpose of realising effective communication activities and announcing their activities, the number of NGO's with institutional web sites shall be increased.

Number of cooperation platforms established between public-local-private-academic and non-governmental organisations with similar purposes and missions shall be increased. Good application examples with effective institutional operation among such platforms shall be universalised. Strategic, financial, and human resource management capacities of NGO's shall be developed along with institutional cooperation mechanisms.

OBJECTIVE 4 NGO and volunteer awareness in İzmir shall be raised.

4

Media programmes related to civil society and number of NGO volunteers. At the same time, number of campaigns organised by NGO's shall be increased. Social responsibility awareness in private sector shall be raised, and collaborations with NGO's shall be developed. Number of institutional social responsibility projects and number of volunteers joining in institutional social responsibility projects shall be increased.

OBJECTIVE 5 Project development and implementation capacity of the region shall be increased.

5

Number of NGO workers / volunteers participating in project development and execution trainings shall be increased. Institutional capacity (human resources, professional qualification of personnel, technical hardware, physical aspects etc.) of relevant units of all public, private, civil, academic institutions that provide project development and execution consultancy service to NGO's in İzmir shall be developed.

OBJECTIVE 6 A regional monitoring system shall be established.

6

Multilateral monitoring mechanisms shall be established for the purpose of implementation and performance tracking of sectoral and thematic multiple-stakeholder regional strategies such as Clustering Strategy, Innovation Strategy, Entrepreneurship Strategy, City Marketing Strategy and Information Society Strategy. Multilateral monitoring mechanisms shall be established for the purpose of implementation and performance tracking of 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan.

Relevant institutions' cooperative operation shall be ensured for establishing regional data sets. Also, necessary institutional infrastructure shall be established in the institutions for the monitoring of regional data, and actions aimed towards providing up-to-date, updatable, comparable and sharable data.

No	Objective	Implementation Period		
		Short 3 years	Medium 5 years	Long 10 years
1	Sophisticated governance shall be developed between local, regional and central levels.			
2	Effectiveness of regional governance structures shall be increased and new cooperation mechanisms shall be established.			
3	Institutional capacity of NGO's shall be developed and civil society dialogue shall be improved.			
4	NGO and volunteer awareness in İzmir shall be raised.			
5	Project development and implementation capacity of the region shall be increased.			
6	A regional monitoring system shall be established.			



Spatial Development

This section illustrates the spatial recommendations of the strategic priorities and objectives designed within the framework of 2014-2023 İZBP development axes and objectives along with the spatial interactions of different objectives. Spatial diagrams were prepared for the purposes of revealing the distribution of economic activities and main infrastructure in the region and directing the urbanisation trends. While the diagrams were being prepared, sectoral, thematic and spatial analyses conducted during the preparation process of the plan, feedbacks received from stakeholders during participative meetings such as workshops and district meetings, lower scale plans on the region and the Ministry of Development's Regional Development National Draft Strategy has been examined.

Spatial maps were prepared by using a schematic and conceptual planning language. Therefore, it has a different nature compared to existing land use plans. Although outside of İzmir administrative borders, A geographical scope covering Manisa and Aydın provinces and some districts that have a multifaceted relation with İzmir was also included into the spatial approach. Plan recommendations, strategic decisions and views are schematic, and no measurement may be taken over this plan scale.

Main lower scale plans that constitute basis to the spatial maps were 1/100,000 scale Environment Plan for İzmir-Manisa-Kütahya Planning Region approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and 1/25,000 scale İzmir Metropolitan City Environment Plan was prepared by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. Said plan encompasses all of Konak, Karabağlar, Karşıyaka, Bayraklı, Bornova, Buca, Çiğli, Gaziemir, Balçova, Narlıdere, Güzelbahçe, Buca districts at the centre, all of Seferihisar district at the west, Urla municipality borders, all of Menemen, Foça districts at the north along with Aliağa district, all of Kemalpaşa district at the east, all of Torbalı and Bayındır, and Menderes districts at the south along with a part of Selçuk district.

Metropolitan Municipality borders have covered a total of 21 districts and 167 villages at the period when the 1/25,000 scale EP was prepared.⁸ This plan has not covered the district centres of Çeşme, Karaburun, Bergama, Dikili, Ödemiş, Tire, Kınık, Beydağ and Kiraz within İzmir Region that houses 30 districts. Information on said districts were taken from the İzmir-Manisa-Kütahya Environment Plan and Report that has been prepared within the context of Law no. 4856 on the Organisation and Duties of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

On the other hand, execution of the 1/100,000 scale İzmir-Manisa-Kütahya Environment Plan (approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry on 14.08.2009) was suspended as per the decree of Council of State 6th Court with date 08.06.2011 and case no. 2010/786.

Map 23: İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Borders and District Borders

Province Border ■ ■ ■
District Border ———
1/25.000 Scale EP Border ———



⁸ With the "Law no. 6360 on Establishing Metropolitan Municipalities in Thirteen Provinces and Twenty Six Districts and Making Amendments on Some Legislative Decrees" that was effectuated by being published on Official Journal dated 06.12.2012, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality borders were expanded until provincial borders.



6.1

Sectoral Concentration Trends

Lower Scale Plans

Regional Development Focuses

Regional Spatial Development Diagram

Workforce based sectoral concentration trends in İzmir have been studied within the context of “Determination of Functional Region, Sub-Regions and Interregional Relations in İzmir Province” survey. In this study, main and local workforce numbers covering 10 main sectors estimated for year 2000 and 2023 at İzmir province and districts basis have been sorted. In this section, the spatial distribution of main sectoral workforce was studied in line with spatial statistics methods. Primarily, the central trend of sectoral main workforce was determined according to main workforce number with weighted centre. Afterwards, sectoral main workforce distribution was weighted as per main workforce number and standard deviation ellipses were obtained. In this context, the following trends are expected to arise in year 2023 according to natural population and workforce development.

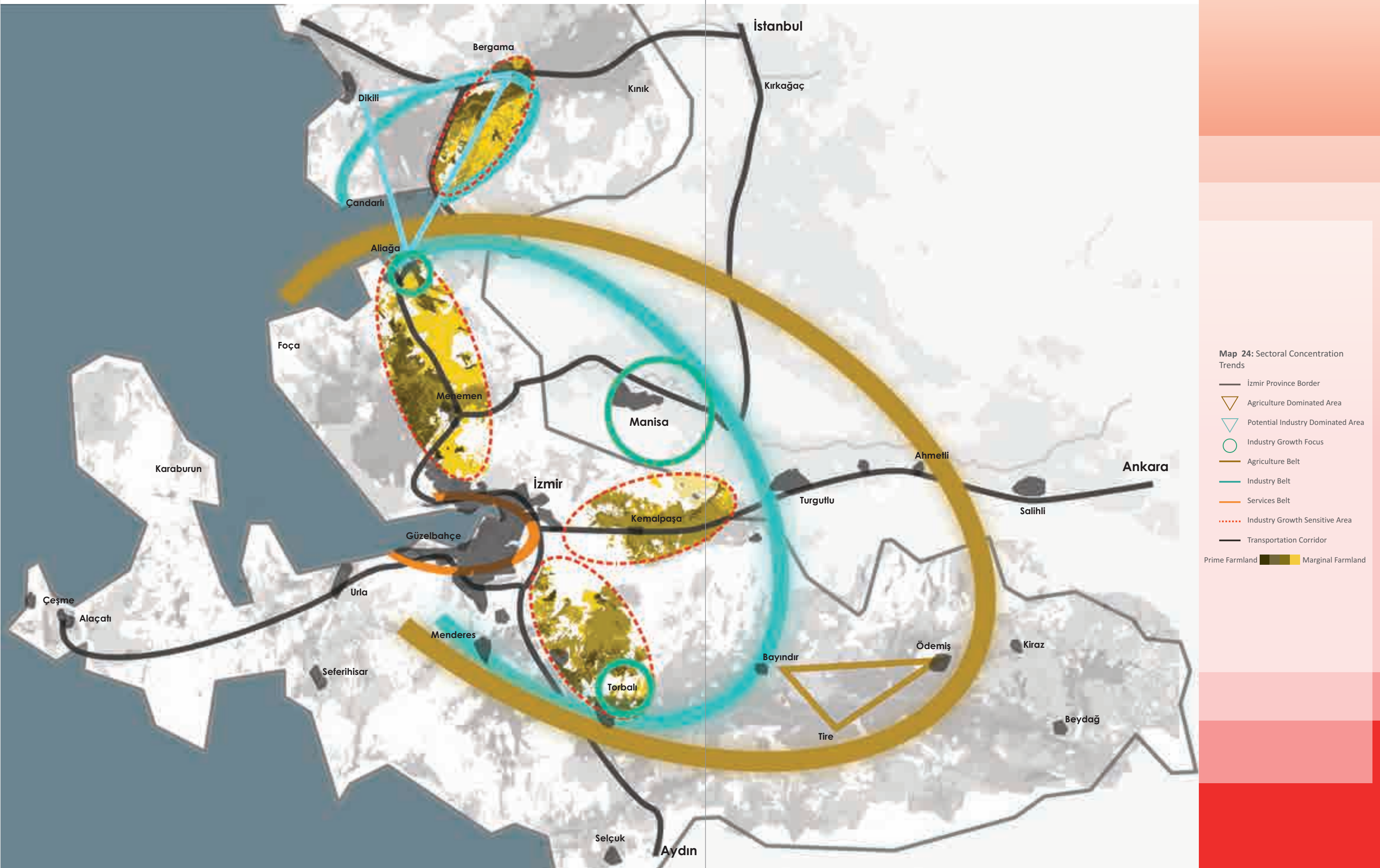
Distribution of agricultural workforce in İzmir is on northwest-southeast direction and weighted average centre point is within Kemalpaşa district borders. However, it is observed that the sector's average centre point based on main workforce slides towards southeast direction to Tire, Ödemiş, Bayındır triangle.

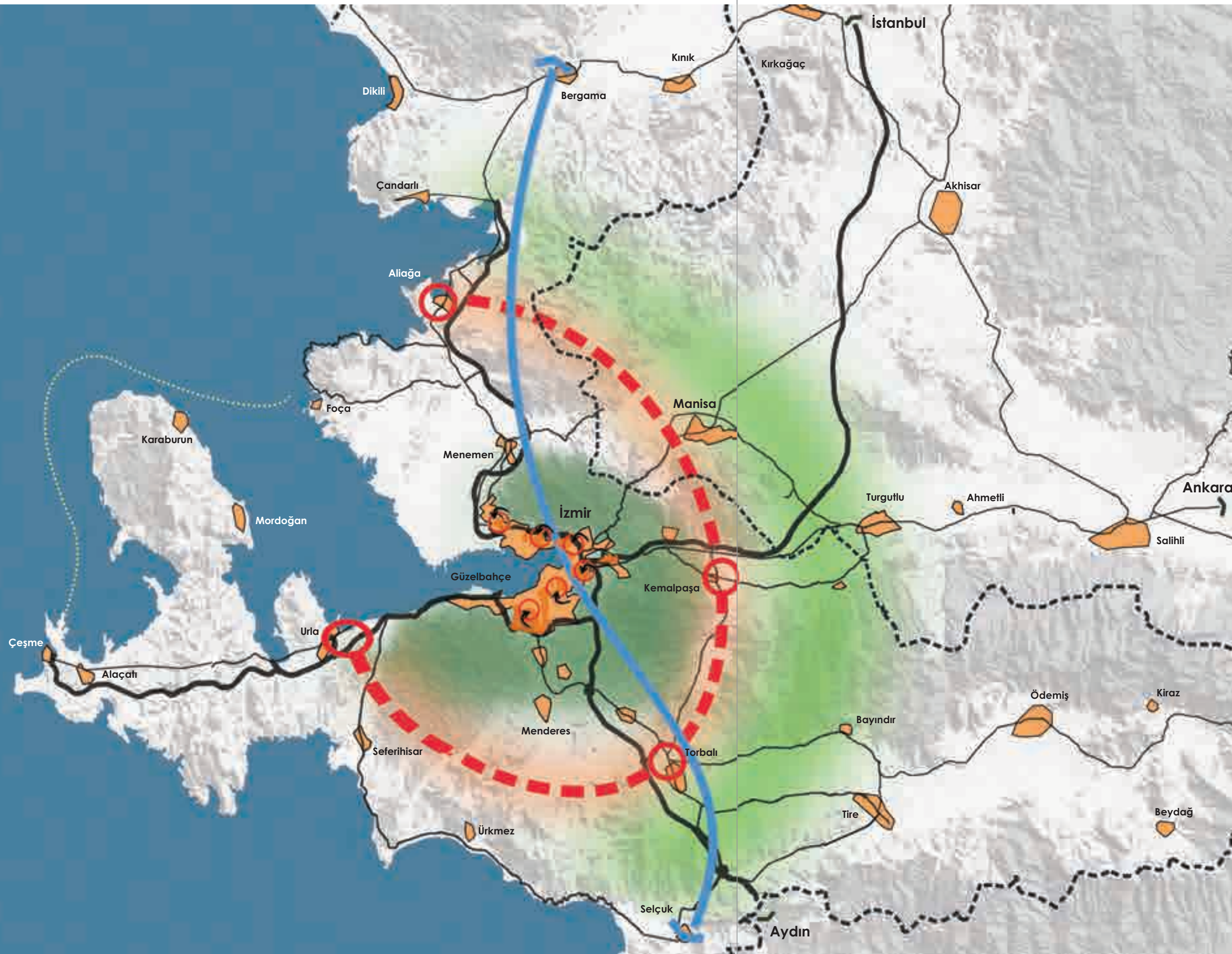
Although services sector is strongest at central city, it inclines to expand towards western axis, also encompassing the education, health and tourism activities.

The two large industrial poles of Aliağa and Torbalı districts, together with Manisa city centre, create an industrial belt around İzmir. Also, Menemen, Kemalpaşa and Menderes are important industrial centres located within this belt. An industry belt based on mining and stone quarrying is forming at the north of Dikili, Bergama and Kınık districts. It may be expected that transportation and logistics infrastructure investments such as Northern Aegean Port (undergoing construction) and second airport for İzmir considered to be built in Bergama may trigger a new industrial concentration within Dikili-Bergama-Aliağa triangle.

Because the axes are stretching towards Torbalı, Aliağa, Kemalpaşa and Bergama districts that are industrial centres of attraction and the area defined by Dikili-Bergama-Aliağa triangle contain important agricultural and natural resources, the industrial development in these areas should be taken into careful consideration in terms of preserving agricultural integrity. Existing urban development trends in regions that are sensitive against industrial development are summarised below:

- There are large scale storage and logistics sites that continue developing on the agricultural lands of Torbalı and Kemalpaşa.
- Industrial development at the north creates a threatening urban growth pressure on the agricultural lands between Çiğli and Menemen and on Gediz Delta.
- Kemalpaşa industrial axis at the east is developing in an uncontrolled manner over the first degree agricultural lands with growing settlements.
- There are industrial facilities that follow uncontrolled settlement over the fertile agricultural lands on İzmir-Torbalı road and its surrounding at the south. These facilities constitute a threat on Tahtalı Dam protection basin.





Map 25: Assessment of Lower Scale Plans

- Province Border
- History Corridor
- Peripheral Settlements Belt
- Renewal and Concentration of City Centre
- First Green Belt
- Second Green Belt
- Coastal Tourism Corridor

6.3

Sectoral
Concentration
Trends

Lower Scale
Plans

**Regional
Development
Focuses**

Regional Spatial
Development
Diagram

Within the development framework put forth in result of social, economic and spatial analyses, strategies and spatial plans, a classification and stratification diagram was generated in line with regional plan objectives and based on district identities. Focal points on the diagram were classified under the following groups:

• **Metropolis (İzmir):**

Large cities with central population over 3 million, featuring a national centre aspect with high global competitiveness level.

• **Metropolis Sub-Centre (Manisa, Aydın):**

Industrial growth focal point cities that are located at the hinterland and at 150 km proximity of metropolises, at the same time having strong functional relations with metropolises. In this context, Manisa and Aydın centres that have intense social and economic relations with İzmir were defined as metropolis sub-centres.

• **Industrial Growth Focus (Aliağa):**

Districts that have industrial concentration with economies diversified also in agriculture and services fields.

• **Regional Growth Focus (Torbalı, Urla, Kemalpaşa):**

Districts that are portals for its region where certain service functions are concentrated and developed to provide such services to their surrounding and innovative sectoral formations with high added value are supported.

• **Tourism Focus (Çeşme, Selçuk, Bergama):**

Districts that are either strong or have high potential in more than one tourism type.

• **Secondary Tourism Focus (Foça, Seferihisar, Karaburun, Dikili):**

Districts that house natural, cultural or historical attraction centres and connected to tourism focuses around them.

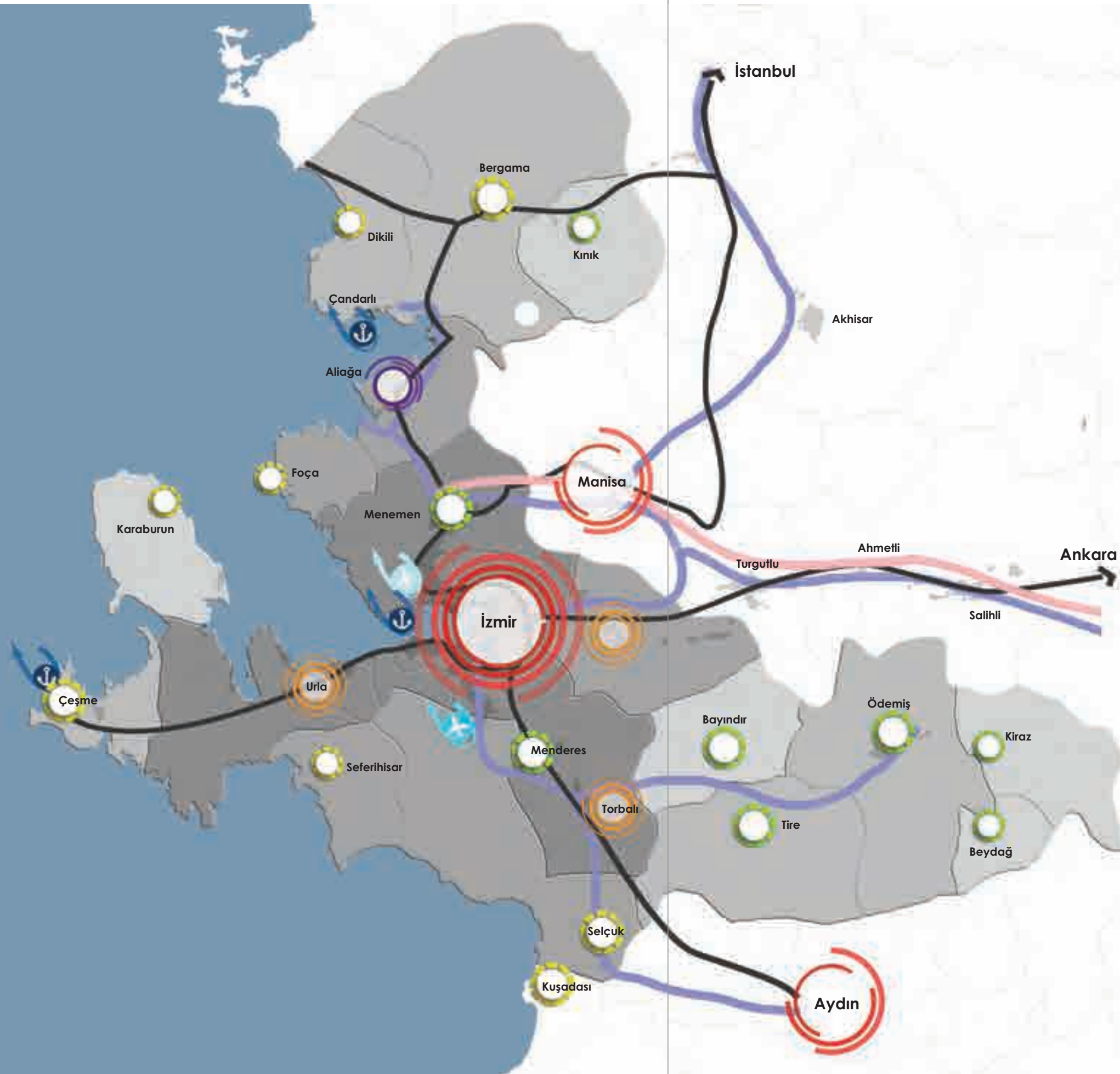
• **Agriculture Focus (Tire, Bayındır, Ödemiş, Menemen, Menderes):**

Districts where natural resources and agriculture based economy are diversified with dense agricultural workforce.

• **Secondary Agriculture Focus (Kınık, Kiraz, Beydağ):**

Districts with low population density and dominantly rural characters that are away from metropolis centre and house agriculture or livestock based production sectors.





Map 26: Regional Development Focuses

-  **Metropolis:**
Large cities with central population over 3 million, featuring a national centre aspect with high global competitiveness level
-  **Metropolis Sub-Centre:**
Industrial growth focal point large cities that are located at the hinterland and at 150 km proximity of metropolises, and having strong functional relations with these
-  **Industrial Growth Focus:**
Districts that have industrial concentration with economies diversified also in agriculture and services fields
-  **Regional Growth Focus:**
Districts that are portals for its region where certain service functions are concentrated and developed to provide such services to their surrounding and innovative sectoral formations with high added value are supported
-  **Tourism focus:**
Districts that are either strong or have high potential in more than one tourism type
-  **Secondary Tourism Focus:**
Districts that house natural, cultural or historical attraction centres and connected to tourism focuses around them.
-  **Agriculture Focus:**
Districts where natural resources and agriculture based economy are diversified with dense agricultural workforce
-  **Secondary Agriculture Focus:**
Districts with low population density and dominantly rural characters that are away from metropolis centre and house agriculture or livestock based production sectors



Exit Portals

High Speed Railroad Line

Conventional Railroad Line

Highway

Urbanisation Ratio

Sectoral
Concentration
Trends

Lower Scale
Plans

Regional
Development
Focuses

6.4

Regional Spatial Development Diagram

Spatial synthesis comprises of expressions within which information layers constituting basis for the fundamental recommendations regarding the region plan are presented through synthesis, bearing protection zones, urban development scenario, focus centre definitions that display the transportation corridors and basic characters of settlements, and corridors and belts marking the interaction between such definitions.

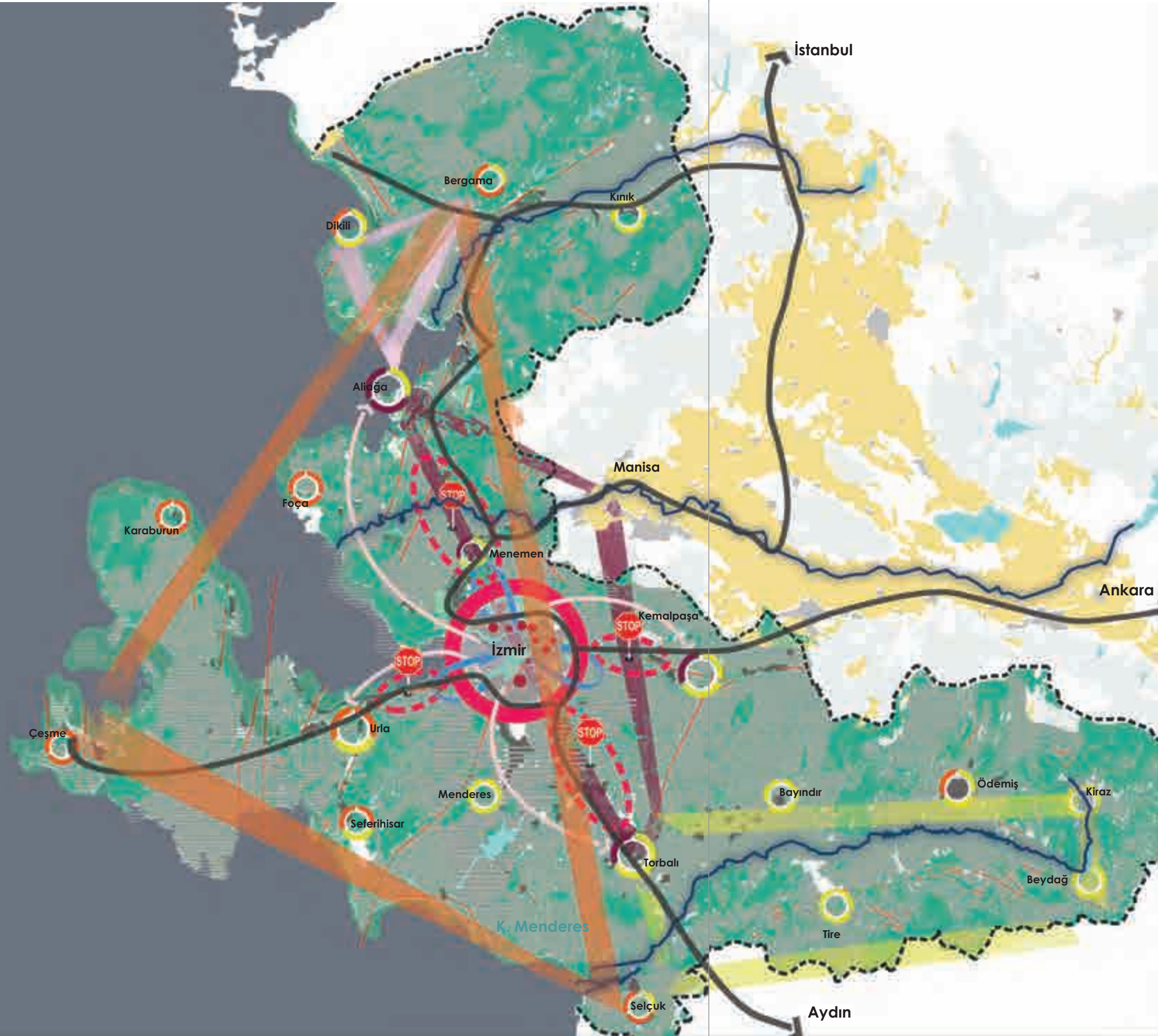
Within a Regional Spatial Development Diagram, primarily the natural and archaeological protection areas, drinking water preservation areas, environmental protection areas, forests, prime agriculture-special product and planted farmlands are grouped as protection zones. In this context, it is observed that there are very wide areas required to be protected in a holistic manner in İzmir. Also, marginal agriculture lands and regions with special landscape characters (mountain, highland, coast, delta, lake, historical urban/rural settlement, cove, bay, island) have been included as secondary priority protection zones.

Settlement areas of İzmir central city are generally surrounded by topographical and environmental thresholds. Therefore, the development scenario envisaged with the diagram has been defined with internal development and leaping growth character. Firstly, a large scale urban transformation intervention shall be realised in İzmir during the next 25-30 years, particularly on the central city area. Also, due to the existence of wide areas necessitating holistic protection inside the green belt at the near periphery of İzmir, the spatial growth of the central city enables axial growths or sub-regional focal developments rather than the grease stain growth manner. Because axial growth overlaps protection zones, leaping growth urban development option should be considered and actions should be taken towards creating compact regional centres for a sustainable growth.

Access corridors defined in the diagram point out to primary transportation connections. Due to topographical thresholds, highway and railway systems display a parallel growth.

Tourism, industry and agriculture focuses and corridors display the status of focal points according to settlement character and the corridors that may arise due to their mutual interaction.





Map 27: Regional Spatial Development Diagram

- Province Border
- ▨ Special Environment and Protection Areas
- Primary Protection Zones
(Forest, Prime Farmland, Special Product and Planted Farmlands Arazileri)
- Secondary Protection Zones
(Marginal Agriculture Lands, Special Landscape Character Areas)
- Fault Lines
- Development-Sensitive Area

Urban Development Scenario

Internal (Concentration)

External (Leaping)

Tourism Corridors

Industry Corridors

Area Sensitive Against Industry Concentration

Agriculture Corridors

Focuses

Industry
Agriculture
Tourism

Financing

Regional, National and International Financing Sources:

During the Plan's implementation period; public investment projects that are included within annual public investment programmes and of interest to the region, regional, national and international funding sources, local administrations' resources, private sector investments, investment incentives and loans will play an active role towards the purpose of actualising the objectives defined under 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan.

Sources of public institutions and organisations in the region, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, district municipalities, and chambers of industry and commerce –particularly EBSO and İZTO, financial supports of İzmir Development Agency, investments of private sector organisations in the region and bank loans constitute the regional scale financing sources.

Some of the national and international funding sources that may be used for the realisation of plan objectives are shown at the table below based on their related development axis and priority:

Development Axes	Priority	Institution	Programme
STRONG ECONOMY	High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity	KOSGEB	R&D, Innovation, Industrial Application Support Programme
		Turkey Technology Development Foundation (TTGV)	Technology Development, Commercialisation, Advanced Technology Projects Supports
		TÜBİTAK	Academic, Industry, Public National and International Support Programmes
		Ministry Of Science, Industry And Technology	Technology Development Zones Support, Industrial Theses Programme (SAN-TEZ), R&D Centres Programme, Pre-Competition Cooperation Projects
		Ministry Of Transportation, Maritime Affairs And Communication	Support of Research and Development Projects in Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Sector
		Ministry Of Food, Agriculture And Livestock	Agricultural R&D Project Supports
	Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem	KOSGEB	Entrepreneurship Support Programme
		TÜBİTAK	Gradual Support Programme for Individual Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship and Innovation Contests Programme
		Ministry Of Science, Industry And Technology	Techno-enterprise Capital Support Programme
		KGF (Kredi Garanti Fonu A.S.)	Loan Securities Support
	Developed Clusters	Ministry Of Economy	Support of International Competitiveness Development
		KOSGEB	Cooperation Coalition Support Programme
		Ministry Of Science, Industry And Technology	Clustering Support Programme
	Supply of Sustainable Production and Services	Ministry Of Food, Agriculture And Livestock	Programme for Support of Rural Development Investments, Programme for Support of Machinery and Equipment Procurements, Low Interest Rate Investment and Establishment Loan Applications
		European Investment Bank (EIB)	Sustainable Environment Programme
		European Bank Of Reconstruction And Development	Turkey Sustainable Energy Financing Programme TurSEFF
		France Development Agency	SME, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency Loans
		World Bank	Energy Loans
		Turkey Technology Development Foundation (TTGV)	Energy Efficiency Supports, Environment Technology Supports
		Ministry Ofenergy And Natural Resources	Support of Energy Sector R&D Projects, Support of Projects for Increasing Energy Efficiency
	İzmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean	Ministry Of Culture And Tourism	Incentives for Culture Investments and Enterprises, Support of Public Culture Investments, Incentives Provided via Tourism Incentives Law
		Anadolu Efes, United Nations Development Programme (undp), Ministry Ofculture And Tourism	Sustainable Tourism Support Fund
		Ministry Of Economy	Investment Incentive Applications

Development Axes	Priority	Institution	Programme
HIGH LIVING QUALITY	Health for All	World Bank	Health Investments Loan
		Ministry Of Economy	Supports Related to Health Tourism Sector
	Sustainable Environment	Ministry Of Environment And Urbanisation	Private Forestation Supports
		Ministry Of Culture And Tourism	Electricity Energy Support for Environment-Friendly Accommodation Facilities
		Turkey Technology Development Foundation (TTGV)	Environment Project Supports, Global Environment Fund
		United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	GEF Small Support Programme
		Ministry Of Economy	Support of Environmental Costs
		Ministry Ofenergy And Natural Resources	Support of Energy Sector R&D Projects, Support of Projects for Increasing Energy Efficiency
	High Quality Urban	Ministry Of Environment And Urbanisation	Bicycle Lane Projects
	Accessible İzmir	Ministry Of Transportation, Maritime Affairs And	Support of Research and Development Projects in Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Sector
Development Axes	Priority	Institution	Programme
STRONG SOCIETY	High Quality Education for All	World Bank	Education Investments Loan
		Ministry Of Economy	Supports Related to Education Sector
	High Employment Capacity	Social Security Institution (SGK)	SGK Employer Insurance Premium Incentives, Incentives on the Employment of Disadvantaged Segments
		Ministry Of Labour And Social Security	Operational Programme for Development of Human Resources
		Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR)	İşkur Supports
		Ministry Of Economy	Employment Aid
	Social Inclusion for Social Harmony	Ministry Of Youth And Sport	Youth Projects Support Programme
		Ministry Of EU - Centre For European Union Education And Youth Programmes	EU Programmes
		European Commission	European Union Programme for Employment and Social Solidarity (PROGRESS)
		Japan Embassy	Local Projects Grant Programme
		Sabancı Foundation	Social Development Grant Programme
		Ministry Of Family And Social Policies General Directorate Of Social Benefits	Project Support Programmes, Social Assistance Programmes
	Good Governance and Empowered Civil Society	Civil Society Development Centre (STGM)	Capacity Building Programme
		Ministry Of Interior Centre Of Associations	Project Supports
		Netherland Embassy	Matra Programme Grant Support
		Ministry Of Customs And Trade	Cooperative Project Support

Investment Incentive System

According to the Decree on Government Supports for Investments no. 2012/3305 published in the Official Journal dated 19th of June 2012, Official Statement on the Implementation of the Decree on Government Supports for Investments published in the Official Journal dated 20th of June 2012 and the amendment decree published in the Official Journal dated 13th of October 2012; the minimum fixed investment amount is 1 million TL and support features are VAT Exception and Customs Exemption for investments to be made in İzmir (1st Region) within the context of General Incentives System.

Sectors to benefit from regional supports and their minimum investment amounts/capacities are shown in the table below*:

No.	Sectors to Benefit from Regional Supports	1st Region (İzmir)
1	Integrated Livestock Investments including Livestock Breeding Investments	1 Million TL
2	Aquaculture (including fingerling and fish egg production)	1 Million TL
3	Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages	2 Million TL
4	Luggage, Handbag, Leather Accessories, Shoes etc. Manufacturing	1 Million TL
5	Manufacture of wood and cork products (except for furniture), manufacture of mats and similar products made by weaving	4 Million TL
6	Paper and Paper Products Manufacturing	10 Million TL
7	Chemical Substances and Products Manufacturing	4 Million TL
8	Sanitary ceramic products, ceramic tile and pavement stone manufacturing	4 Million TL
9	Base metal industry other than iron and steel industry, metal casting industry	4 Million TL
10	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment	4 Million TL
11	Office, Accounting and Data Processing Machines Manufacturing	4 Million TL
12	Electrical Machinery and Devices Manufacturing	4 Million TL
13	Radio, television and communication equipment and devices	4 Million TL
14	Medical, precision and optical instruments manufacturing	1 Million TL
15	Motor land vehicles and subsidiary industry	Investment amount for motor land vehicles 50 Million TL; Investment amount for motor land vehicles subsidiary industry 4 Million TL
16	Maintenance and repair of air vehicles and motors	4 Million TL
17	Manufacture of Motorcycles and Bicycles	4 Million TL
18	Furniture (except for those, made only of plastic and metal)	4 Million TL
19	Hotels	3 -star and above
20	Student hostels	100 students
21	Cold storage services	1.000 square metres
22	Licensed warehousing	2 Million TL
23	Education services (including preschool education services and excluding 1 Million TL education of adults and other educational activities)	
24	Hospital investment, nursing home	Hospital: 1 Million TL Nursing Home: 100 people
25	Facilities for waste recycling or disposal	1 Million TL
26	Greenhouse activities	40 decares

* Complete table may be found within Decree on Government Supports for Investments no. 2012/3305 and annexes.

Investment fields to be supported with 5th Region supports within the context of Regional Inventive Applications in İzmir (Priority Sectors) are listed below:

As defined by the Board of Ministers Decree:

- Tourism investments to be made in İzmir-Bergama-Allanoi-Manisa Soma Menteşe Thermal Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Zone,
- Tourism investments to be made in İzmir Dikili Thermal Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Zone,
- Mining investments,
- Investments related to freight or passenger transportation through railroad and maritime transport,
- Certain medicine and defence industry investments over 20 million TL,
- Test centres, wind tunnel and related investments (those related to automotive, aerospace or defence industry)
- International exposition investments with minimum 50,000 m²
- Preschool, elementary, secondary and high school investments of private sector,
- Investments towards the production of products obtained in result of R&D projects supported by the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, TÜBİTAK and KOSGEB

8 Coordination, Monitoring And Assessment

For the objectives and priorities determined in strategic documents such as plans and programmes to be effectively reflected in practice, enabling participation and coordinating studies in different fields in implementation process is of importance, similar to preparation process. The manner of enabling such coordination along with the monitoring and assessment processes have been designed with consideration to the opinions and suggestions received during İzmir Development Workshop. In order to ensure participation, it was stipulated for İZKA Development Board to play an active role in the monitoring and assessment of İZBP implementation process, due to its functions along with being one of the governance mechanisms with the widest base in the region.

1

2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan is monitored and assessed by İZBP Monitoring and Assessment Committee assigned within İZKA Development Board. In the Committee comprising of 9 Board members to be assigned in the first Development Board meeting that follows the approval of the Plan, equal representation of public institutions, business world and non-governmental organisations is essential.

2

At the first Committee meeting, a chairperson and a reporter is selected among members. Assignment duration of chairperson and reporter, and operational principles and procedures of the Committee are determined by the Committee. The Committee assembles at determined regular intervals by the chairperson's invitation and with the absolute majority of Committee members, and tracks the implementation process of the Plan. Whenever deemed necessary, representatives from other relevant institutions and organisations or individuals may be invited to these meetings. Determinations that are agreed upon and decrees made in meetings are recoded by the reporter in compliance with the format predetermined by the Secretariat.

3

Committee operations are essentially realised over İZBP performance indicators set. The Committee reports its operations to İZKA Development Board at year's end. Development Board communicates the report of the Committee to İZKA Administration Board as recommendation for information and opinion. Within İZBP Monitoring and Assessment Reports, objectives with and without progress are defined, and suggestions are made for actualising the objectives without progress. Administration Board and Development Board ensure coordination towards activating the implementation process, also taking into consideration the recommendations in the reports.

4

Secretariat services of the Committee are executed by İZKA. Secretariat prepares indicator set updated status document prior to board meetings, and sends it to Board members. For the preparation of the updated status document, official statistics and information received from relevant institutions are taken as basis.

Performance Indicators

Being able to monitor the change, which is to be created by actions made towards the objectives determined via participative processes for achieving the vision of 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan that has been determined as “İzmir as The Centre of Attraction of the Mediterranean, Producing Information, Design and Innovation”, over concrete indicators of vital importance for increasing the effectiveness of implementation. Through this approach, key performance indicators have been determined on the axis of plan priorities for taking into consideration in performance assessments towards İZBP for both İZBP Monitoring and Assessment Committee and other stakeholders and others concerned in the process. While determining indicators, the parameters below have been taken into consideration:

- Simplicity
- Reliability
- Objectiveness
- Significance
- Accessibility
- Usefulness

Year 2023 objectives were determined based on key performance indicators in line with the objectives defined under the 10th Development Plan and other upper scale strategies, fundamental international conventions and agreements; actualisation levels in EU, OECD and developed western countries; development trends displayed based on themes by İzmir through years; assessments and recommendations received during participative meetings organised during İZBP preparation process.



HIGH LIVING QUALITY

Priority	Indicator	Source	Current State	Objective (2023)
Health for All	Decline in Infant Death Rate (per One Thousand Live Births) (%)	Ministry of Health	7.4	5
	Decline in Maternal Death Rate (per One Hundred Thousand Live Births)	Ministry of Health	15.3	8
	Increase in the Number of Beds per One Hundred Thousand People (beds)	Ministry of Health	274	350
	Increase in the Number of Nurses per One Hundred Thousand People	Ministry of Health	201	350
Sustainable Environment and High Quality	Water Consumption Amount per capita (L/person-day)	İZSU	175 (2012)	150
	Ratio of population served with treatment facility within overall municipality population (%)	TurkSTAT	77 (2010)	100
	Ratio of population served with wastewater treatment plant (WTP) within overall municipality population (%)	TurkSTAT	85 (2010)	100
	Urban solid waste recovery ratio (%)	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality	2.5 (2012)	20
	Pm10 Concentration (µg/m3)	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality	57 (2012)	50
Accessible İzmir	Number of International Direct Flight Destination Cities	DHMI	103	120
	Ratio of Maritime Transport within Overall Intra-City Mass Transit (%)	İBB	3	5
	Ratio of Railroad Systems within Overall Intra-City Mass Transit (%)	İBB	23	30
	Amount of Containers Handled in İzmir Seaport	TCDD	705,000 TEU	2,500,000 TEU

STRONG SOCIETY

Priority	Indicator	Source	Current State	Objective (2023)
High Quality Education for All	Gross Preschool Schooling Ratio (4-5 years, %)	Prov. Dir. of National Education	62.69	95
	Gross Secondary Education Schooling Ratio (%)	Prov. Dir. of National Education	82	100
	Number of Private Vocational and Technical Schools Established in OIZs	Prov. Dir. of National Education	1	3
High Employment Capacity	Women Employment Ratio (%)	TurkSTAT	24.5	35
	Youth Unemployment Rate	TurkSTAT	25.8	<20
	Unregistered Employment Ratio in Non-Agricultural Sectors (%)	TurkSTAT	24.5	15
	Unemployment Rate	TurkSTAT	14.8	7.2

STRONG ECONOMY

Priority	Indicator	Source	Current State	Objective (2023)
High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity	Number of İzmir Universities within Top 10 Ranks in Universities Entrepreneurship and Innovation Index (2013)	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology	1	3
	Number of R&D Centres (2012)	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology	12	22
Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem	Number of Patents (2012)	Turkish Patent Institute	264	2,000
	Number of Fortune 500 Companies	Fortune 500	27	50
Supply of Sustainable Production and Services	Installed Renewable Energy Source Wind (MW, 2012)	EMRA	382.4	1,500
	Installed Renewable Energy Source Geothermal (KE)	İzmir Jeotermal A.S.	31,500	175,000
	Installed Renewable Energy Source Biomass (MW)	EMRA	4.1	100
	Ratio of Organic Agriculture Lands within Total Agriculture Lands (%)	Prov. Dir. of Agriculture	4.1	10
İzmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean	Ratio of People Visiting İzmir within People Visiting Turkey (%) (2012)	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, year 2009 data	4.4	9
	Number of People Visiting Museums and Archaeological Sites in İzmir (2012)	Prov. Dir. of Culture and Tourism, 2010	3,255,689	8,500,000
	İzmir Tourism Income (average expenditure per capita /dollars) (2011)	Prov. Dir. of Culture and Tourism, 2011	700	850
	Number of Foreign Capital Companies Investing in İzmir (2012)	Ministry of Economy	1,800	3,625

Annexes

10.1

ANNEX-A: 2014-2023 İZMİR REGIONAL PLAN İZKA WORKGROUP

Assoc Prof Ergüder CAN
Sibel ERSİN
Saygın Can OĞUZ
Filiz MOROVA İNELER
Emin Çetin HAŞAR
Güvenç KÜÇÜKTOK
Sena GÜRSOY
Esra Sermin ATA
Betül YAPRAK YORGUN
Fakı ERGÜL
Korhan MANGIR

ANNEX-B: 2014-2023 İZMİR REGIONAL PLAN ANALYSIS AND SUB-STRATEGY WORKGROUPS

We extend our gratitude to our honoured experts who shared their valuable opinions and contributed to the plan during the analyses, workshops and face to face interviews conducted within the context of 2014-2023 İzmir Regional Plan preparation works.

Analysis	Relevant Institution	Project Team
Formulation and Analysis of İzmir Regional Input-Output Table and Model	Ege University	Prof. Dr. Osman AYDOĞUŞ
		Asst. Prof. Dr. Çağaçan DEĞER
		Elif TUNALI ÇALIŞKAN
		Gülçin GÜREL
Determination of Functional Region, Sub-Regions and Interregional Relations in İzmir Province	Dokuz Eylül University	Prof. Dr. Sezai GÖKSU
		Prof. Dr. A. Emel GÖKSU
		Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru ÇUBUKÇU
		Assoc. Prof. Dr. K. Mert ÇUBUKÇU
		Lect. Dr. Levent ÜNVERDİ
İzmir Civil Society Survey	Ege University	Prof. Dr. Gülgün TOSUN
		Asst. Prof. Dr. Hanifi KURT
		Dr. Gökçen BAŞARAN İNCE
Preliminary Feasibility Report Preparation for Suitable Investment Fields in İzmir Province	Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	Dr. Faruk Cengiz TEKİNDAĞ
		Dr. Oktay KÜÇÜKKİREMİTÇİ
		Ömür GENÇ
		Fulya BAYRAKTAR
		Faruk SEKMEN
İzmir Entrepreneurship Ecosystem Development Strategy	Turkey Economy Policies Research Foundation (TEPAV)	Ussal ŞAHBAZ
		Damla ÖZDEMİR
		Beril BENLİ
		Nihan SIRIKLIOĞLU
		Selin KIRAL
İzmir Cultural Economy Inventory and Development Strategy	Dokuz Eylül University	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şebnem G. DÜNDAR
		Asst. Prof. Dr. Zehra ERSOY
		Res. Asst. H. İbrahim ALPASLAN
		T. Deniz COŞKUN SATIRCI
		Gökçe SANUL
		Prof. Dr. Neşe KUMRAL
		Asst. Prof Dr. Mehmet GÜÇLÜ
		Res. Asst. Dr. Burcu TÜRKCAN
		Res. Asst. Gülçin GÜREL

Analysis	Relevant Institution	Project Team
İzmir Tourism Strategy	Yaşar University	Prof. Dr. İge PIRNAR
		Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağrı BULUT
		Asst. Prof. Dr. Ferika ÖZER SARI
		Res. Asst. Duygu SEÇKİN HALAÇ
İzmir Clustering Statistics and Field Survey Studies	Tangram Danışmanlık	Zeynep TURA
		Mustafa Hakan ZOBU
	Zobu Danışmanlık	Fevzi DOĞU
		Emre ERDİL
İzmir Information Society Based Development Strategy	İzmir Institute of Technology	Asst. Prof. Dr. Tuğkan TUĞLULAR
		Asst. Prof. Dr. Koray VELİBEYOĞLU
		Dr. Selma TEKİR
İzmir Aquaculture Sector Strategy	İzmir Katip Çelebi University	Prof. Dr. Ahmet Adem TEKİNAY
		Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakkı DERELİ
		Oya KUDRET
İzmir Regional Innovation Strategy	EBİLTEM	Dr. Serdal TEMEL
	TurkSTAT	Prof. Dr. Fazilet VARDAR SUKAN
		Tutku ASARKAYA
		Aykut GÜLALANLAR
		Prof. Dr. R. Cengiz AKDENİZ
		Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ünal RIZA YAMAN
		Rıdvan YAKA
		Basri YALVAÇ
		Murat TOPAL
		Kismet AKÇASOY
		Bariş PEKEL
		Fatih YALABUK
Strategy Study for Universalisation of Clean Production (Eco-Efficiency) Applications in İzmir	TTGV	Ferda ULUTAŞ
	METU	Emrah ALKAYA
		Merve BÖĞÜRCÜ
		Ayşe KAYA DÜNDAR
		Kemal İŞİTAN
		Prof Dr Göksele DEMİRER

10.3

ANNEX-C: STAKEHOLDERS WHO PARTICIPATED AND CONTRIBUTED

We extend our gratitude to our stakeholders who contributed to plan preparation process with their participation, opinions, views and evaluations.

Analysis	Relevant Institution	Project Team
İzmir Urban Marketing Strategy	Art Grup WolffOlins American World Service TNS Global Kita Tasarım	Fehmi ÖZKAN
		Charles WRIGHT
		Abed BİBİ
		Steve LANIER
		Bengi ÖZBOYACI
		Selin HARTEVİOĞLU
Urla-Çeşme Karaburun Peninsula Development Strategy	İzmir Institute of Technology Dokuz Eylül University	Asst. Prof Dr Koray VELİBEYOĞLU
		Assoc. Prof Dr Semahat ÖZDEMİR
		Assoc. Prof Dr Alper BABA
	Ege University	Lect. Dr Zeynep DURMUŞ ARSAN
		Prof.Dr Hüsnü ERKAN
		Prof.Dr Adnan KAPLAN
		Prof.Dr Yusuf KURUCU
		Prof Dr Murat BOYACI
		Dr Nurdan ERDOĞAN
		Res. Asst. Hamidreza YAZDANI
		Res. Asst. Dr.Kerim Eser AŞAR
		Res. Asst. Özlem YILDIZ
Development of Participative Mechanisms for Region Plan Preparations	Turkey Economy Policies Research Foundation (TEPAV)	Emin DEDEOĞLU
		Emre KOYUNCU
		Selçuk SERTESEN
		Ercan ERKUL
		Uğur ERSOY
2014-2023 İzmir Region Plan Spatial Analysis Maps and Spatial Development Diagrams	İzmir Institute of Technology	Asst. Prof Dr Koray VELİBEYOĞLU
		Res. Asst. Hamidreza YAZDANI

Aliağa District Workshop⁹

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Dilek	Yücel	District Directorate of Health
E.Özay	Demren	District Municipality
Emin	Uray	Aliağa Handicapped People Association
Emrah	Başaran	Aliağa Public Library
Engin	Kayadeğirmeni	Aliağa Seamen Association
Erdinç	Şen	District Chamber of Drivers
Hakan	Demirkutlu	District Governorship
Hamit	Çelik	Aliağa Ship dismantling Subsidiary Industrialists Association
İbrahim	Özen	District Directorate of Agriculture
Kader	Gür	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Kenan	Sözbilici	District Directorate of National Education
M. Kemal	Atik	District Directorate of Youth Services and Sports
Murat	Aydın	District Directorate of Security
Mustafa	Kılıçaslan	District Gendarme Command
Münir V.	Bayrav	District Municipality
Nüket	Yıldırım	Turkish Mothers Association
Önder	Şahin	District Municipality
Tuğba	Arı	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity

Balçova District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Abdülazi	Murgan	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Ali İhsan	Boyacı	SESAM
Arbay	Demir	Public Education Centre
Arslan	Baçoğlu	District Public Education Centre
Arslandal	Kılan	District Directorate of Civil Registry
Ayhan	Usta	District Directorate of National Education
Birsen	Işıklı	District Directorate of Public Heath
Birsen	Küçüköztürk	District Directorate of Public Heath
Ekrem	Şen	İnciraltı Association
Fadime	Keskin	District Directorate of National Education
Hasan Ali	Çolak	District Directorate of National Education
Murat	Tokgöz	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Mustafa	İnceoğlu	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Nurhan	Bal	District Governorship
Reşit	Arabacı	District Governorship
Şerif	Sürücü	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Tolga	Günvar	Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
Vildan	Mevsim	Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
Zehra	Vatansever	Public Education Centre District Public Education Centre

Bayındır District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Alaettin	Helvacioğlu	District Chamber of Agriculture
Anıl	Ayvaz	District Directorate of Agriculture
Bahadır	Küçükbayrak	District Agriculture Loan Cooperative
Bariş	Kırba	District Municipality
Burhan	Taşlıpınar	District State Hospital
Ercan	Uysal	District Governorship
Ersoy	Sümerhan	Bayındır Floriculture Cooperative
Halim	Güngör	Public Education Centre
Hatice	Ermin	Bayındır Damızlık Birliği
Murat	Şahin	District Directorate of Agriculture
Naciye	Eriş	District Municipality
Raif	Yeşbek	Bayındır Industry Cooperative
Veli	Yüceer	District Municipality
Yusuf	Özmanav	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Zeki	Demir	District Directorate of Forestry

Bayraklı District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Aylin	Gel	Aegean Cooling Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Aysel	Arslan	İzmir Handicapped People's Union
Bilge	Karabulut	District Directorate of Health
Cafer	Açıkgöz	Bayraklı Culture and Solidarity Association
Erdoğan	Özçiftçi	Young Businessmen Association
Haluk	Tongansoy	YETİMDER
İ.Hakan	Peker	District Governorship
İbrahim	Aslan	Smyrna Education Association
Serhat	Öz	Bayraklı Culture and Solidarity Association
Şerafettin	Gül	District Directorate of National Education

Bergama District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Asiye	Güler Engin	District Chamber of Restaurators
Aslı	Ögden	District Chamber of Tailors
Alpay	Aydın	Öz Altaylar Ltd. Sti.
Ersin	Güleç	District Municipality
Güven	Ertümen	District Municipality
Kader	Güler	İŞKUR
M. Salim	Söyler	Bergama Chamber of Grocery Owners
Mehmet	Aslan	District Governorship
Mehtap	Çelik	İŞKUR
Melek	Tarım	Bergama Chamber of Grocery Owners
Meltem	Gönenç	District Governorship

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Nurdan	Öztaş	Bergama Chamber of Grocery Owners
Yusuf	Kurtuldu	Chamber of Tailors
Gülay	Koç	District Chamber of Commerce
Kasım	Parlak	District Municipality
Saffet	Dündar	District Chamber of Commerce
Süleyman	Türkoğlu	Chamber of Exhibitors
Gülnaz	Gürsoy	Chamber of Grocery Owners
Esra	Tokbay	Chamber of Hairdressers
Haydar	Türkdoğan	District Governorship
Tülay	Çanakcı	District Chamber of Drivers and Automobile Owners

Beydağ District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ali	Cergibozan	District Governorship
Bülent	Yezek	District Directorate of Security
Emir Ali	Gültekin	District Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre
Ergün Ahmet	Köroğlu	District Directorate of Agriculture
Esmumi	Kılıç	District Governorship
Hüseyin	Öztürk	District Agricultural Credit Cooperative
İsa	Taşlıca	District Fiscal Office
Mehmet	Şık	District Registry Office
Mehmet Mete	Akar	District Directorate of Agriculture
Osman	Kıran	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Perihan	Bakkal	İzmir Cattle Breeders Association Special District
Saim	Duru	Directorate of Administration
Serkan	Sipahi	District Public Education Centre
Üncel	İçmesu	District Chamber of Agriculture

Bornova District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ali	Erbenlioğlu	District Directorate of Youth Services and Sports
Asuman	Nesibe	District Public Library
Birgül	Durna	District Centre of Public Health
Birol	Durukan	District State Hospital
Burcu	Gökataway	District Governorship
Cemal	Yeşilbaş	Aegean Local Administrations
Elif	Sümerbaş	Private Ege Tatlıdil Prechool
Evren	Koyuncu	Association of Industrialists and Businessmen
Hakkı	Uzun	District Governorship
Hasan	Özince	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Hasan	Çiçek	District Health Centre
Hüseyin	Dönmez	İzmir Educational Volunteers Association
Nuri	Çakır	District Directorate of National Education
Vahap	Telin	Disasters Association

Buca District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Canan	Özkara	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Eşref	Kadağ	District Public Education Centre
Gülşen	Örenel	Turkish Mothers Association
Halil İbrahim	Sevinç	Buca Association of Mukhtars
Hasan	Okur	District Directorate of National Education
Nuran	Yırtar	District Governorship
Recai	Dere	District Public Education Centre
Seyfullah	Demir	Buca Contractors Association
Zafer	Demirci	District Public Education Centre

Çeşme District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Agüh	Öktem	District Municipality Zoning Directorate
Dündar	Narin	District Directorate of Customs
Elif Gonca	Şen	District Directorate of Museums
Erdem	Yılmaz	İŞKUR
Erdem	Coşkun	District Governorship
Günnur	Dikbaşıoğlu	District Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre
Gürcan	Batmaz	Alaçatı Municipality
Hakkı	Kocakara	District Chamber of Drivers
Kürşat	Yıldırım	District Municipality Directorate of Technical Works
M. Kemal	Saatçioğlu	Çeşme Marina
Murat	Şen	District Registry Office
Mustafa	Barutçu	Çeşme College of Tourism and Hotel Management
Onur	Sabancı	District Directorate of Health
Talat	Cengiz	Ministry of Culture and Tourism Tourism Consultancy Bureau
Uygar	Öztürk	District Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre

Çiğli District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Atila	Koç	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Ayşe	Aktaş	District Governorship
Ayten	Akdenizli	Çiğli Evka Women's Culture House Association
Doğan	Hüner	İzmir Atatürk Organised Industrial Zone
Hacı	Bayda	District Municipality
Hamdullah	Işık	District Directorate of National Education
Mehmet	Aslan	Handicap Free World for All Handicapped People
Meral	Değirmenciler	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Mikail	Polat	District Food Bank
Muharrem	Aslan	District Municipality
Yekta	Ünsal	TEMA Foundation
Yüksel	Demirdağ	District Directorate of Health

Dikili District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ahmet	Aydinoğlu	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Ali	Ateş	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Aydın Ufuk	Ceran	İŞKUR
Basri	Şentürk	District Centre of Public Health
Burcu	Ersü	Dikili Handicapped People Solidarity Association
Eren	Koşar	Central Aquaculture Cooperative
F.Yasemin	Delen	District Governorship
M. Mümtaz	Çınar	Port Authority
Necat	Üntepe	District Governorship
Pınar	Bozkurt	İŞKUR
Yaşar	Otar	Central Aquaculture Cooperative
Yusuf	Altıparmak	District Municipality
Zafer	Kara Mehmetoğlu	District Governorship

Foça District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ali Rıza	Kahraman	Dokuz Eylül University
Bahadır	Doğutürk	Foça Environment and Culture Platform
Celal	Yıldız	District Directorate of National Education
Cenk	Bakırlı	District Municipality
E. Emel	Ak	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Ercan	Yüksektepe	District Chamber of Agriculture
Harun	Koçoğlu	Branch Directorate of Tourism Solidarity
Hülya	Bolçay	District Registry Office
İclal	Koçdar	District Governorship
Kamer	Yanardağ	District Governorship
Solmaz	Doğutürk	Foça Environment and Culture Platform
Süheyla	Doğutürk	Foça Environment and Culture Platform

Gaziemir District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ali	Kaya	District Public Library
Ali	Şanlı	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Ayşe	Ertaç	Association for Protection of Animals
Çağrı	Koçoğlu	Aegean Free Zone
Erkan	Çoban	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Fahri	Yılmaz	District Municipality
Filiz	Baynazı	Directorate of Forestry
İrfan	Yapar	District Municipality
Mustafa	Yıldırım	District Municipality
Sabahat	Oraltay	District Governorship
Selman	Er	District Directorate of National Education
Senem	Taşdemir	District Governorship
Sinem	Doğanay	District Centre of Public Health
Yasemin	Zeytunlu	District Centre of Public Health
Yunus	Özdemir	Aegean Free Zone

Güzelbahçe District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Azim	Tıraş	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Bil	Şenoğlu	District Directorate of Health
Emel	Ardahanlı	Informal Education Support Association
H. Güldeniz	Tokat	Turkish Women's Assembly
Mahmut	Aksoy	Aegean Fishermen Association
Mehmet Can	Çakar	District Municipality
Mustafa	Polat	TEMA Foundation
Müjgan	Baran	Aegean Autism Sports Club
Ömer	Kaya	Aegean Autism Sports Club
Özlem	Taşkın	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Şinai	Akgün	District Directorate of National Education
Yıldız	Koç	Solidarity Association

Karabağlar District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ali	Özdağcı	Merchants Solidarity Association
Bilgehan	Bilgili	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Ekrem	Bucuka	District Directorate of National Education
Eyüp	Bekmezci	District Public Education Centre
Hakan	Alp	District Public Library
İsmail	Atan	İzmir Protection and Development Association for Handicapped People
Leyla	Haliloğlu	District Centre of Public Health
Mehmet	Argun	Yeşilyurt Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Mehtap	Yıldırım	District Municipality
Öznur	Koçyiğit	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Refik	Bahadır	District Governorship

Karaburun District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ahmet	Çakır	Mordoğan Municipality
Bedri	Yeltekin	District Directorate of National Education
Erdal	Çakıcı	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Fahir	Ulaş	District Directorate of Health
H. Serdar	Yaşa	District Municipality
İpar	Buğra Dilli	District City Council
Koray	Velibeyoğlu	İzmir Institute of Technology
Mehmet	Çoker	District Municipality
Semahat	Özdemir	İzmir Institute of Technology
Semin	Alanç	İŞKUR
Serkan	Özdemir	İŞKUR
Şaban	Ok	District Chamber of Agriculture

Karşıyaka District Workshop

İsim	Soyisim	Kurum-Kuruluş
Atila	Koç	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Beyhan	Gökdemir	District Directorate of National Education
D. Yıldıray	Çığırkan	District Directorate of Health
Didem	Yardımcı	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Faruk	Güzeloğlu	Department of Youth Services and Sports
Gülây	Aksoy	Karşıyaka Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Halim	Barışık	Kardak Mountaineering Club
İnci	Doğaner	Psychodrama Association
Katir	Akyün	Bostanlı Businessmen Association
M. Yavuz	Paşa	District Municipality
Rukiye	Urgancı	Association of Foster Families

Kemalpaşa District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Bekir	Sivrikaya	District Governorship
Cengiz	Beşok	Kemalpaşa Association of Industrialists and Businessmen
Evrin	Samanlı	District Centre of Public Health
Fethiye	Yurtsever	District Registry Office
Gülgün	Çelik	District Governorship
Mustafa	Güler	İŞKUR
Okan	Balcioğlu	Kemalpaşa Organised Industrial Zone
Özge	Arvuz	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Recep	Askingil	Bağyurdu Chamber of Drivers
Rıdvan	Karakayalı	Kemalpaşa Municipality Mayor
Samet	Barışsever	İŞKUR
Temel	Küçük	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Zafer	Bozkurt	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

Kınık İlçe Çalıştayı

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ahmet	Kuşçu	-
Ali	Arikan	District Registry Office
Atilla	Taşpınar	District Directorate of Agriculture
Dr. Filiz	Aktoprak	District Centre of Public Health
Durmuş	Yıldırım	Village Mukhtar
Fatih	Durmaz	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation
Fatih	Kartal	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation
İbrahim	Adatepe	Poyracık Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
İsmet	Duman	Village Mukhtar
Kader	Güler	İŞKUR
M. Ali	Güven	Yayla Village Mukhtar
Mahmut	Mintaş	District Mufti

Kınık District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Mehmet	Güler	Kalem Village Mukhtar
Mehmet	Pamukçu	Yayakent Municipality
Mehmet	Karakuyu	Poyracık Agriculture Credit
Mehtap	Çelik	İŞKUR
Mithat	Kahya	District Directorate of Security
Mustafa	Mandır	Örtülü Village Mukhtar
Nuriye	Olgun	District Governorship
Özlem	Yılmaz	Association of Mukhtars
Selim	Gönden	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Şaban	Sayır	District Agricultural Credit Cooperative
Turan	Gürkan	Poyracık Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen

Kiraz District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ahmet	Duran	S.S. Agricultural Development Cooperative
Ahmet	Akbaba	District Agricultural Credit Cooperative
Alparslan	Yılmaz	District Governorship
Ali	Eroğlu	İğdeli and Surrounding Lands Agricultural Development Cooperative
Ahmet	Akbaba	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Belkıs	Kafadar	District Directorate of Deed Registry
Derya	Coşkun	Kiraz Municipality
Erkan	Tek	City Council
Erol	Yalçın	Chamber of Agriculture
Harun	Niğde	Kiraz Villages Education and Protection Association
Hüseyin	Efeoğlu	Public Education Centre
Merve	Bıyıklı	İŞKUR
Muammer	Karatepe	District Municipality
Kürşad	Akyüz	District Agricultural Credit Cooperative
Sabri	Yılmaz	Special District Administration
Selim	Özdeveci	Chamber of Drivers and Automobile Owners
Süleyman	Top	İğdeli and Surrounding Lands Cooperative
Tamer	Ekici	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Yasin	Şekertekin	District Directorate of Youth Services and Sports
Yelda	Öztürk	Health Group Presidency
Yusuf	Olgun	İŞKUR
Yusuf	Kılınç	District Merchant Guarantee Cooperative
Zafer	Ölmez	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Zeynel Abidin	Dadaş	

Konak District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ahmet	Önal	District Governorship
Ayca	Örenel	Public Educators Association
Bahar	Tekeler	Zirve Mountaineering and Nature Sports
Besalet	Alkaya	Association for Protection of Environment, Nature and Animals
Cihabir	Çulhaoğlu	District Directorate of National Education
Elvani	Yıldırım	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
İbrahim	Padır	District Directorate of Health
Mehmet	Manav	İZAMED
Mehmet	Yunak	District Municipality
Muhiddin	Yılmaz	Directorate of Mentally Handicapped People
Murat	Karaca	İzmir Cycling Association
Nafiz	Uybat	İzmir Cycling Association
Pırlı	Erçoban	Refugees Solidarity Association
Seçkin	Aktaş	District Public Education Centre
Tuna	Taş	Association for Protection of Environment, Nature and Animals

Menderes District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Asiye	Ateş Uslu	District Registry Office
Emin	Bakan	District Directorate of National Education
Esin	Senyaoğlu	District Governorship
Medeni	İnanç	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Murat	Daş	Menderes Young Businessmen Association
Mustafa	Seçkin	İŞKUR Provincial Directorate
Necla	Kaya	İŞKUR Provincial Directorate
Özkan	Eken	District Directorate of Health
Seyhan	Erol	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity Başkanlığı
Tahsin	Kurtbeyoğlu	District Governorship
Tülay	Kızıltuğ	Menderes Gülistan Women Education and Solidarity Association

Menemen District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Abdullah	İnal	ETAE
Burcu	Aksoy	İŞKUR
Can	Kahvecioğlu	Menemen Chamber of Craftsmen
Celal	Sayılır	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Nejat	Özen	International Agricultural Research and Education Centre

Menemen District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Oğuz	Sezgin	District Directorate of National Education
Serap	Üner Akalın	İŞKUR
Yılmaz	Güral	Menemen Chamber of Commerce
Zeynep	Fero	İzmir Free Zone

Narlidere District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
A. Ulvi	Dülger	District Municipality
Ali	Yıldız	District Directorate of National Education
Hasan	Kırmacı	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Hasan Altan	Uluğ	District Governorship
Hüseyin	Demirkan	District Governorship
Melek	Tezgörenler	Active Women's Association
O. Aslan	Canbaba	District Governorship (District Governor)
Sema	Yıldırım	Narlidere Public Education Centre
Sevinç	Çapun	Special District Directorate of Administration
Sevinç	Özel	Narçiçekleri Association
Süleyman	Gelül	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Yalçın	Uzun	District Fiscal Office
Zekeriya	Bencik	District Directorate of Deed Registry and Cadastre

Ödemiş District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Necati	Gölgen	District Municipality
Hayriye	Dören Meriç	Special District Directorate of Administration
Cevdet	Ünlü	District Directorate of National Education
Mehmet	Saka	District Directorate of Youth Services and Sports
İbrahim	Altıntan	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
İbrahim	Telliel	District Directorate of Health
Serdar	Ergin	Public Education Centre
Mesut	Keskin	Ödemiş City Council
Halil	Deveci	District Milk Producers Assembly
Ali	Öz	District Chamber of Commerceı
Derya	Taşçı	Cattle Breeders Assembly
Serkan	Şimşek	District Chamber of Agriculture
Selçuk	Bilgi	Bademli Agricultural Development Cooperative
Şerif Ali	Güven	District Young Businessmen Association
Bünyamin	Altan	Kardelen Assistance and Solidarity Association

Seferihisar District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
A. Rüştü	Çelik	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Aslı Menekşe	Odabaş Kırar	District Municipality
Begüm	Altiner	District Governorship
Besim	Sakızcioğlu	District Agricultural Development Cooperative
Deniz Tolga	İnci	City Council
Emre Naciye	Karagöl	District Directorate of Youth Services and Sports
Erol Faik	Birlik	District Directorate of National Education
Fuat	Göksel	S.S. Ürkmez Aquaculture Cooperative
Koray	Velibeyoğlu	İzmir Institute of Technology
M. Kamil	Kırant	District Directorate of Health
M.Zeki	Yaşar	İŞKUR
Merden	Özgül	İŞKUR
Sefer	Yeşil	District Registry Office
Serap	Zararcı	Producer Women's Association
Sinem	Kural	Public Education Centre
Şakir	Eden	District Governorship
Teyfik	Akşit	Intercultural Education and Research
Tunç	Soyer	District Municipality
Zeynep	Durmuş Arsan	İzmir Institute of Technology

Selçuk District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ali	Karakule	Special District Administration
Ayşe	Sakar	District Public Education Centre
Bedia	Eslik	Efes Sürmeli Hotel
Cengiz	Topal	Efes Directorate of Museums
Cumhur	Yelken	District Chamber of Commerceı
Dilara	Aksin	District Foundation of Social Assistance and Solidarity
Faik	Kaytancı	Selçuk Volunteers Association
Filiz	Acargil	Selçuk Chamber of Commerce
Filiz	Kitiş Demirayaka	İŞKUR
Hayni	Güller	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Mehmet	Falakalı	Tourism Branch Directorate
Mehmet	Turan	Tariş Olive Oil Sales Cooperative
Nevin	Sayın	Selçuk İMKB Hotel Management and Tourism Vocational School
Sadık	Bol	İŞKUR
Süleyman	Sertoğlu	Cotton Sales Cooperative no. 108
Süleyman	Tabakoğlu	District Registry Office
Talip	Altun	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

Tire District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Cemil	Tüysüz	İŞKUR
Cevdet	Boyacıoğlu	Boyacıoğulları Ömür Süt
Cihan	Şağban	Tire Association of Industrialists and Businessmen
Dr. M. Ulvi	Toprak	District Director of Health
Ender	Uşgun	Tire Association of Industrialists and Businessmen
Enis	Üçboylar	District Directorate of Museums
Fatma Şule	Çolak	İŞKUR
Fikret	Arslan	District Public Library
Funda	Özden	Volunteers Association Solidarity Education
Galip	Kılınç	Tire Organised Industrial Zone
Gülnur	Alkan	Gökçen Mukhtar
Hasan	Kalaycı	District Registry Office
Hüseyin	Ergi	District Governorship
Hüseyin	Çapkinoğlu	District Chamber of Commerce
İbrahim	Soylu	District Directorate of Agriculture
Lamia	Bezci	Volunteers Association Solidarity Education
Mahmut	Eskiyörük	Tire Milk Cooperative
Mehmet Ali	Ölçer	District Directorate of National Education
Muhittin	Gök	Reko Milk Company
Mustafa	Akkaş	Tire Special Administration Directorate
Nurdan	Kurtça	Kardelen Assistance and Solidarity Association
Nurgül	Çetindağ	Kardelen Assistance and Solidarity Association
Oğuzhan	Günebakan	District Public Library
Ümit	Ünalmış	District Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen

Torbalı District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ahmet	Girgin	District Governorship
Alpaslan	Kasımoğlu	District Gendarme Command
Cemil	Altun	İŞKUR
Cemil	Tüysüz	İŞKUR
Erol	Koyuncu	District Director of Youth Services and Sports
Fatma Şule	Çolak	İŞKUR
Hamide	Atik	District Governorship
İsmail	Civa	District Chamber of Drivers
Kenan	Uyar	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Mehmet Şirin	Kaplan	İŞKURD
Metin	Yüğrük	istrict Registry Office
Nurgül	Asal	District Directorate of Deed Registry
Ruhi	Gündoğdu	District Director of National Education
Uğur İhsan	Azap	District Directorate of Security
Zahide	Kaya	District Governorship

Urla District Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Bekir	Yıldız	District Registry Office
Dalya	Hazar	İzmir Institute of Technology
Erol	Uysal	Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü
Esra	Şimşir	Urla Municipality
Fatma	Arıbal	S.S Urla Aquaculture Cooperative
Halit	Sarıkaya	District Directorate of Health
İpek	Acehan	Urla Municipality
Koray	Velibeyoğlu	İzmir Institute of Technology
Mehmet	Maraba	Urla Municipality
Mehmet	Karakış	S.S. Bademler Development Cooperative
N. Çare	Cağaloğlu	Urla Municipality
Semahat	Özdemir	İzmir Institute of Technology
Semin	Alanç	İŞKUR
Serkan	Özdemir	İŞKUR
Şahin	Emre	District Special Administration
Tevhide	Alyanak	Urla Municipality
Tuna	Dalçam	Urla Municipality
Yeşim	Gül	Urla Municipality

Development Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
A. Ertan	Yücel	Bergama District Governorship
Abdullah	Kavuk	Kavuklar Company
Abdurrahman	Bayram	Dokuz Eylül University Directorate of Industrial Application and Research Centre
Abdurrahman	Çabuk	Müstakil Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Abdülaziz	Ediz	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
Adnan	İnanır	Bayındır Chamber of Commerce
Adnan	Saka	Aliağa Chamber of Commerce
Ahmet	Tomar	Dsi 2nd Regional Directorate
Ahmet	Güldal	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Ahmet	Akdeniz	Provincial Directorate of Planning and Coordination
Akın	Kayacan	Aegean Cooling Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Alaattin	Şahin	Şifa University
Alev	Sönmez	İzmir Metro Company
Ali	Cergibozan	Beydağ District Governorship
Ali	Dalgalı	TurkSTAT İzmir Regional Directorate
Ali Rıza	Doğanata	Fatih Private High School
Atilla	Silkü	Ege University
Aydın	Öztürk	İzmir University
Ayhan	Boyacı	Selçuk District Governorship

Development Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Aylin	Gel	Aegean Cooling Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Ayşegül	Sabuktay	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Akdeniz Akademisi
Aytekin	Aydın	Aegean Medical Materials Association
Aytül	Adalı	KOSGEB Northern Service Centre Directorate
Aziz	Kocaoğlu	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
Barış	Kocagöz	İzmir Commodity Exchange
Bediha	Türkyılmaz	Provincial Directorate of Health
Candeğer	Yılmaz	Ege University
Çağrı	Bulut	Yaşar University
Derya	Çoşkun	Kiraz Municipality
Dr. Koray	Velibeyoğlu	İzmir Institute of Technology
Dursun Bülent	Tercan	Aegean Touristic Establishments and Accommodation Assembly
Ebru	Tuğba İnci	General Secretariat of Provincial Special Administration
Engin	Bilgili	SGK Provincial Directorate
Erdal	Çavuşoğlu	DHMI A. Menderes Airport Head Directorate
Erhan	Bey	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
Erinç	Yeldan	Yaşar University
Eyüp	Sevimli	İzmir Free Zone
Faruk	Güler	Aegean Free Zone
Ferhan	Şirvan	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Social Projects Department
Fettah	Güventürk	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Association
Fikret	Ürper	Bergama Chamber of Commerce
Filiz	Sarper	İzmir Culture, Arts and Education Foundation
Gülgün	Erdoğan Tosun	Ege University
Güner	Gönel	Balçova Thermal Hotel
Günnur	Koçar	Ege University Solar Energy Institute
Günseli	Esmâ Türkoğlu	New Formations Association
Gürman	Kızıltan	İzmir City Council
Hakkı	Uzun	Bornova District Governorship
Halil	Gider	Bakırçay Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Halil	Şahin	İzmir Demir Çelik Company
Hamza Serdar	Yasa	Karaburun Municipality
Handan	Armağan	Aegean Contemporary Education Foundation
Harun	Kara	Buca Handicapped People Association
Hasan	Küçük Kurt	İzmir Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Hüseyin	Ergi	Tire District Governorship
İbrahim	Erdallı	Selçuk Chamber of Agriculture
İbrahim	Kocabaş	İzmir Katip Çelebi University
İbrahim Çetin	Gökdoğan	İzmir Industrialists and Businessmen Association

Development Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
İge	Pırnar	Yaşar University
İrfan	İçöz	General Secretariat of Provincial Special Administration
Kadri	Kabak	Provincial Directorate of Labour and İŞKUR
Kamil	Porsuk	Kemalpaşa Organised Industrial Zone
Kamuran	Parıltı	Buca Handicapped People Association
Kasım	Sevin	Ödemiş Chamber of Commerce
Kazım	Sertdemir	Ege Plaster Company
Kemal	Çolakoğlu	Plasmet Plastik Company
Kosat	Gürler	Tire Organised Industrial Zone
Kürşat	Yıldırım	Çeşme Municipality
Lütfi	Ünal	İzmir City Council
M. Soner	Baş	TCDD 3. Regional Directorate
M. Emin	Avcı	Karşıyaka District Governorship
Mahmut	Akkın	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
Mehmet	Timuroğlu	İzmir Young Businessmen Association
Mehmet	Ünlü	Güzelbahçe District Governorship
Mehmet	Makas	Bayındır District Governorship
Mehmet	Karaca	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Mehmet	Maraba	Urla Municipality
Mehmet	Yunak	Konak Municipality
Mehmet Bülent	Egeli	BATIÇİM Company
Mehmet Vehbi	Kaynak	İzmir Businesswomen's Association
Metin	Kaplan	District Directorate of Youth Services and Sports
Muharrem	Acar	TRT İzmir Regional Directorate
Mustafa	Adnan Saraçoğlu	Kordelyalılar Association
Mustafa	Güçlü	Çimentaş Company
Mustafa	Arı	Çiğli District Governorship
Mustafa	Güden	İzmir Technology Development Zone
Mustafa	İnce	Güzelbahçe Municipality
Mustafa	Güneş	Gediz University
N. Recai	Arslan	Aegean Medical Materials Association
Necdet	Büyükbay	TAV Airports Company
Necip	Kalkan	Kalkan Çorap Company
Nezaket Emine	Atasoy	Service Volunteers Confederation
Nurhan	Yalçınkaya	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Oğuz	Özkardeş	Aegean Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Osman Aslan	Canbaba	Narlıdere District Governorship (District Governor)
Özden	Akın	İZSU General Directorate
Özen	Ötgür	Balçova District Governorship
Özer	Mumcu	Aegean Association of Tourism
Pervin	Şenel	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality

Development Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Pınar	Meriç	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality EU and Foreign Relations Branch
Rakip	Becer	İzmir Konak Chamber of Agriculture Dept.
Ramazan	Davulcuoğlu	Aliğa Municipality
Rasim	Akpınar	ALFEMO Company
Reha	Şentürk	Ege University Science and Technology Implementation and Research Centre
Resul	Seçilmiş	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Rıdvan	Karakayalı	Kemalpaşa Municipality
Sadettin	Korkut	PETKİM Petrokimya Company
Salih	Esen	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Seda	Kaya	İzmir Businessmen Association
Serdar	Çelenk	İzmir Publicity Association
Seyhan	Totuk	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
Sönmez	Alev	İzmir Metro Company
Süleyman Vasfi	Şentürk	Beydağ Municipality
Şahin	Emre	District Special Administration
Şahin	Çalbiyık	TÜPRAŞ Company
Şakir	Erden	Seferihisar District Governorship
Şebnem Gökçen	Dündar	Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Architecture
Şehnaz	Yılmaz	İzmir Businesswomen's Association
Şemsettin	Ayyıldız	İzmir Intercultural Dialogue Centre
Şevket	Akgün	Ödemiş Municipality
Şükrü Barış	Kocagöz	İzmir Commodity Exchange
Tahsin	Kurtbeyoğlu	Menderes District Governorship
Taşkın	Işık	Tire Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Tayfun	Varlı	Karşıyaka Municipality Survey Project Directorate
Temel Aycan	Şen	Karabağlar Young Businessmen Association
Turgut	Oğuz	Aegean Young Businessmen Association
Uğur	Yüce	ENDA Enerji Company
Ünal	Özturkut	Association of Architect and Engineer Groups
Vefa	Bardakçı	Provincial Directorate of National Education
Veysel	Özgür	Karabağlar District Governorship
Veysi	Öncel	Çeşme Hotels Assembly
Yakup	Karaman	Aegean Agricultural Research Institute
Yasin	Demirlenk	İzmir Union of Chambers of Merchants and Craftsmen
Yılmaz	Güral	Menemen Chamber of Commerce
Yılmaz	Temizocak	Aegean Foundation for Economical Growth
Yusuf	Öztürk	Chamber of Maritime Commerce İzmir Branch
Zafer	Doğan	Kınık Organised Industrial Zone
Zekeriya	Mutlu	İzmir Union of Chambers of Merchants and Craftsmen
Zeliha	Demirel	Karşıyaka Municipality Survey Project Directorate
Zeynep	Ergün	Association of Aerospace Clustering

Development Workshop on Employment and Vocational Education

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ayla Oğuş	Binatı	İzmir University of Economics
Aylin	Gel	Aegean Cooling Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Basak	Karaöz	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Burcu	Efe Duman	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Bülent	Utku	Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies
Canan	Yağcı	İzmir Labour and Employment Institution
Canan	Keser	PETKİM Petrokimya Company
Doğan	İnceman	Turkish Confederation of Employer Associations
Ekrem	Gülcemal	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Social Security
Emine	Özgönül	ESBAŞ
Erhun Giray	Tuncay	Provincial Directorate of Science, Industry and Technology
Göksel	Uçar	Aegean Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Gül Bahar	Güler	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Haldun	Kırkık	Visually Handicapped Protection Association
Hüseyin	Karakoç	Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions 3rd Region Office
Julide	Kesken	Ege University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
Kadri	Kabak	İzmir Labour and Employment Institution
Melih	Ağzıbüyük	Provincial Directorate of National Education
Meltem	İnce Yenilmez	Yaşar University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
Niyazi	Gökçen	Ege University Ege Vocational College
Nurhayat	Gönlügür	İzmir Labour and Employment Institution
Oktay	Sezgin	KOSGEB İzmir South Service Centre Directorate
Sami	Sayer	Ege University Ege Vocational College
Satı	Çalışkan	İzmir Atatürk Organised Industrial Zone
Sena	Zorlu	Aegean Young Businessmen Association
Senem	Türkaydın Elmalı	İzmir City Council
Servet	Girgin	Aegean Cooling Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Tamer	Keçecioğlu	Ege University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
Tunç	Demirbilek	Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
Türker	Adakale	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen
Vefa	Bardakçı	Provincial Directorate of National Education
Yasin	Demirlenk	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen

Innovation Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Dr. Serdal	Temel	Ege University Science and Technology Implementation and Research Centre
Eda	Ciner	Aegean Exporter Unions
Emre	Çoğulu	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Erdem	Kazaz	Ministry of Development
Hande	Akçe	TÜBİTAK
Işıl	Düzkan	İzmir Atatürk Organised Industrial Zone
İbrahim	Gökçüoğlu	University-Industry Cooperation Centres Platform
Mahmut	Kiper	Turkey Technology Development Foundation
Mehmet	Ensarioğlu	Special Provincial Administration
Muammer	Bilgir	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology
Mustafa	Çakır	Ege University Science and Technology Implementation and Research Centre
Nilhan	Tunç	Western Anatolia Industrialists and Businessmen Associations Federation
Nurhan	Gevrek	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Okan	Balcioğlu	Kemalpaşa Organised Industrial Zone
Onur	Önder	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
Özgür	Kirik	İzmir Union of Chambers of Merchants and Craftsmen
Özlem	Değirmencioğlu	İzmir Free Zone
Pınar	Çakmakoglu	İzmir Atatürk Organised Industrial Zone
Prof. Dr. A.Adem	Tekinay	Kâtip Çelebi University
Prof. Dr. Cengiz	Akdeniz	Ege University Science and Technology Implementation and Research Centre
Prof. Dr. Engin	Kılıç	Middle East Technical University
Prof. Dr. Fazilet	Vardar Sukan	Ege University Science and Technology Implementation and Research Centre
Prof. Dr. Metin	Tanoğlu	İzmir Institute of Technology Faculty of Engineering
Prof. Dr. Neşe	Kumral	Ege University
Prof. Dr. Nuri	Başoğlu	İzmir Institute of Technology
Serap	Sönmez Gündem	ESBAŞ
Seyyah	Erdem	İzmir Chamber of Agriculture
Tutku	Asarkaya	Ege University Science and Technology Implementation and Research Centre
Ufuk	Berkmen	KOSGEB İzmir North Service Centre Directorate
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Arzu	Uzun	Çukurova University - Adana ÜSAM

Clustering Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Aylin	Gel	Aegean Cooling Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Ayşe	Yeniocak	İzmir Atatürk Organised Industrial Zone
Basri	Yalvaç	TürkSTAT İzmir Regional Directorate
Başak	Somuncu Bektaş	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
Beyhan	Yılmaz	PETKİM Petrokimya Company
Ebru	Mobedi	ABİGEM
Ekrem	Uygun	PETKİM Petrokimya Company
Erdem	Alptekin	İzmir Chamber of Commerce
Fevzi	Doğu	Zobu Danışmanlık Company
Gözde	Eroğlu	Ministry of Economy
Hakan	Zobu	Zobu Danışmanlık Company
Kürşad	Yuvgun	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Nebahat	Kılıç	Turkey Textile, Garment, Leather Industry Technology and Design Research and Development Foundation
Nurhan	Gevrek	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Özlem	Değirmencioğlu	İzmir Free Zone
Prof. Dr. Haluk	Soyuer	Ege University
Prof. Dr. Mustafa	Tanyeri	Aegean Young Businessmen Association
Prof. Dr. Sedef	Akgüngör	Dokuz Eylül University
Prof. Dr. Cengiz	Akdeniz	Ege University Science and Technology Implementation and Research Centre
Seda	Hayta	PETKİM Petrokimya Company
Serap	Sönmez Gündem	ESBAŞ
Servet	Girgin	Aegean Cooling Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Uğur	Yüce	ENDA Enerji Company
Yrd. Doç. Dr.Burak	Dındaroğlu	İzmir University of Economics
Zeynep	Sönmez Tuna	Association of Aerospace Clustering

Aquaculture Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ali Süreyya	Ergönül	Durmaz Karlı Madra Ltd. Sti.
Alp Kocabaş	Kocabaş	Ministry of Forests and Water Affairs 4th Region İzmir Branch
Arzu Turan	Turan	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation
Bülent	Demirel	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation
Cafer	Gündüz	Çakır Balıkçılık Company
Cemalettin	Şirinoğlu	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation
Demir	Alpay	İzmir Aquaculture Breeders and Producers Union
Engin	Öztürk	Çamlı Yem Besicilik Company
Erdal	Songür	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Fahri	Karakaya	İzmir Special Provincial Administration
Fırat	Yılmazoğlu	Agricultural and Rural Development Support Institution Manisa Provincial Coordinatorship
Gülhan	Fenerci	Aegean Region Seine Fishers Association
Güngör	Muhtaroğlu	Akva-Tek Su Ürünleri Company
Hakan	Şaşmazel	Alltech Türkiye Company
Hakan	Babür	KDM Tarım ve Hayvan Ürünleri/Güven Balık Üretim Companies
Hüseyin	Şengenc	Cesurlar Balık Market Company
Hüseyin	Akbaş	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
İhsan	Yağınlı	Fatih Polyester Company
İrfan	Anbar	Akua-Dem Deniz Mahsulleri Company
İsmail	Durmaz	Durmaz Karlı Madra Company
İsmail	Uğural	Hürriyet Ege Columnist/Ege TV Programme Producer
Kemal	Yılmaz	S.S. İzmir Region Aquaculture Cooperatives Union
Mehmet	Öksüz	Doğanata Su Ürünleri Gıda Ve Tarım San. Tic. Ltd. Sti.
Mehmet	Aksoy	Aegean Region Seine Fishers Association
Mehmet İrfan	Ataoğuz	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Fish Bazaar
Mehmet Şahin	Çakan	Mehmet Çakan Şahin Balıkçılık Company
Melih	İşliel	Aquaculture Profacts Promotion Group
Mustafa	Akarca	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Mustafa	Erkan	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Mustafa	Taşkın	Dİİ 2nd Regional Directorate

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Necla	Türk	Agromey Gıda ve Yem
Neylan	Gezek	Agromey Gıda ve Yem
Nihat	Kurtuluş	Akuakültür Araştırma Geliştirme Company
Oğuz	Taboğlu	Poyraz Gemi Yapım Balık Üretim Company
Özer	Akçam	Çamlı Yem Besicilik Company
Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Avni	Benli	Dokuz Eylül University Marine Sciences and Technology Institute
Prof. Dr. Zafer	Tosunoğlu	Ege University Faculty of Aquaculture
Rahmi	Bayrak	Manisa Ministry of Forests and Water Affairs 4th Regional Directorate
Sinan	Kızıltan	Aegean Exporter Unions Aquaculture Products and Animal Products Exporters Union
Süreyya	Özkızılcık	Fimo Balık Unu Yağı İmalat Company
Turgay	Türkyılmaz	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Utku	Leylek	Özsu Balık Üretimi ve Malzemeleri Company
Uzay	Şentürk	Çamlı Yem Besicilik Company
Yasemin	İşsever	Abaloğlu Su Ürünleri Company
Yrd. Doç. Dr.Hakkı	Dereli	İzmir Katip Çelebi University Faculty of Aquaculture
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Kemalcan	Bizsel	Dokuz Eylül University Marine Sciences and Technology Institute
Zühre	Koşar	Çamlı Yem Besicilik Company

Tourism Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ali İhsan	Süter	Bergama Culture and Arts Foundation
Aslı	Odabaş	Seferihisar Municipality
Aybala	Yentürk	-
Bülent	Tercan	Çeşme Sisus Hotel, Terbay
Cihat Kemal	Pehlivanoğlu	Ege Tourism Association
Derya	Şerbetçi Acar	Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Publicity
Dilek	Temur	TAV Airports Company
Ekrem	Gülcemal	SGK Provincial Directorate
Emre	Çoğulu	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Faruk	Kaya	T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Publicity
Fatma	Sezgin	Ödemiş Municipality
Figen	Asarkaya	General Secretariat of Provincial Special Administration
Gökçe	Özdemir Bayrak	Yaşar University
Göksel	Uçak	Aegean Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Hande	Gül Sevinç	Seferihisar Municipality
Mehmet	Sağlam	Bergama Culture and Arts Foundation
Mehmet	Yunak	Konak Municipality
Muhammed	Işıklar	Çeşme Municipality
Mustafa	Özhan	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
Murat	Usta	Dokuz Eylül University Department of Tourism Management
Natavan	Ünal	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
Oya	Aksay	İZFAŞ Fuarcılık Hizmetleri Company
Özgür	Başarır	İzmir Union of Chambers of Merchants and Craftsmen
Kıvanç	Meriç	Turkey Travel Agencies Union
Kıvanç	Papur	Konvoy Denizcilik Company
Leyla	Cingöz	İzmir CVB/Logo Travel Company
Macit	Gönlügür	Bergama Culture and Arts Foundation
Manolya	Aksatan	Dokuz Eylül University Department of Tourism Management
Mehmet	Gönen	Chairperson of İzmir Chamber of Hotels, Accommodation and Labour
Mehmet	İşler	Aegean Touristic Establishments and Accommodations Union
Rıza	Elibol	Swissotel Büyük Efes İzmir
Sema	Özgen	Ödemiş Municipality
Semra	Yeşilyurt	Konak Municipality
Seyhan	Totuk	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Soner	Kromer	Destination İzmir
Şebnem	Gökçen DüNDAR	Dokuz Eylül University Department of Tourism Management
T.Koray	Akman	İzmir University
Türker	Özçekerli	İzmir Culture, Arts and Education Foundation
V.Gökçe	İnce	Ministry of Culture and Tourism Tanıtma General Directorate
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Volkan	Altıntaş	İzmir Katip Çelebi University Turizm Fakültesi
Senem	Yılmaz	Yaşar University
Ali	Aksakal	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
Uğur	Ilgar	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
Dilşad	Akar	Southern Aegean Development Agency
Zafer	Öter	İzmir Katip Çelebi University
Aylin	Çobangüneş	Turizm Fakültesi
Canan	Başlangıç	İŞKUR
Buğra	Tokmakoğlu	İŞKUR
Yaşar	Karabacak	Gözlem Gazette İzmir Port Authority

Cultur Economy Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Alex	Baltezzi	Karavan Turizm Company
Aybala	Yentürk	-
Aycan	Hasırcılar	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
Aykan	Candemir	Ege University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
Cemile	Yıldizer	İzmir Governorship Provincial Directorate of Planning and Coordination
Didem	Atmaca	Professional Union of Industrial Designers
Ebru	Türköl	General Secretariat of Provincial Special Administration
Ege	Acar	İZFAŞ Fuarçılık Hizmetleri Company
Emre	Çoğulu	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Ercüment	Gürsoy	Turkey Radio and Television Corporation
Faik	Kartelli	Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Fine Arts
Fatih	Yalabuk	Turkish Statistics Institute İzmir Regional Directorate
Fehmi	Toğrul	FTV Prodüksiyon Company
Ferruh	Semerci	Provincial Directorate of National Education
Filiz	Eczacıbaşı Sarper	İzmir Culture, Arts and Education Foundation
Gülgün	Zeytinoğlu	Bizim Kulüp Kindergartens
Hilmi	Gökhan Kutlu	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality – Director of Historical Environment and Culture Assets
İlhan	Kuloğlu	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry Vakfı
İsmail	Uğural	Hürriyet Ege - Ege TV
Koray	Velibeyoğlu	İzmir Institute of Technology
Mehmet	Ceran	Provincial Directorate of National Education Culture Department
Mehmet	Güngör	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism Culture Assets and Museums Branch
Mehmet	Yıldız	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Arts Branch Directorate
Mihriban	Yanık	Konak Municipality Urban Design Branch
Nihal	Kadioğlu Çevik	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism Folk Cultures Branch
Nilgün	Gürkaynak	İzmir University of Economics
Nilüfer	Çınarlı Mutlu	Chamber of Architects
Osman	Arslan	Director of 2nd Region Cultural Assets Protection Board
Osman Ekrem	Korkmaz	Video Prodüksiyon Görsel Tanıtım Company
Özer	Mumcu	Ege Tourism Association/İzmir Health Tourism Association
Saliha	Karaaslan	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Seba	Uğurtan	Seba Art Gallery
Serpil	Yasa	Director of 1st Region Cultural Assets Protection Board
Sibel	Timisi	KOSGEB İzmir South Service Centre Directorate
Şervan	Alpşen	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Mediterranean Academy Branch Directorate
Tino	Reggio	Karşıyaka Private Piri Reis School
Türker	Adakale	İzmir Union of Chambers of Merchants and Craftsmen
Ümit	Çiçek	İzmir Chamber of Commerce
Zehra	Talas	Bornova Municipality Plan Project Directorate
Zeynep	Enlil	Yıldız Teknik University
Zeynep	Göçmen	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
Özgür	Akkavak	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
İbrahim	Alpaslan	Dokuz Eylül University
Deniz	Bircan	Bornova Municipality
Yunus	Emre Dinçaslan	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation
Zehra	Ersoy	Dokuz Eylül University
Kerim	Dündar	Dokuz Eylül University
Gürol	Tonbul	State Theatre
Aylan	Doğanç	Chamber of City Planners İzmir Branch Office
M.	Şevket Akgün	Ödemiş Municipality
İge	Pırnar	Yaşar University
Esra	Yalı	General Secretariat of Provincial Special Administration

Eko-Efficiency Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ahmet	Yeşilli	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Ali	Yusufoğlu	İzmir Jeothermal Company
Arzu Betül	Yalabık	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Bahar	Sel Fehim	Ministry of Forests and Water Affairs General Directorate
Cüneyt	Çağlayan	TEMA Foundation İzmir Agency
Demet	Tuğlacı	Provincial Directorate of Health
Doç. Dr. M.Kudret	Yurtseven	İzmir University
Doç. Dr. Özlem	Yeşilçelikaş	Ege University Department of Bioengineering
Dr. Canan	Arikbay	Provincial Directorate of Science, Industry and Technology
Dr. Cavit	Kahya	Tire Organised Industrial Zone
Dr. Kadri	Taştan	General Secretariat of Turkish Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges
Dr. Naci	Sağlam	TUBİTAK TEYDEB
Ebru	Türköl	General Secretariat of Provincial Special Administration
Ebru	Diğer	İzmir ABİGEM
Ebru	Kuzgunkaya	İzmir Institute of Technology Geothermal Energy Research and Implementation Centre
Emrah	Alkaya	General Secretariat of Turkey Technology Development Foundation
Ezel	Hepdüzyol	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Fatma	Mesutgil	İZSU General Directorate
Ferda	Ulutaş	General Secretariat of Turkey Technology Development Foundation
Göktürk	Bursalı	Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation
Gülek	Öner	Aegean Free Zone
Hüseyin	Evcil	Kemalpaşa Organised Industrial Zone
Hüseyin	Delikaya	Turkish Statistics Institution İzmir Regional Directorate
Hüseyin Zakir	Barut	Provincial Directorate of Health
Işıl	Cebiroğlu	İzmir Free Zone
İbrahim	Gökçüoğlu	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Jülide	Kıvançlı	Provincial Directorate of Health
Konca	Uygur	KOSGEB İzmir North Service Centre Directorate
Levent	Arslan	KOSGEB İzmir South Service Centre Directorate
M.Soner	Çelikaş	Ege University Science and Technology Implementation and Research Centre
Mehmet	Bireselioğlu	İzmir University of Economics
EfeMerve	Kayserili	General Secretariat of South Marmara Development Agency
Merve	Böğürcü	General Secretariat of Turkey Technology Development Foundation

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Nilhan	Tunç	Western Anatolia Industrialists and Businessmen Associations Federation
Onur	Erköse	EVD Enerji Company
Osman	Vehbi Uçal	TEMA Foundation İzmir Agency
Özlem	Durmuş	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology Verimlilik General Directorate
Pelin	Durak	ELT Çevre Mühendislik Company
Prof. Dr. Aydın	Öztürk	Yaşar University Rector
Prof. Dr. Ayşegül	Pala	Dokuz Eylül University Environmental Research and Implementation Centre
Prof. Dr. Emrah	Orhun	İzmir University
Prof. Dr. Göksel	Demirer	General Secretariat of Turkey Technology Development Foundation
Prof. Dr. Güliden	Gökçen	İzmir Institute of Technology Energy Engineering Programme
Prof. Dr. Günnur	Koçar	Ege University Solar Energy Institute
Prof. Dr. Mustafa	Tanyeri	Aegean Young Businessmen Association Administrative Board Chairmanship
Prof. Dr. Nurdan	Büyükkamacı	Dokuz Eylül University Department of Environmental Engineering
Rahile	Yeni	Branch Directorate of the Chamber of Environmental Engineers
Seda	Kırksekiz	AKG Yalıtım ve İnşaat Malzemeleri Company
Seray	Kaçmaz	General Secretariat of Zafer Development Agency
Serkan	Çolakaya	İzmir Atatürk Organised Industrial Zone
Serkan Ahmet	Göl	Vakıfbank Aegean Regional Directorate
Serpil	Bolat	KOSGEB İzmir North Service Centre Directorate
Sevay	İpek Tütüncü	İzmir Industrialists and Businessmen Association
Sibel	Mine Güçver	Ministry of Forests and Water Affairs General Directorate of Water Management
Şafak	Özket	Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation
Tayfun	Çaylan	Branch Directorate of the Chamber of Mechanical Engineers
Tolga	Erbil	Eskon Enerji Verimliliği Danışmanlık Company
Tuncay	Şakacı	Garanti Bank İzmir Regional Directorate
Turan	Ateş	General Secretariat of Provincial Special Administration
Türker	Adakale	İzmir Union of Chambers of Merchants and Craftsmen
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ahmet	Eryaşar	Ege University Solar Energy Institute
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Burcu	Aracıoğlu	Ege University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Görkem	Akıncı	Dokuz Eylül University Department of Environmental Engineering
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Hülya	Boyacıoğlu	Dokuz Eylül University Environmental Research and Implementation Centre
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Selim	Solmaz	Gediz University Rector
Yüksel	Balcı	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

Cvil Society Analysis City Council Focus Group Meeting

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ayşe	Baysal	City Council
Baran	Güntan	Turkey Informatics Association
Çağrı	Gruşçu	Tourism and EXPO Workgroup
Emel	Denizazkını	Entrepreneur Women's Association
Emre	Koç	İzmir Union of Chambers of Merchants and Craftsmen
Erdal	Gündük	City Council
Ersun	Gülcan	Transportation and Environment Workgroup
Gökçen	Başaran İnce	EÜ Faculty of Communication
Gülgün	E.Tosun	EÜ Faculty of Communication
Hanmit Vedat	Başer	Contemporary Handicapped People Living Association
İçim	Uzun	Women's Solidarity Association
Kızbes	Aydın	Çiğli Evka Women's Culture House Association
Merve	Akkuş	EÜ Youth Assembly
Muhiddin	Yılmaz	Mentally Handicapped People Association
Nihal	Bulmamış	Turkish Women's Assembl
Saliha	Ankan	White Moon Derneği
Sercan	Demirören	Atatürk Youth Centre
Süleyman	Er	Handicapped People's Assembly

Information Society and Informatics Workshops

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Ahmet Adem	Tekinay	İzmir Katip Çelebi University
Ali Seydi	Koca	Konak Municipality
Aylin	Karaca	İzmir Atatürk Organised Industrial Zone
Ayşe	Yeniocak	İzmir Atatürk Organised Industrial Zone
Ayşegül	Alaybeyoğlu	Celal Bayar University
Berke	İskit	IBM Company
Bich	Ha	IBM Company
Bilgehan	Özbaylanlı	Ministry of Development
Canan	Arıkbay	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Science, Industry and Technology
Cevdet	Dengi	İSOMER Informatics Services
Çağlar	Tükel	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
Çağrı	Bey	Translator
Doğukan	Nacak	Western Anatolia Informatics and Electronic Regional Innovation Centre
Ekin	Taşkın	Aegean Exporter Unions
Elif	Baktır	Technological and Institutional Cooperation Centre
Emrah	Tomur	İzmir Technology Development Zone
Erçin	Güdücü	Derivatives Exchange
Ersin	Kahraman	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Ezgi	Eroğlu	Aegean Young Businessmen Association

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
Fatih	Akgül	İzmir Provincial Directorate of Health
Feriştah	Dalkılıç	Dokuz Eylül University
Fikret	Kavzak	Turkey Informatics Association
Fırat	Ezin	TurkSTAT İzmir Regional Directorate
Frank	J.Robyck	IBM Company
Funda	Külerü	Ministry of Development
Gazi	Akkel	Mobil Life
Güler	Sezer	ÜNİBEL Company
Gültekin	Gürdal	İzmir Institute of Technology
H. Haluk	Gökmen	Ege Sistem Ar-Ge ve İnovasyon Proje Destek Merkezi Company
Hadi	Bilen	İzbim Bilgisayar ve Baskı Teknolojileri Company
İge	Pınar	Yaşar University
İsmail	Akdemir	İzmir Chamber of Commerce
Kazafumi	Mizunuma	IBM Company
Koray	Velibeyoglu	İzmir Institute of Technology
Kübra	Özemre	-
Laura Illiana	Gutierrez Galan	IBM Company
Levent	Atay	Egebimtes Company
Mehmet Eyüp	Ergün	Atlantic Outsourcing Bilişim ve Sistemleri Company
Muhammed Raşit	Özdaş	Ministry of Development
Murat	Komesli	Yaşar University
Murat	Özemre	Bimar Bilgi İşlem Hizmetleri Company
Mustafa Yaşar	Tınar	Aegean Association of Industrialists and Businessmen
Okan	Bozdemir	İzmir Free Zone
Okan	Öztürkmenoğlu	Chamber of Computer Engineers
Özgür	Kirik	İzmir Union of Chambers of Merchants and Craftsmen
Rosana Rueda	Elias	IBM Company
Seçil	Altınbaş Kirezci	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
Selma	Tekir	İzmir Institute of Technology
Serap	Şahin	İzmir Institute of Technology
Serap	Zeybek İhlamur	Dünya Gazette
Temel	Aycan Şen	Aegean Young Businessmen Association
Tsubasa	Saitoh	IBM Company
Tuğkan	Tuğlular	İzmir Institute of Technology
Ünal	R. Yaman	Ege University Science and Technology Implementation and Research Centre
Yavuz	Göktaylar	Institution of Information Technologies and Communication

Entrepreneurship Workshop

Name	Surname	Institution-Organisation
A.Nuri	Baçoğlu	İzmir Institute of Technology
Av. Nilhan	Tunç	Western Anatolia Industrialists and Businessmen Associations Federation
Berkay	Eskinazi	LİYAKAT Association
Cenk	Öztap	Aegean Young Businessmen Association
Ceyda	Sarıca	Karşıyaka Municipality
Çağız	Bulut	Yaşar University
Dr. Canan	Arikbay	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology İzmir Provincial Directorate
Duygu	Sever	İzmir Katip Çelebi University
Emre	Çoğulu	Aegean Region Chamber of Industry
Emre	Koç	İzmir Union of Chambers of Merchants and Craftsmen
Enver	Çakin	KOSGEB İzmir North Service Centre Directorate
Esra	Tekmen Kavcıoğlu	Balçova District Governorship
Fulya	Yemişçi	İzmir Commodity Exchange
İsmail	Çiftçioğlu	İzmir Young MÜSİAD
Jülide	Kesken	Ege University
Melih	Akdoğan	İzmir University Department of Business
Mustafa	Çanakçı	KOSGEB
Onur	Önder	İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
Oya	Kudret	İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University
Özgür	Kirik	İzmir Union of Chambers of Merchants and Craftsmen

We also extend our thanks to hundreds of our citizens that we cannot name here, who participated in İzmir Region Plan Citizen Meeting, communicated their opinions and views on the future of İzmir via region plan portal (www.izmiriplanliyorum.org.tr) and over social media, and shared their “İzmir dream” with us.

ANNEX-D: UPPER SCALE PLAN AND STRATEGY DOCUMENTS

High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity	Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem	Developed Clusters	Supply of Sustainable Production and Services	İzmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean
Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Development Axis / Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority		
2011-2016 Science and Technology Human Resource Strategy and Action Plan	Increasing Science/Technology HR and Improving Sectoral Distribution	Directing the youth towards R&D fields		
		Developing career opportunities and improving incomes		
		Programmes towards growing Science/Technology HR in line with the R&D demands of private sector		
		Increasing technician and equivalent personnel employment		
		Science/Technology HR personnel aimed at the priorities and field demands of the country		
		Universalising the Science/Technology culture in the society		
	Developing the research culture, and the skills and experiences of researchers	Designing mechanisms enabling the development of skills of researchers		
		Activating post-doctorate research (post-doc) application		
	Improving the work environments of Science/Technology HR personnel	Improving the work environments at universities		
		Developing the R&D infrastructure at universities		
		Improving the governance at universities		
		Improving the work conditions of the researchers in private sector		
		Developing inter-sectoral cooperation		
		Improving the work conditions at public research centres		
2011-2013 SME Strategy and Action Plan	Increasing the Circulation of Researchers	Developing national, inter-sectoral and international circulation mechanisms		
		Providing opportunities required for qualified researchers abroad to be employed in the country especially in prioritised fields		
	Developing R&D Personnel Employment capacity	Employment of qualified R&D personnel at universities		
		Developing R&D personnel employment capacity in private sector		
		Developing R&D personnel employment capacity in Public Research Centres		
	Developing the Administrative Skills and Institutional Qualifications of SMEs	Facilitating and supporting information access of SMEs regarding administration, institutionalisation, marketing, efficiency, quality, standardisation, industrial property rights, information communication use etc. fields		
		Developing and settling the cooperation culture in SMEs		
		Supporting qualified labour force employment and developing enterprise personnel qualifications		
	Developing the R&D and Innovation Capacity of SMEs	Raising the awareness of SMEs' R&D, innovation and design fields, and supporting their activities		
		Creating support mechanisms towards commercialisation of R&D and innovation projects		
		Increasing the cooperation between universities and SMEs and large scale enterprises		
	Facilitating the Access of SMEs and Entrepreneurs to Funding	Developing entrepreneurship capital, business angels and SME stock market systems		

Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Develepment Axis / Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority
Turkish Industrial Strategy Document 2011-2014 (Towards EU Membership)	Technological Development of Companies	In order to provide effectiveness of intellectual property system, institutional capacity shall be strengthened, effective cooperation and coordination shall be provided, and a common and settled intellectual rights culture shall be created at society level. In coordination with the Information Society Strategy; information communication technologies shall be universalised, companies shall be encouraged towards accessing information and realising R&D and innovation activities. The coordination between science and technology strategy and industry strategy shall be strengthened. Innovation activities and R&D infrastructure shall be prioritised in medium and high technology sectors, and large scale investments, co-investment and comprehensive R&D projects shall be supported.
	Regional Development	Cooperative R&D, cooperative supply and marketing activities of enterprises shall be prioritised. Network creation and clustering efforts shall be supported. Founding enterprises at predetermined industrial zones and moving existing ones to such zones shall be encouraged.
Turkey 2023 Export Strategy	Technological Development and Infrastructure	Innovation – R&D investments and applications shall be encouraged. Exporters' global competitiveness shall be increased via Sectoral Leadership, Science-Technology and Innovation. Transition from low qualification human capital to high efficiency/qualification human capital shall be realised. Relations between Public – Private Sector – NGOs shall be coordinated.
National Science Technology and Innovation Strategy 2011-2016	Increasing R&D and Innovation Based Economic Gains in Fields with High R&D and Innovation Capacity Is	Enabling platforms where partners ((university-public-industry) come together, increasing inter-disciplinary researches and encouraging sharing of research results in order to increase spreading and commercialisation of information Developing programmes that will support directed and result-oriented projects capable of serving the country's economical and technological development Analysing existing physical research infrastructures and encouraging the development of infrastructures required By encouraging open innovation –acknowledged as paradigm change in our day–, strengthening the R&D and innovation based roles of the actors comprising the production chain of sectors
		Increasing R&D and innovation based knowledge generation towards meeting country demands and supporting result-oriented researches Developing Science/Technology human resources and providing interaction through inter-disciplinary approaches Embracing inter-disciplinary approaches within young people via science society activities Developing the private sector's capability towards creating R&D and innovation, and increasing the R&D and innovation activities density within the production chain Providing effective use of research infrastructures (research centres etc.) in parallel to national and local demands by developing them in inter-institutional coordination Increasing multiple-partner R&D projects as to support spread of information between sectors and disciplines Creating governance mechanisms that will increase the interaction between demand-based fields
		Encouraging researches that would make universal contributes for filling the scientific gaps in inter-disciplinary fields Encouraging basic and practical research projects that would answer the needs of industrialists
	Improving the Existing Supports Aimed at Aiding Bottom-Up Approaches	
	Accelerating R&D and Innovation Capacity in Demand–Based Fields	

Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Develepment Axis / Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority
	Supporting Researches that Would Constitute Basis to Newly Developing Technologies	Supporting the leading cutting-edge researches of Turkey's academically qualified scientists Developing proactive approaches and mechanisms in the support programmes towards leading studies for drawing Turkish and foreign scientists -with international fame in research qualification- to our country Developing R&D and infrastructure supports towards leading studies with inter-institutional coordination
		Establishing mechanisms that will accelerate the transition of completed research projects into industry Universalising and diversifying the doctorate programmes conducted in parallel to demands of industry Providing the researchers with more effective benefit from Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights Universalising the double-purpose usage of developed key technologies in industry Improving the public procurement management system as to include R&D and innovation aspects Encouraging company start-up supports based on R&D and innovation to increase the commercialisation capacity of knowledge and technologies
		Universalising R&D and innovation based cooperation culture that will trigger the interactions between partners at sectoral and local scale Developing the cooperation between sectoral and local governance mechanisms and national governance mechanisms Improving the interaction and information exchange between public institutions regarding science and technology issues at national scale Increasing the technology generation capacity via encouraging R&D based vertical cooperations Increasing intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral cooperations within horizontal and vertical cooperations by taking into consideration the different industrial qualities of our country Supporting inter-disciplinary common learning environments between researchers Providing better functionality to mechanisms that encourage R&D cooperation between universities, industrial and/or public institutions or individual researchers Supporting researches that will produce global added value from local resources and qualities
	Creating Economical Added Value from New Products, Processes and Services Obtained Through Research Results	
	Drawing System Interactions to Inter-Sectoral and Inter-Disciplinary Direction	
	Adding More SMEs to the List of Those Dealing in R&D and Innovation	Establishing facilitative mechanisms for meeting the R&D demands of SMEs who does not have R&D qualification within their own body by universities, public research institutes and private sector institutions Increasing the capacity of SMEs –that conduct R&D and innovation activities within their own bodies- towards producing common projects with universities and research institutions Developing SMEs' skills of technology orientation and management Facilitating access to information regarding intellectual and industrial property rights, and universalising and diversifying information distribution activities through SME R&D and innovation supports Developing mechanisms towards increasing the R&D and innovation oriented human resource employment in SMEs Activating SMEs utilisation of research infrastructures by taking into consideration the demands of SMEs regarding such infrastructures

Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Development Axis / Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority
	Having Existing and New Research Infrastructures Constitute Basis for UBTYS 2011-2016 Strategic Approach	Providing effective, efficient and sustainable usage of existing research infrastructures in parallel to country priorities as to also allow inter-sectoral multi-partner research cooperations
		Monitoring the research infrastructures via a road map of research infrastructures emphasising country priorities with the participation of all relevant actors and preventing infrastructure repetitiveness
		Allocating funding to research infrastructures from EU pre-accession financial aid programmes
		Universalising research centres in universities, structured thematically by also heeding industrial demands and local qualities
		Improving the mechanisms on participation in international infrastructure projects (ESFRI road map etc.) to be strategically selected as per our country priorities and scientific capacity coordination
Turkey's Higher Education Strategy	Re-Associating the Education Programmes of High Schools and Vocational High Schools	Having these higher education institutions embedded into local business and employment markets
		Establishing Faculties of Practical Sciences and Practical Technologies in universities
		Habilitating the equipments of these higher education institutions and restructuring their size and distribution
	Increasing the Sensitivity of the Higher Education System towards the Demands of Society and Labour Market	Developing mechanisms to strengthen the society-higher education interaction
		Discovering new approaches in education towards establishing a link between the student and practical reality
	Utilising New Approaches and Technologies in Education	Increasing the use of education technologies, developing learning and reasoning skills with visual-aural tools
	Rapidly Increasing the Doctorate and Post-Doctorate Labour Force within Turkey's Human Capital	Developing ways to habilitate the number of doctorate graduates
		Developing ways to conduct post-doctorate studies within country and abroad
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Increasing Competitiveness	Improving R&D and Innovativeness
		Disseminating Information and Communication Technologies
		Ensuring the Shift to High, Value-Added Production Structure in Industry and Services
	Ensuring Regional Development	Improving Efficiency of the Agricultural Structure
		Making Regional Development Policy Effective at the Central Level
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Growth and Employment	Private-sector-led R&D and innovation activities, with extra focus on environment friendly ones, will be increased and value-added increase will be achieved by accelerating commercialization and branding process of the outputs.
	Science, Technology and Innovation	Research centers within the universities and public institutions will be transformed into sustainable structures which work in close collaboration with the private sector, employ highly skilled human capital, provide continuous service to researchers and have efficient management.
		R&D and innovation programs will be started and implemented in order to develop internationally competitive and high value added new sectors, products and brands.
		Innovation system will be transformed into a cluster oriented and entrepreneurship focused structure.

Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Development Axis / Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority
		Coordination of various R&D support programs will be ensured and existing support programs will be reviewed by conducting impact analysis. R&D activities will be supported in a comprehensive way by taking the market conditions, including commercialization, into account within the framework of common objectives determined in the priority areas.
		In all sectors, especially in the energy and manufacturing industries, R&D activities towards producing clean Technologies and green products with high value added enabling the efficient use of natural resources and prevention of environmental degradation will be supported.
		The structure and operation of technology development zones will be improved in order to foster university-industry cooperation, inter-firm joint R&D activities and innovative entrepreneurship.
		Research centers, incubators, technology transfer and innovation centers and technology development zones will be ensured to specialize in certain fields and cooperate with each other; and these bodies will be encouraged to support relevant cluster activities.
		Measures will be taken and interfaces will be established to facilitate and encourage university - private sector cooperation. In this context, during the restructuring of higher education system, R&D and entrepreneurship activities of academicians and students will be encouraged
		The quantity and quality of researchers will be further increased, while the incentives for researcher employment in private sector will continue.
		Development of competent researchers in basic and social sciences will be supported; the number, quality and efficiency of research activities will be increased in these areas within the universities and public institutions.
		Public procurement system will be improved in a way to encourage innovation, domestic production, environmental awareness, technology transfer and innovative entrepreneurship.
		The capacity of public institutions for steering R&D activities and implementing results of R&D activities in cooperation with private sector will be strengthened.
		Regional and global cooperation will be developed in R&D activities, research infrastructures and research labor force issues. In this context, priority will be given to facilitation of transfer, internalization and further development of critical technologies so as to compete with similar technologies around the world.
	Transformation in the Manufacturing Industry	Public procurement will be used as an effective tool in order to foster innovation and green manufacturing capacities of domestic firms. In this context, the capacity for preparation and evaluation of tender specifications will be developed; dissemination and introduction of best practices in the public sector will be ensured.
	Entrepreneurship and SMEs	Internationalization of SMEs will be augmented by improving their R&D, innovation and export capacity.
		SMEs will be ensured to become brands, institutionalize and generate innovative business models.
	Intellectual Property Rights	Service capacity will be improved in technology transfer and innovation centers to make businesses benefit effectively from the intellectual property rights system and its subsidies.
		Effectiveness of existing mechanisms in commercialization of intellectual property rights will be improved.
		Public awareness of the intellectual property rights system will be increased by promotional and educational activities at all levels.

Source: Internet Pages of Relevant Organisations

High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity	Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem	Developed Clusters	Supply of Sustainable Production and Services	İzmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean
Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective	Priority	
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth	Entrepreneurship and SMEs	Entrepreneurial culture will be further improved by disseminating formal and informal programs at every level of the education system, increasing the quality of existing entrepreneurship training programs and promoting and awarding entrepreneurial role models.	
			Institutional capacities and collaboration levels of all institutions that provide services and support within the entrepreneurial ecosystem will be improved. Professional associations that bear a public entity legal status will be restructured to support entrepreneurship and increase their contribution to the entire economy.	
			Quantity and quality of incubators, business development centers and accelerators will be improved to better serve entrepreneurs. Support models will be designed by collaboration of public, private and non-governmental institutions.	
			State support for entrepreneurship and SMEs will be provided on the basis of innovation, productivity and employment, growth and collaboration, as well as giving priority to women, youth and social entrepreneurship. Monitoring and evaluation of implementation will be enhanced and contribution of the supports to the economy will be measured by employing impact analyses.	
			Access to finance for startups and SMEs will be facilitated by improving angel investments, venture capital, credit guarantee fund, applications of micro-finance and by exploring other capital market opportunities .	
		Science, Technology and Innovation	Innovation system will be transformed into a cluster oriented and entrepreneurship focused structure.	
			The structure and operation of technology development zones will be improved in order to foster university-industry cooperation, inter-firm joint R&D activities and innovative entrepreneurship.	
	Livable Places, Sustainable Environment	Regional Development and Regional Competitiveness	Measures will be taken and interfaces will be established to facilitate and encourage university - private sector cooperation. In this context, during the restructuring of higher education system, R&D and entrepreneurship activities of academicians and students will be encouraged.	
			Public procurement system will be improved in a way to encourage innovation, domestic production, environmental awareness, technology transfer and innovative entrepreneurship.	
	Qualified People, Strong Society	Education	In middle-income regions, transformation of production structure, enhancement of sectorial diversification, improvements in entrepreneurship climate and culture, and creation of new employment opportunities will be ensured. By improving urban infra and superstructure, attractiveness of these regions will be improved in terms of living and investment conditions..	
	Increasing Competitiveness	Education	Innovative financial support mechanisms will be established at regional level, in this context, regional venture capital and credit guarantee fund practices will be initiated.	
			The harmony between the education system and the labor market will be enhanced by equipping people with skills and competences required for working life from the point of a lifelong learning perspective, by internalizing entrepreneurship culture, and by strengthening school-industry relations in vocational and technical education through medium and long term sectoral projections.	
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Increasing Competitiveness	Improving R&D and Innovativeness	Venture capital and similar instruments will be disseminated in order for the entrepreneurship aiming at technology development to be encouraged and innovative ideas to be put into practice. In addition, establishment of research institutes and/or centers by the private sector in selected priority fields will be encouraged.	
		Ensuring the Shift to High Value-Added Production Structure in Industry and Services	In order to increase the competitiveness of SMEs and entrepreneurs and to enable them to penetrate into new markets, training and consultancy services will be provided at business establishment and business development stages. With this aim, Business Development Centers (İŞGEM) and similar institutions will be spread and the necessary regulations will be made to make them more efficient.	

Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective	Priority
	Increasing Employment	Developing Active Labor Policies	Employment services will be provided for a larger number of people and their quality will be raised. Active labor market policies will be spread through labor force training and vocational training courses, primarily entrepreneurship and employment guaranteed programs, professional consultancy and guidance services, and training seminars in the industry. Active labor programs will be organized in line with the analyses of labor market requirements.
	Strengthening Human Development and Social Solidarity	Enhancing the Educational System	With the aim of increasing quality in education, curricula based on innovativeness and research will be extended throughout the country, and students will be encouraged for scientific research as well as entrepreneurship.
		Improving Income Distribution, Social Inclusion and Fight Against Poverty	Income-generating projects will be supported in a way to diversify the economic activities targeting the poor. In particular, entrepreneurship in rural areas and underdeveloped regions will be encouraged.
	Ensuring Regional Development	Making Regional Development Policy Effective at the Central Level	The investment environment in the regions will be enhanced; financing opportunities for entrepreneurs will be improved and diversified. New instruments such as venture capital, micro credit applications and differentiated input costing that will encourage investment, production and employment will be developed.
		Ensuring Development Based on Local Dynamics and Internal Potential	Special training programs to develop entrepreneurship will be supported with the collaboration of public institutions and organizations, the private sector, universities and NGOs within the approach of development based on local dynamics and internal potential.
	Turkey Industry Strategy Document (2011-2014)	Increasing the weight of (strong) companies that can continuously improve their skills	Improvement of Investment and Business Environment
Implementation, Monitoring and Coordination Mechanism			Entrepreneur Information System will be developed.
SME Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2013)	Support and Development of Entrepreneurship	Spreading entrepreneurship culture to entire society and improving entrepreneurship environment at a scale comparable to developed countries	Increasing the emphasis given to entrepreneurship subject in education curriculum, organising activities such as contests, awards, promotions for encouraging entrepreneurship, formation of structures such as “Entrepreneurship Council” for providing coordination between institutions.
		1.2. Encouraging entrepreneurship regarding new enterprises to be set up through supporting them to grow by granting services such as workplace site, office services, training and consultancy	Universalising and developing incubation services and startup period supports, providing training, consultancy and direction services to entrepreneurs with newly setup businesses.

Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Develepment Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective	Priority
		1.3. Granting supports to special target groups for overcoming their obstacles and set up new businesses	Organising training, consultancy and direction activities for special target groups.
Science and Technology Human Resource Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2016)	Increasing the number of human resources for science and technology (HRST) and improving the distribution of HRST across sectors	1.1. Directing the youth to the R&D areas	Adding project-oriented Science and Technology education to the curriculum in Primary Education and Secondary Education, increasing the interest, raising creative and entrepreneur mindsets.
Turkey's Higher Education Strategy	Re-Associating the Education Programmes of High Schools and Vocational High Schools in Turkey's Higher Education System	Establishing Practical Higher Education Institutions division	Associating the National Orientation Committees with the national employment action plans; also in the same sense, seeking to provide these students with not only the business skills, but also the skills to facilitate their being entrepreneur in their NOC education.

Source: Internet Pages of Relevant Organisations

High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity	Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem	Developed Clusters	Supply of Sustainable Production and Services	Izmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean
Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Develepment Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective	Priority	
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth	Science, Technology and Innovation	Innovation system will be transformed into a cluster oriented and entrepreneurship focused structure.	
			Research centers, incubators, technology transfer and innovation centers and technology development zones will be ensured to specialize in certain fields and cooperate with each other; and these bodies will be encouraged to support relevant cluster activities.	
		Transformation in the Manufacturing Industry	A competitive structure will be established in the defense industry. Defense system and logistic needs will be met ensuring original design, sustainability and integration with other national industries. Civil use of appropriate technologies, domestic supply ratio and share of allocation to R&D will be increased. Network and cluster structures will be supported in particular defense industry areas.	
		Entrepreneurship and SMEs	SMEs will be supported for further organized activities and forming clusters among themselves and with larger enterprises, universities and research centers.	
	Livable Places, Sustainable Environment	Regional Development and Regional Competitiveness	Taking value chain relations into consideration at the regional level, innovative and high value added cluster initiatives will be promoted, inter-firm cooperation in the existing clusters will be enhanced, integration of clusters with international markets will be strengthened and central and regional levels in supports will be considered.	

Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Develepment Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective	Priority
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Increasing Competitiveness	Ensuring the Shift to High Value-Added Production Structure in Industry and Services	Joint R&D, joint procurement and marketing activities of enterprises will be emphasized. Physical infrastructure requirements of enterprises will be met and network creation and clustering initiatives will be supported. Establishment of enterprises in predetermined industrial zones and shifting the existing ones to these zones as well will be encouraged. Support for clustering under the leadership of driving sectors will be ensured within a strengthened social network. In this framework, creation of mechanisms, which will support local clusters, increase collaboration among the agents included in these clusters and ensure their integration with global markets, will be encouraged.
Turkey Industry Strategy Document (2011-2014)	Industry Policy and Regional Development	Regional Development	Joint R&D, joint procurement and marketing activities of enterprises will be emphasized. Network creation and clustering initiatives will be supported. Establishment of enterprises in predetermined industrial zones and shifting the existing ones to these zones as well will be encouraged. A clustering policy will be developed, and analysis to determine clustering potentials will be carried out. The cooperation among businesses, notably in OIZs, will be supported. Regional development strategy will be designed and implemented according to industrial strategy, and the results of clustering and value chain analyses.
		Sectoral Policies	A governance model which will define thepolicy framework at the local andcentral level about clustering will be developed. Clustering Strategy will be prepared and the results of the implementation will be monitored and evaluated. Furthermore, the capacity which will define the local priorities relating to competitiveness such as clustering and value chain analysis will be strengthened.
			Formation of mechanisms to increase cooperation of the actors within the cluster and to strengthen local clusters and mechanisms to ensure their integration with the world markets will be encouraged. The cooperation and coordination of the Investment Support and Promotion Agency with local clusters and regional development initiatives will be increased.
SME Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2013)	Developing the management skills and corporate competencies of the SMEs Developing and supporting entrepreneurship		Aggregation activities will be supported by the Development Agencies in order to increase the competition power at the regional level.
National Science Technology and Innovation Strategy (2011-2016)	Strenghtening of the Role of the SMEs in the National Innovation System		Establishing the mechanisms to facilitate the fulfillment of the R&D requirements of the SMEs not having the R&D competency within their body by universities, public research institutes and private sector institutions.
			Increasing the capacity of the SMEs realizing the R&D and innovation activities within their body to create common project with universities and research institutions.

Source: Internet Pages of Relevant Organisations

High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity	Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem	Developed Clusters	Supply of Sustainable Production and Services	Izmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean
Upper Scale Document / Strategy	Develepment Axis / Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority		
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Increasing Competitiveness	Protecting the Environment and Improving the Urban Infrastructure.		
		Improving the Energy and Transportation Infrastructure.		
		Protecting the Environment and Improving the Urban Infrastructure. (In the sectors sensitive to environment, especially agriculture and tourism, ecological potential will be utilized and protection-utilization balance will be considered.)		
		Achieving food security and safety and sustainable use of natural resources will be taken into account in creating an agricultural structure that is highly organized and competitive.		
		The main principles to be adhered in fisheries policies include determination of fisheries policies on the basis of establishing resource utilization balance in fishery production by conducting stock assessment studies in line with the EU acquis, ensuring environmental sustainability in agriculture activities in parallel with the increasing demand and the recently provided supports, and establishing the required administrative structure in compliance with these goals.		
		Increasing the Share of Organic Agriculture Lands within Overall Agricultural Lands from 1% to 3%		
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Growth and Employment	Development of efficiency increasing policies for enabling effective use and sustainability of scarce resources.		
	Science, Technology and Innovation	In all sectors, especially in the energy and manufacturing industries, R&D activities towards producing clean technologies and green products with high value added enabling the efficient use of natural resources and prevention of environmental degradation will be supported.		
		Utilisation of green production and green technology shall be increased.		
	Transformation in the Manufacturing Industry	Use and production of environment-friendly technologies will be increased.		
		Practices such as recycling and recovery in the industry will be given importance.		
		In order to maximize the contribution of renewable energy in the economy, the level of domestic manufacturing will be increased and genuine technologies will be developed.		
	Agriculture and Food	Environmental sensitivity will be considered in regards to food production.		
	Energy	Energy Efficiency Strategy will be applied in an effective manner and efficient use of energy in all sectors will be ensured.		
	Tourism	Within the scope of environment-friendly and responsible tourism approach sustainable tourism practices will be enhanced and the socio-cultural and environmental drawbacks of tourism will be reduced.		
	Protection of Environment	Environmental sensitivity and life quality will be improved with practices such as waste and emission reduction, energy, water and resource efficiency, recycling, prevention of noise and visual pollution, usage of environment friendly material in line with sustainable cities approach.		
		Environment friendly practices in production and services such as renewable energy, eco-efficiency and cleaner production technologies will be supported and developing and branding of new environment friendly products will be encouraged.		
		In order to support sustainable production and consumption, environment friendly products will be encouraged in public procurement.		
		Green growth opportunities on areas such as energy, industry, agriculture, transportation, construction, services and urbanization will be evaluated and new business areas, R&D and innovation that provide environment sensitive economic growth will be supported.		
	Land and Water Resources Management	For sustainability of irrigation from groundwater resources, policy alternatives such as quantity restrictions and variable pricing will be developed.		
UN and SPO Millenium Development Goals (2005-2015)	Ensuring Environmental Sustainability	Integrating the Principles of Sustainable Development into Country Policies and Programmes.		
		Reversing loss of environmental resources.		

Upper Scale Document / Strategy	Develepment Axis / Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority
Ministry of Environment and Forestry EU Integrated Environment Harmony Strategy (UÇES) (2007 - 2023)	Industrial Pollution Control Sector	Studies, which will enable the Best Available Techniques to be applied in industrial and bigcombustion plants, will be conducted in cooperation with all related parties.
	Waste Sector Development Axis	Solid waste production will be decreased.
		By using the appropriate methods, necessary measures are going to be taken to ensure the recycling and the landfill disposal of solid waste.
		Measures concerning packaging and packaging waste management are going to be taken, considering the conditions of competition within the community and the requirements of internal market.
		Hazardous waste management will be realised.
		Medical and special waste management will be realised.
	Air Sector Development Axis	The implementation of action plans for improving air quality and the usage of environment friendly clean technologies will be ensured.
National Environment Action Plan	Management of the Hazardous Wastes	Mitigation of the Hazardous Wastes.
	Air Pollution arising from the Energy Sector	Support of the Use of the Renewable Energy Resources.
Turkey Industry Policy	Organized Industrial Zones, Industrial Areas and Industrial Zones	Establishment of the Waste Recycling Plants in the Organized Industrial Zones will be supported.
Turkey Industry Strategy Document (2011-2014)	Environment	The congruity of industrial and environmental policies will be taken into consideration and the sustainability of growth will be guaranteed. In industry, production will conform to health and environment regulations and importance will be placed on social responsibility standards.
		Full harmonization with the EU legislation on environment will be achieved; however, measures will be taken for minimizing the high cost of harmonization particularly on SMEs by effective transition-period strategies.
National Climate Change Strategy Document (2010-2020)	Climate Change National Goals	Developing national research and development (R&D) and innovation capacities towards clean production and to establish national and international financial resources and incentive mechanisms aimed at increasing competitiveness and production in this area by taking into consideration our current technology and development levels.
National Water Quality Management Strategy Document (2012-2023)	National Water Quality Management Targets	To ensure coordination and cooperation with the relevant institutions by establishing the corporate and legislative framework for the purpose improving all surface and underground waters including coastal and transitional waters.
		To develop technical and economic tools in the water management and to strengthen the corporate capacity.
		To protect and improve the quality and quantity of the water masses together, to follow up the action plans and implementations.
Energy Efficiency Strategy Document (2012-2023)	Energy Efficiency	To reduce energy density and energy losses in industry and services sectors.
		To strengthen institutional capacities and collaborations, to increase use of state of the art technology and awareness activities, to develop financial mechanisms other than public financial institutions.
		To use energy effectively and efficiently in public sector.
		To realise market transformation of energy efficient products.
National Science and Technology Policies 2003-2023 Strategy Document (Vision 2023)	Sustainable Development / Attaining the Competency that can assess the Natural Resources	To be able to develop technologies for the characterization and maintenance of the gene pools and the protection of the biological diversity.
		To attain competency in the evaluation and development of the vegetable and animal natural resources and wild life.

Upper Scale Document / Strategy	Develepment Axis / Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority
Rural Development Plan	Protection and Development of the Rural Environment	To develop the Environmentalist Agricultural Practices.
		To protect the Soil and Water Resources.
		To prevent the Environmental Pollution arising from the Agricultural Activities.
		To generalize the Environment Friendly Production Methods.
Turkey Organic Agriculture Strategic Plan (2012–2016)	Development and generalization of the organic agricultural production, ensuring the sustainability	To make acceptable legislative regulations at international standards.
		To ensure the international validity of the organic product certificates.
		To strenghten the control and certification system.
		To increase the organic agricultural production.
		To strenghten the inspection services.
		To cooperate with the national and international institutions.
		To develop the data acquisition and information systems.
		To strengthen the corporate capacity.
		To advertise, to increase the consciousness level of stakeholders, to render information easily accessible.
		To develop the organic product market.

Source: Internet Pages of Relevant Organisations

High Technology, Innovation and Design Capacity

Developed Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

Developed Clusters

Supply of Sustainable Production and Services

Izmir as the Attraction Centre of Mediterranean

Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Develepment Axis/ Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Culture and Arts	Our culture will be made open to improvement and it will contribute to the accumulation of universal culture, without losing its richness and original structure, and the progress of participation in cultural and artistic activities as a lifetime habit will be supported.
		Support for the preservation of our cultural values and traditional arts will continue in a more efficient way.
		Protection of historic sites as a whole and their transformation into culture and art centers will be assured.
	Tourism	The tourism market will be diversified by improving the infrastructure necessary for congress tourism, winter tourism, cruise tourism, golf tourism, cultural tourism and especially health tourism, so that development of alternative tourism types will be supported.
		New projects about “Destination Management” will be implemented through assessing tourism types with a holistic approach.
		Supplying tourism services at higher standards through improving quality of labor force in the tourism sector will be a priority.
		Within the scope of environment-friendly and responsible tourism approach sustainable tourism practices will be enhanced and the socio-cultural and environmental drawbacks of tourism will be reduced.
	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth	Modern irrigation methods will be universalised.
		Coordination between public institutions on land consolidation activities, and transportation will be maintained and irrigation ratio will be increased by enabling agricultural land development services.
		Local and traditional products' value added content and contribution to export will be increased.
		Agricultural information systems will be integrated so as to enable their joint utilization.

Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Develepment Axis/ Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority
	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth (Investment Policies - Private Sector Investments)	Priority will be assigned to development of high value added products, protection of genetic resources, breeding activities, research activities on nanotechnology and biotechnology; establishment of new agriculture and food techno-parks and sectoral technology platforms will be ensured.
		Infrastructure investments in support of productive activities of private sector will be emphasised within overall public investments.
		In the investment incentive programs, investment projects that promote employment, higher value-added and export growth will be given priority and the principles of cost-effectiveness, accountability, transparency, predictability, flexibility, productivity and avoiding idle capacity will be considered.
		In the application of investment incentive programs, regular monitoring and evaluation will be conducted, macroeconomic, sectoral and regional impact of incentives will be measured and development of institutional capacity in this context will be given priority.
		The data collection and monitoring system for state aids will be prepared and implemented.
		For the promotion of strategic investments that include critical technologies for Turkey, utilization of public infrastructure investments as a support measures will be given priority.
		Foreign direct investments that increase production and export capacity in priority areas will be supported with a view to encouraging local production for imported inputs, strategic products and industries.
		Strategy studies will be conducted in order to appoint priority international foreign direct investment sites.
		Strategy work to identify priority areas for FDI will be conducted. YOİKK work will focus on broad problem areas, with a more effective and result-oriented perspective.
		Bureacrautic process in procedures of permits, approvals and transactions that investors and businesses deal with will be reduced, transparent and objective rules will be introduced.
		In order to ensure allocation of proper investment sites for investors, adequate land will be generated, inventory of land suitable for investments, especially for state-owned lands, will be prepared and procedures regarding land allocation will be made more effective.
		In order to improve the business environment, proper functioning of competitive environment will be ensured. In this context, competition rules will be applied effectively against agreements restricting competition, concerted practices and decisions, abusive behaviors of dominant enterprises, merger and acquisition transactions that significantly limit competition.
		Regional Development Agencies will place emphasis to attracting foreign and domestic capital investments in order to exploit regional potentials and will assume a complementary role at the regional level for the Investment Support and Promotion Agency. Information and guidance capability of the Investment Support Offices that are established at the provincial level within Development Agencies will be increased.
	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth (Entrepreneurship and SMEs)	State support for entrepreneurship and SMEs will be provided on the basis of innovation, productivity and employment, growth and collaboration, as well as giving priority to women, youth and social entrepreneurship. Monitoring and evaluation of implementation will be enhanced and contribution of the supports to the economy will be measured by employing impact analyses.
		Access to finance for startups and SMEs will be facilitated by improving angel investments, venture capital, credit guarantee fund, applications of micro-finance and by exploring other capital market opportunities.
		Implementation of OIZ, TDZ, SIZ and Industrial Zones will be improved to ensure higher quality service delivery through proper institutionalization and effective management.
	Ninth Development Plan – Tourism Specialisation Commission Report	Stable growth will be ensured by providing appropriate incentives in the tourism activities in the inlands and underdeveloped areas.
		The obligation to make investment by purchasing allocation also in the areas having priority in the development will be imposed on the companies which will purchase public land allocation in the developed areas.
		In the tourism investments to be made in the primary projects such as GAP, DAP, DOKAP, Winter and thermal, the measures for keeping the public land easement costs in minimum and other incentive measures will be taken.
		In the areas considered appropriate for opening to the investment, principally the physical planning works will be completed and the infrastructure investments will be realized in compliance with these plans.

Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Develpement Axis/ Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority
	All sector-related investments will be dealt with in an approach to protect and develop the natural, historical, social and cultural environment	Speed and effectiveness will be ensured in the conservation of the natural and historical environment.The tourism capacity and destinations will be identified by determining the sectoral location selections by the ecological footprint method.
		Contribution will be provided to the sustainable growth by increasing the competition power with the increase of the quality in the tourism services.
		In order to increase the service quality, it will be ensured that the standardization and evaluation are made jointly by the state and the sector in the vocational education and the skill level necessary for efficiency and development of the business quality and employment is determined.
		The necessary regulations in the implementations of the Environmental Law, the Law for the Encouragement of Tourism and the Code of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties and associated by-laws in order to ensure speed and effectiveness in practice for the prevention of the threat actions to the environment and the legislative regulations necessary for the certification of the tourism labour will be made.
		The infrastructure deficiencies of the cities located in the vicinity of the areas where tourism is intensely developed will be primarily eliminated. –It will be ensured that the treatment norms are kept at realistic level and all infrastructures are kept at the degree to meet the requirements within reasonable periods in the treatment of the solid and liquid wastes and transfer of them to the suitable receiving environment.
	Sufficient demand will be created for Turkish tourism to get the maximum share from the international tourism market.	Contribution will be provided to sustainable growth by increasing the competition power of the sector by directing towards to “classical”, “new” and “potential” markets which have become significant while directing their promotion and effectiveness by diversifying the market.
		A new structuring which will ensure the participation of the tourism enterprises in the determination, monitoring, inspection and financing of the foreign advertising strategies will be made.
	Increasing Competition Power (Making Agricultural Structure Effective)	Priority and importance will be given to the effective usage of the water resources within the framework of an extensive mechanism rearranged in such a manner that it will allow for planning the works for the development of the water resources with an integrated approach and so as to ensure flexibility in meeting the changing consumption demands primarily in the basin bottom and that will ensure strong and structural coordination between the relevant institutions, and by means of the economic usage of water.
		The irrigation investments and the consolidation investments for mitigating the land fragmentation problem observed in the agricultural enterprises will be generalized in a cost-effective manner for the purpose of increasing the production of the agricultural products having high production value in order to directly contribute to the competition power of the agricultural production.
		The quantity and quality problems regarding the agricultural statistical data will be eliminated through the consolidation of different information gathering and processing systems based on the said data in a structure similar to the Integrated Administration and Control System used in the EU.
		Increasing the Irrigation Area of the State Hydraulic Works (Net Cumulative) from 2.55 million hectares to 3.0 hectares
		Increasing the Land Consolidation Activity (Cumulative) of the General Directorate of Agricultural Reform from 0.60 million hectares to 1.27 million hectares.
	Ensuring Regional Development (Ensuring Development in Rural Area)	Facilitating land consolidation works,
		Strengthenening the manufacturer organizations,
		Making the education and publication activities effective.
Medium Term Programme (2013-2015)	Establishment of a structure, which increases the service quality as well as increasing the income per tourist and the number of tourists, which targets the high-income groups by diversifying the marketing channels, which protects and makes sustainable the natural capital, and which putting forward the tourism types suitable for comparative competition superiority in the tourism sector	The tourism investments will be diversified by shifting from the areas developed and subject to intense usage to the other areas and it will be ensured that the tourism activities are extended over the entire year.
		The cultural, social and natural riches of the tourism regions with high development potential, mainly Istanbul, will be evaluated with a sustainable tourism approach and their transportation and technical infrastructure deficiencies will be rapidly eliminated.
		For increasing the share obtained from the international tourism market, advertising and cooperation in the field of tourism will be concentrated on before the international organizations principally in the selected markets.
		The tourism investments will be handled with an understanding protecting and developing the natural, historical, social and cultural environment in line with the green growth approach.

Upper Scale Plans/ Documents	Develpement Axis/ Strategic Purpose	Objective / Priority
	Ensuring production of service with high added value and increase of efficiency in trading activities, increasing business volume, encouraging use of technology and innovation	Fair areas, congress centers, cultural, touristic and accommodation facilities supporting trade services will be developed.
	Protection and Development of Culture and Strengthening of Social Dialogue	Priority will be given to the social researches for the identification of the social institutions and resources feeding the solidarity, reconciliation and tolerance culture in the society and for revealing the factors weakening this culture.
		It will be ensured that the inventory of our domestic and foreign cultural heritage is drawn up and transferred into the digital media and studies will be carried out for the conservation of this heritage.
		The economic aspect of the cultural sector will be strengthened by developing the cultural tourism and encouraging the production of cultural products such as movie, documentary film.
		The thermal tourism master plan will be prepared principally for four regions. These regions are specified below.
		Southern Marmara: Balikesir, Canakkale, Yalova Southern Aegean: Aydin, Denizli, Manisa, Izmir Phrygia: Afyonkarahisar, Ankara, Usak, Eskisehir, Kutahya Middle Anatolia: Aksaray, Kirsehir, Nigde, Nevsehir, Yozgat In these regions, the thermal tourism centers will be identified and the strategies for the development the infrastructure and superstructure of the thermal tourism will be realized.
Turkey Tourism Strategy 2023 Action Plan	Diversification of Tourism	Special importance will be given to the cruise ports for the development of sea tourism. Within this framework, the cruise port feasibility and application projects will be realized in the areas stated below. Cesme Cruise Port
	Our Country's Getting the Share that it Deserves from Sea Tourism	Qualified fair centers at the close distance to the airports will be established.
	Congress and Fair Tourism	It will be ensured that the organization for the development of the congress tourism mainly in Istanbul, Ankara, Antalya, Izmir, Bursa, Konya and Mersin provinces is established. In these provinces, the congress tourism companies will be established in order to carry out the marketing, advertising and organization works.
		The sufficient accommodation capacity will be created in the fair cities.
		The studies will be carried out for opening associate degree programs in order to train fair organizer and personnel.
Rural Development Plan	Development of Economy and Increase of Job Opportunities (Making Agricultural and Food Sector Competitive)	Increasing the Organization and Knowledge Levels of the Manufacturers
		Deeveloping the Irrigation Infrastructure
		Ensuring Effective Use of the Agricultural Lands
		Developing the Agricultural Industrial Infrastructure
	Development of the Physical Infrastructure Services and Increase of the Life Quality in Rural Area (Development of the Rural Infrastructure)	Making Food Security Services Effective
		Use of the Renewable Energy Resources

Source: Internet Pages of Relevant Organisations

Health for All	Sustainable Environment	High Quality Urban Life	Accessible Izmir
Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority	
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	2.1 Qualified People, Strong Society 2.1.2 Health	Increasing the quality of life and life span of the citizens and ensuring their participation to the economic, social and cultural life in a conscious, active and healthy manner is the main objective. For this purpose, accessible, qualified, cost-effective and sustainable health service delivery supported by data and evidence-based policies is essential.	
		In healthcare provision, approaches which take into account the effectiveness of clinical interventions, safety and satisfaction of patients and health professionals, will be developed.	
		By clearly defining educational and research activities and roles of the university hospitals in health care provision, structural reforms that both provide financial sustainability of hospitals and ensure quality of medical education and innovative research will be implemented.	
		The quality and quantity of human resources for health sector will be improved taking into account demographic developments and prospective professions needed in long term.	
		In order to improve data and evidence-based health policy, production of qualitative and standard data, which would allow international comparisons, will be provided.	
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Strengthening Human Development and Social Solidarity 7.3.2 Making the Health System Effective,	he private sector investments in the area of health will be encouraged,	
		Preventive healthcare services, targeted at preventable diseases, primarily communicable diseases and diseases related to maternal and infant health, as well as in the areas of food, consumer and environmental health will have priority in the allocation of resources,	
		With the efficient operation of the referral system and widespread use of information systems, provision of services at hospitals will be facilitated and monitoring of health expenditures will be ensured,	
UN SPO Millenium Goals (2000-2015)	Improving Maternal Health	Reducing the maternal deaths occurring during pregnancy, birth and confinement by ¼ between 1990 and 2015, The first step health services, mainly the protective health and maternal-child health services will be strengthened, Ensuring universal access in reproductive health by 2015,	
		Reducing the child deaths under the age of five by 2/3 between 1990 and 2015	
Medium Term Programme (2013-2015)	Strengthening Human Development and Social Solidarity	Developing the health system,	
		The accessibility, quality and effectiveness of the health services will be increased,	
		The protective health services will be strengthened and generalized,	
National Rural Development Strategy (2007-2013)	Developing Human Resources, Organization Level and Local Development Capacity Geliştirilmesi	Strengthening the education and health services,	
		Rendering the access of the rural population to the modern health services permanent and developing the utilization of these services by the rural population in making the health services effective,	
		Rendering the protective health services for maternal and child health permanent,	
		Increasing mobile health and public health services in order to ensure the access of the disadvantaged groups, mainly the aged, to the services,	
		It is planned to support the development of the protective health services for those working in agricultural sector due to the heavy working conditions.	
		The supporting measures will be developed for the elimination of the health care personnel gap in the rural settlements and the balanced distribution between rural and urban, it will be ensured that the service buildings are modernized so as to increase the service delivery quality.	

Source: Internet Pages of Relevant Organisations

Health for All	Sustainable Environment	High Quality Urban Life	Accessible Izmir
Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority	
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Increasing Competitiveness	Protecting the Environment and Improving the Urban Infrastructure	
		Improving the Energy and Transportation Infrastructure	
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Urban Infrastructure	All of the drinkable and usable water need of settlements will be met, non-revenue water will be prevented, healthy and environment friendly material usage will be popularized through improving current networks.	
		Sanitation and wastewater treatment infrastructures in cities will be improved, these infrastructures will be operated in line with the basin specific discharge standards, and reuse of treated wastewater will be encouraged.	
		Through efficient solid waste management, waste reduction, separation at source, collection, transportation, recycle and disposal stages will be improved as a whole in technical and financial aspects; raising awareness and improving institutional capacity will be assigned priority. Usage of recycled materials in production processes will be encouraged.	
		Environmental sensitivity and life quality will be improved with practices such as waste and emission reduction, energy, water and resource efficiency, recycling, prevention of noise and visual pollution, usage of environment friendly material in line with sustainable cities approach.	
	Land and Water Resources Management	Through evaluating effects of climate change and all activities in catchments on water quantity and quality, measures for saving water, combating drought and preventing pollution will be taken.	
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018) UN and SPO Millenium Objectives (2005-2015)	Realising Environmental Sustainability	Reducing the Population without Sustainable Access to Safe and Fresh Drinking and Potable Water by half by 2015	
		Ensuring the Integration of the Country Policies and Programs with the Sustainable Development Principles,	
		Reversing the Loss of the Environmental Resources	
Ministry of Environment and Forestry EU Integrated Environment Harmony Strategy (UÇES) (2007 - 2023)	Water Sector Development Axis	The pollution level of the ground, surface and coastal waters will be monitored, pollution level will be reduced to minimum and their further pollution will be prevented.	
		Sewage systems and treatment plants will be installed according to the By-law on Urban Waste Water Treatment.	
		Sustainable utilization from natural water sources and water acosystems will be ensured.	
		Drinking water will be provided to be reached by more people in sanitary conditions.	
	Waste Sector Development Axis	Pollution arising from the discharge of dangerous substances in waters will be determined, prevented and gradually reduced.	
		Solid waste production is going to bedecreased.	
		By using the appropriate methods, necessary measures are going to be taken to ensure the recycling and the landfill disposal of solid waste.	
		Measures concerning packaging and packaging waste management are going to be taken, considering the conditions of competition within the community and the requirements of internal market.	
		Hazardous waste management will be realised.	
		Medical and special waste management will be realised.	

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
	Air Sector Development Axis	Air Quality targets will be defined and established.
		By taking the defined criteria and methods as the basis the air quality will be decided on.
		The implementation of action plans for improving air quality and the usage of environment friendly clean technologies will be ensured
National Environment Action Plan	Nature Protection Sector	Determining factors causing decline in biological diversity and taking measures towards reducing such factor.
	Management of the Water Resources	Conservation of the Water Resources
	Management of the Hazardous Wastes	Mitigation of the Hazardous Wastes
	Air Pollution arising from the Energy Sector	Support of the Renewable Energy Resources
National Water Quality Management Strategy Document (2012-2023)	Conservation of the Natural, Historical and Cultural Assets	Increase of the Monetary Resources for Protection
		To ensure coordination and cooperation with the relevant institutions by establishing the corporate and legislative framework for the purpose improving all surface and underground waters including coastal and transitional waters.
		To develop technical and economic tools in the water management and to strengthen the corporate capacity.
		To protect and improve the quality and quantity of the water masses together, to follow up the action plans and implementations.
National Basin Management Strategy and Action Plan (2012-2023)	National Water Quality Management Targets	To strengthen the legal and corporate capacities for the sustainable management of the basin, to ensure participation, coordination and cooperation between the institutions and stakeholders.
		Sustainable management and use of the water resources of the basins.
		Prevention of the destruction and erosion in the basin areas and natural resources, improvement and sustainable use of the distorted basin areas.
		Ensuring the protection and management of the biological diversity of the basins and the natural and cultural landscaping resource assets and the sustainability of the ecosystem services.
		To raise the awareness of the people living in the basins, to increase the life quality and welfare level and to mitigate their pressures on the natural resources.
		To integrate, develop and activate the precautions and fighting mechanisms against natural disasters and damages thereof in the basin management.
		To include the possible effects of the climate change and the harmonization to these effects into the basin management, to develop the harmonization and fighting mechanisms.
Energy Efficiency Strategy Document (2012-2023)	Energy Efficiency	To decrease energy demand and carbon emissions of the buildings; to promote sustainable environment friendly buildings using renewable energy sources.

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan (2008-2017)	Development and implementation of effective methods for the protection of the coastal and marine biological diversity, the maintenance of the ecological functions provided by the coastal and marine ecosystems and the sustainable use of these ecosystems	To fight against the threats to which the coastal and marine biological diversity is exposed
	Use of the components forming the biological diversity by the methods and at the levels suitable for the self-perpetuation capacity by taking into account the needs of the next generations as well	To develop and implement ecosystem-based planning and management systems for the protection of the biological diversity and the sustainable use of the biological resources
	Establishment of an effective monitoring, management and coordination system for the protection and sustainable use of the mountain biological diversity with different ecosystems it contains with an integrated approach	To establish the mechanisms suitable for the protection and sustainable use of the sensitive mountain ecosystems

Source: Internet Pages of Relevant Organisations



Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Urban Transformation and Housing	The transformation projects that yield high benefit and value in public spaces and production areas, particularly in disaster risk areas, contribute to growth and development and widely improve life quality will be given priority.
		Urban transformation projects will be realized in an approach that integrates living areas of different income groups, reduces distance between residence and workplace, is compatible with the city's historical and cultural background and supports social integration.
		In urban transformation; ideal size and integrity of land will be considered; planning tools will be utilized most effectively; principles and procedures that define, the characteristics, prioritization, preparation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, audit and governance processes of plans and projects will be developed.
		Models and methods that would minimize public spending will be used in financing urban transformation applications.
		Practices that support; innovative and value-added creating sectors, creative industries and high-tech and environment-friendly production, will be given priority in urban transformation projects.
		Required measures will be taken in order to meet the basic housing need of the public at a higher rate, especially for those with low income, and alternative and healthy solutions will be developed for the housing problem.
		The guiding, regulatory, supervisory and supportive role of the government in the housing market will be strengthened and development of land with infrastructure will be accelerated.
	Urban Infrastructure	Investments and practices in alternative transport options such as pedestrian and cycling will be incentivized.
	Disaster Management	Microzoning practices will be completed primarily in high-risk areas and disaster risks will be taken into consideration in master plan processes.
		Risk mitigation practices, which vary depending on socio-economic and physical characteristics of regions and different disaster types, will be accelerated and postdisaster recovery plans of high-risk areas will be prepared.
		Implementation mechanisms that will reduce disaster risks will be strengthened. Retrofitting of public places like hospitals, schools and dormitories that are important for disaster preparation and response processes, and critical infrastructures like energy, transportation, water and communication will be prioritized.
		In order to combat disasters more effectively, disaster information management system, which enables fast, safe and efficient information exchange among public institutions, will be established. Infrastructure will be reinforced to provide efficient and uninterrupted communication.
		Resilient buildings and infrastructure will be built and the supervision of construction activities will be strengthened via independent, capable and authorized individuals and institutions.
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Protecting the Environment and Improving the Urban Infrastructure	In the framework of the conditions of Turkey, and with the participation of the relevant parties, a National Action Plan that sets forth the policies and measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions will be prepared. Thus, responsibilities concerning UN Framework Convention on Climate Change will be fulfilled.
Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation Strategic Plan (2013-2017)	Carrying out spatial planning, urban transformation projects and practices and infrastructure services, establishing national geographical information system in order to create health, safe settlements with high spatial quality	The strategies and actions defined will be followed in the Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan.
		The local managements will be supported and guided for the settlements to be developed in a planned manner and to be arranged in a proper manner.
		The geological-geotechnical survey and microzoning survey reports will be approved and the microzoning survey studies in the regions to be selected will be completed.
		The works and processes regarding the determination of the transformation, renewal and reserve structure areas and the identification, elimination, improvement and renewal of these areas and the risky structures outside of these areas, and the infrastructure projects in the transformation areas will be realized.

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
Integrated Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2023 (KENTGES)	Increasing space and life quality of the settlements	To ensure sustainable spatial development in the settlements
		To establish the sustainable urban transportation system
		To ensure balanced distribution of the social reinforcement and services in the settlements
		To develop the outdoor and green areas within system integrity in the spatial plans
		To ensure urban renovation and transformation integrated with social, cultural and economic dimensions
		To mitigate disaster and settlement risks
		To establish safe settlements with high life and spatial quality
		To establish an environment conscious living environment in cities
National Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan, 2010-2023	Ensuring earthquake safe settlement and earthquake resistant structuring	The methods taking the earthquake hazards and risks as basis will be given priority and placed importance in the planning, environment and urbanization works. The building inventory in Turkey, mainly for schools and hospitals, will be drawn up and the existing structures will be grouped based on their vulnerability and risks.
Turkey Climate Change Strategy, 2010-2020	Transportation	Medium Term Plans will be developed for increasing the share of railways, seaways and airways transport within freight and passenger transportation. Potential analysis study will be carried out with regard to the development of the combined transportation. Short-distance sear and lake transportation will be supported. The arrangements allowing for the generalization of the environment friendly transportation vehicles such as bicycles in cities and pedestrian access will be encouraged. Particularly in metropolitans, metro and light rail systems and mass transit systems will be generalized. The use of alternative fuel and clean vehicle technologies in the mass transit vehicles used in cities will be generalized. R&D studies will be carried out in order to upgrade the geometrical and physical standards of the road network for ensuring less fuel consumption.
		Long Term The share of the railway and maritime in the freight and passenger transportation, which is 2%, will be increased and the airline transport will be supported. The use of new technology product engines which can minimize the alternative fuel, CO2 and NOX emissions and environment friendly means of transport such as hybrid will be generalized.

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
İzmir Province Coastal Areas Spatial Strategy Plan	Development of the İzmir Integrated Coastal Areas Spatial Development Strategies and Management Model for implementation, covering instructive data, application principles and spatial development strategies which will form the basis of the land use plans, sectoral plans and projects to be carried out in İzmir coastal areas in line with an integrated management and planning approach	Ensuring the intersectoral harmonization in the utilization of the natural and cultural resources and conservation of the sensitive ecosystems in line with the principle of sustainable development in the coastal areas; development of the spatial development strategies within the framework of the principle of public benefit and equality in access to the coast and utilization of the coasts,
		Establishment of the Management Model for the harmonization and coordination between the institutions having authorization and responsibility in the coastal areas of İzmir Province and the sectors operating at the coast, development of the application tools regarding planning and management

Source: Internet Pages of Relevant Organisations



Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents/ Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth	Ensuring the freight and passenger transportation services in an effective, efficient, economic, environment conscious, safe manner
		Reducing the logistic cost by ensuring that Turkey is a regional base in logistics, developing trade and increasing the competition power
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Increasing Competitiveness	Shifting freight transportation to railways and transforming major ports to logistic centers
		Starting passenger transportation with high speed train on the core network consisting of the Ankara-Afyonkarahisar-İzmir corridor,
		Completing highway and railway connections of all major ports in line with the objective of transforming each port into a logistic center enabling multi-modal transport
		Increasing port capacities, primarily in İzmir region
		Receiving the support of local administrations and non-governmental organizations In order to develop regional air transportation,
		Prioritising pedestrian and bicycle transportation and public transportation modes towards creating a sustainable urban transportation system within the EU harmonization process

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents/ Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
Medium Term Programme (2013-2015)	Increasing Competitiveness	Generalizing the use of the smart transportation systems in urban transportation through highway network.
		Railway and maritime will be concentrated on in the freight shipment; the central regional connections will be developed and the ports will be rendered logistic centers where combined transportation is possible.
		The establishment and use of the common infrastructures will be encouraged in order to develop the optical fiber network infrastructure; the works of the local managements and the institutions establishing and operating the network infrastructure will be supported.
		The employment opportunities and entrepreneurship will be developed in the information and communication technologies and the qualified human resource will be increased.
		The employment opportunities and entrepreneurship will be developed in the information and communication technologies and the qualified human resource will be increased.
Ministry of Transportation Strategic Plan	Realizing new state road and motorway projects by using alternative finance resources within the framework of the public-private sector cooperation in the prior arteries with high traffic density	Istanbul – İzmir (Including Gulf Passage)
		Edirne - İzmir (Including Canakkale Strait Passage)
		Ankara - İzmir motorways
		İzmir Tube Tunnel / Bridge
		Starting Ankara - İzmir high speed train project
	Giving priority to and placing importance on mass transit rail system mainly in large cities having traffic congestion	Completing Egeray
	Completing highway and railway connections of all major ports in line with the objective of transforming each port into a logistic center enabling multi-modal transport	Completing railway connection to Candarli Port

High Quality Education for All High Employment Capacity Social Inclusion for Social Harmony Good Governance and Empowered Civil Society			
Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority	
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Qualified People, Strong Society	Pre-school education which contributes to social, mental, emotional and physical development of students will be expanded in a way that supports the access of disadvantaged families and regions.	
		Full access to primary and secondary education, especially of disabled and female students, will be ensured. Grade repetition and drop outs will be decreased.	
		In accordance with inclusive special education, human capital and physical infrastructure will be strengthened in order to ensure appropriate learning environments for disabled and gifted individuals who require special education.	
		Alternative financing models in education will be developed. Active involvement of private sector and occupational organizations in the administrative and financial process of vocational education, and private sectors efforts to open education institutions will be encouraged.	
		ICT infrastructure in institutions of formal and informal education will be improved.	
		School-industry relations in vocational and technical education will be strengthened.	
		In secondary and higher level vocational and technical education, the integrity of the program will be pursued and the training of skilled labor will be focused on practical training.	
		Higher education institutions will be diversified and the system will become a center of attraction for international students and academic staff.	
		Higher education institutions will be encouraged to transform into an outputoriented structure which emphasizes the technology development in collaboration with industry. Income resources of higher education institutions will be diversified with entrepreneurial activities.	
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Increasing Competitiveness	A lifelong education strategy will be developed towards increasing the employment skills of individuals in line with the requirements of a changing and developing economy and labor market.	
		Transformation to a modular and flexible system in vocational and technical education will be realized. The vocational training at higher and secondary education will be transformed into a single structure that will take integration of programs as basis, and applied training techniques, which play an important role in educating a qualified labor force in vocational education, will be emphasized.	
		The vocational education system will bring up students, who possess the basic skills to work in groups, to take decisions, to solve problems, and to undertake responsibilities as required by the labor market.	
		In order to meet the intermediary personnel requirement of the economy, mechanisms that will ensure the broadening of vocational education activities in organized industrial zones, which creates an environment for clustering, will be strengthened through effective collaboration with the relevant service institutions and the private sector.	
		Activities of enterprises and non-governmental organizations towards training skilled labor force will be supported.	
		Activities concerning the National Professional Qualification System, which covers such fundamental functions as the development and certification of qualifications based on professional standards and accreditation of organizations providing certificates and training, will be completed and a vocational education structure that is sensitive to this system will be developed.	
	Strengthening Human Development and Social Solidarity	The education system will be handled with the integrated approach by taking lifelong education into consideration to support the development of human resources. The structure of the system, which is based on efficiency, accessibility and equal opportunities, will be strengthened.	
		With the aim of expanding pre-school education, teacher and physical infrastructure requirements will be met, education services will be diversified, the public awareness level will be raised, and trainings towards early childhood and parents will be increased.	
		Along with the central administration, contributions of local administrations, voluntary organizations and the private sector in disseminating education will be increased.	

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
Medium Term Programme (2013-2015)		With the aim of ensuring the lifelong education approach to be adopted by the society, opportunities in non-formal education, including e-learning, will be developed, individuals beyond the education age will be encouraged to benefit from open education programs, and activities related to acquiring skills and a profession will be increased.
		Special funds allocated for education will be directed towards providing equal opportunities in education. The share of the private sector will be increased at all levels of education and public funds will be directed to segments that are deeply in need.
	Increasing Competitiveness	The education management will be reconfigured within the framework of an organization and budget system which centralize the schools for increasing quality, competition, efficiency and equal opportunity in education.
		Alternative financing models will be developed at every stage of education and the education investments of the private sector will be encouraged with a quality-oriented understanding.
		Schooling rates in all stages of the ducation will be increased, the equipment and physical infrastructure will be developed, the information and communication technologies will be used in an effective manner, the imbalances in terms of regions and genders in access to education will be reduced.
	Strengthening Human Development and Social Solidarity	The education management will be reconfigured within the framework of an organization and budget system which centralize the schools for increasing quality, competition, efficiency and equal opportunity in education.
		Alternative financing models will be developed at every stage of education and the education investments of the private sector will be encouraged with a quality-oriented understanding.
		Schooling rates in all stages of the ducation will be increased, the equipment and physical infrastructure will be developed, the information and communication technologies will be used in an effective manner, the imbalances in terms of regions and genders in access to education will be reduced.
		A curriculum transformation program, in which the school types are reduced, in which there are flexible transitions between the programas, in which there are more sportive, artistic and cultural activities for increasing the mental and physical development of the students and which is not examination-oriented.
		The teacher training and developing system will be reconfigured so as to include a performance system taking the teacher and student competencies as basis.
Rural Development Plan	Strengthening Education and Health Services	To increase Access to the Formal Education (in rural area)
		Development of Common Education Activities (in rural area)
Quality in Vocational and Technical Education Strategy Document -2012	Nitelikli İnsan, Güçlü Toplum	All Secondary Education Graduated Students' having Basic Skills
		Development of the Quality of the Vocational and Technical Education
		Target: Establishing and strengthenening the Support Mechanisms for the Vocational and Technical Education System
		Improvement of the Social Status of the Vocational and Technical Education

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
Turkey's Higher Education Strategy	Reassociating the Programs of the Colleges and Vocational High Schools	To ensure that these higher education institutions are embeded into the local labour and employment markets
		The Faculties of Practical Sciences and Practical Technologies should be established in universities
		To render the reinforcement of these higher education institutions sufficient, to restructure their sizes and distributions
	Increasing Sensitivity of the Higher Education System to the Demands of the Society and Labour MarketUsing New Approaches and Technologies in Education	Developing the mechanisms to strengthen the society-higher education interaction
		Embarking on new quests in the establishment of the relation of the student with the practice in the sense of education
	Using New Approaches and Technologies in Education	Increasing the use of education technologies, developing the learning and thinking skills with visual-audio tools
	Rapidly increasing the Labour Force having Doctoral Degree and Higher Education in the Human Capital of Turkey	To develop the ways of increasing the number of those with doctoral degree to sufficient level
		To develop the ways of carrying out studies after doctoral degree in abroad and in the country
		To seek for new regulations to ensure quality increase of the doctoral degrees in the arrangement of the doctoral programs

Source: Internet Pages of Relevant Organisations



Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Qualified People, Strong Society (Employment and Working Life)	Opportunities for being qualified employees will continue to be developed for the whole society, particularly for the young and women, by taking into account regional, local and sectoral labor force dynamics.
		In order to increase labor force participation and employment, policies for reconciling work and family life will be implemented and employment incentives will be made more effective.
		Efforts to combat informal employment will be carried out and gains in this context will be used to reduce labor costs.
		Active labor market policies, in particular vocational guidance and counseling services, will be extended effectively on the basis of impact analyses.
		Employability will be increased by raising the education level of the labor force and more attention will be given to life-long learning activities to provide skills needed by the labor market.
		Taking into account requirements of decent work, working conditions will be improved and wage-productivity relationship will be strengthened.

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
		A severance payment system, based on individual accounts and available for all workers, will be established in cooperation with all stakeholders.
		Issues related to sub-contracting will be reviewed by taking into account the vested rights of workers.
		Temporary working contracts will be implemented through private employment agencies within the framework of the EU norms.
		Occupational health and safety culture in work life will be improved; compliance to the occupational health and safety standards with the inspection and incentive instruments will be increased; and sufficient number of qualified experts will be trained in this field.
	Qualified People, Strong Society (Human Resources in Public Sector)	In public sector, a human resource management model that will increase quality of service and staff efficiency will be created.
		In career professions, employment of qualified labor force will be encouraged.
		In order to increase the efficiency of public personnel, an effective performance system will be established and linkages between the service, staff, and wage will be improved.
		Beginning from suitable jobs and institutions, flexible working model will be developed in public personnel system.
		The in-service education practice will be transformed in a structure in which public personnel can improve their occupational and basic skills through accredited programs and institutions, and can access the programs easily with use of distance learning mechanisms.
		Legal arrangements will be made to encourage working in low-income regions, and unbalanced distribution of qualified and experienced public personnel particularly between the central and provincial branches, various institutions and regions will be fixed.
	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth (Growth and Employment)	Productivity gains not only contribute directly to economic growth, but also ensure effective use and sustainability of scarce resources. Therefore, productivity led economic growth is important for long term sustainability of growth and permanent increase of social welfare. In this context, towards achieving the goals of the Plan, productivity-enhancing policies will have priority and thus global competitive position of the economy will be strengthened.
		Strengthening macroeconomic stability through fiscal, monetary and balance of payments policies, improving human capital, increasing the effectiveness of labor market, increasing technology development and innovative capacity, strengthening physical infrastructure and improving institutional quality will be important policy areas in the implementation of growth strategy in the forthcoming period.
		Turkey has a young and dynamic population structure that will support its rapid development process. In order to obtain maximum benefit from the opportunity offered by population dynamics in the forthcoming period, it is essential to increase labor force participation and improve quantitative and particularly qualitative structure of education. Moreover, education policies consistent with the needs of labor market are required. In addition to these policies for improving human capital, attracting high quality workforce to the economy through providing appropriate working conditions will not only directly contribute to economic growth, but also provide significant inputs to technology development capability and institutional quality areas. All of these policies will act as long term measures for the period in which population dynamics will get weaker.
	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth (Fiscal Policy)	Additional fiscal funds, raised by increasing voluntary tax compliance and decreasing informal economy, will be used to contribute to growth primarily by including reduction in transaction taxes, by encouraging production and employment.
		The number of formal employees will be increased and premium base will be expanded by fighting against informal employment and undeclared wages.
	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth (Private Sector Investments)	In the investment incentive programs, investment projects that promote employment, higher value-added and export growth will be given priority and the principles of cost-effectiveness, accountability, transparency, predictability, flexibility, productivity and avoiding idle capacity will be considered.

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth (Science, Technology and Innovation)	The quantity and quality of researchers will be further increased, while the incentives for researcher employment in private sector will continue. Development of competent researchers in basic and social sciences will be supported; the number, quality and efficiency of research activities will be increased in these areas within the universities and public institutions. Regional and global cooperation will be developed in R&D activities, research infrastructures and research labor force issues. In this context, priority will be given to facilitation of transfer, internalization and further development of critical technologies so as to compete with similar technologies around the world.
	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth (Tourism)	Supplying tourism services at higher standards through improving quality of labor force in the tourism sector will be a priority.
	Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth (Construction, Engineering-Architecture, Technical Consultancy and Contracting Services)	Quality of labor force in the construction sector will be enhanced and occupational health and safety practices will be improved.
	Livable Places, Sustainable Environment (Regional Development and Regional Competitiveness)	In cities receiving intense migration, social cohesion will be strengthened. For this purpose, participation to community activities and to the labor markets will be facilitated by improving level of education and professional skills.
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Increasing Competitiveness	Improving the Labor Market
		Increasing the Sensitivity of Education to Labor Demand
		Developing Active Labor Policies
	Strengthening Human Development and Social Solidarity	Improving Income Distribution, Social Inclusion and Fight Against Poverty
Medium Term Programme (2013-2015)	Increasing Quality and Effectiveness in Public Services	Developing Human Resources In the Public Sector
	Increasing Employment	Improving the Labor Market
		Increasing the Sensitivity of Education to Labor Demand
		Developing Active Labor Policies
	Strengthening Human Development and Social Solidarity	Improving Income Distribution, Social Inclusion and Fight Against Poverty
	Increasing Quality and Effectiveness in Public Services	Developing Human Resources In the Public Sector

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
National Employment Strategy	Strengthening the education-employment relationship	Everyone will be provided with basic skills and competencies beginning from pre-school within an accessible education system.
		Within the scope of Lifelong Learning, the outdoor learning environments will be established and the lifelong learning will be encouraged.
		The quality and effectiveness of the general and vocational education will be increased.
		Harmonization between education and labour market will be ensure.
		AIPPs will be generalised and their effectiveness will be increased.
		The project-centred innovativeness and entrepreneurship will be supported with the education system and AIPP.
	Ensuring assurance and flexibility in the labour market	The applicability of the flexible working manners having legislative regulation, but not having adequate application area will be increased.
		With respect to the flexible working manners, the consciousness level of the workers and employers will be increased.
		The employability of the flexible workers will be increased by allowing them to benefit from the measures of the active labour market.
		The measures for preventing overworking will be taken.
	Increasing the employment of the groups requiring special policy	It will be ensured that the informal employment is reduced and the rights of the flexible workers are protected by strengthening and generalizing the guidance role of the inspection activities and increasing deterrence.
		The labour force participation rate and employment of women will be increased and fighting against informal employment of women will be ensured.
		The youth unemployment will be reduced.
		The labour force particiation rate and employment of the disabled will be increased.
Turkey Industry Strategy	Strengthening the employment-social protection relationship	Return of the long-term unemployed to work will be facilitated.
		The regulations for fighting against discrimination will be developed.
		The social benefits will be provided based on rights and pre-defined objective criteria.
		The activities for the poor working informally and the persons under the risk of poverty will be increased.
	Skills and Human Resources	It will be ensured that the programs for social protection applied by the public are executed in a coordinated manner.
		“Time-Dependent Policy and Program Framework in Prevention of Child Labour” will be actively applied in all provinces.
		It will be ensured that the poor citizens who are in workable condition gain sustainable income by rendering them productive.
		Giving priority to the development of the skill level of the labour force and the increase of the innovativeness capacity at the center of the industrial policies that will the transition to a production structure having higher added value.
	Development of the Management Skills and Corporate Competencies of the SMEs	Increasing the qualified labour force supply by supporting the in-house training programs to be designed for increasing the quality of the education received by the youth who are at school age to the level of the developed countries and for the persons who are already in working life and by implementing active labour force policies Establishing a climate in which the labour force can renew and adopt their skills to the requirements of the age.
		Supporting the qualified labour force employment and developing the quality of the employees

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
Science and Technology Human Resource Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2016)	Increasing Science/Technology HR and Improving Sectoral Distribution	Directing the youth towards R&D fields
		Developing career opportunities and improving incomes
		Programmes towards growing Science/Technology HR in line with the R&D demands of private sector
		Increasing technician and equivalent personnel employment
		Science/Technology HR personnel aimed at the priorities and field demands of the country
Lifelong Learning Strategy Document		Universalising the Science/Technology culture in the society
		Continuously updating the education programs in line with the changing requirements
		Strengthening the vocational guidance services within the scope of the lifelong learning
		Establishing the quality assurance system by activating the professional competency system
		Facilitating the transitions between the education programs and from school to work and from work to school
Turkey Tourism Strategy 2023	Tourism education being designed to teach tourism as a profession, yielding tangible, measurable results	Raising the quality of the labour force to the competitive level
		Developing the academic training and the vocational education to raise personnel to the tourism sector together
National Rural Development Plan	Developing Economy and Increasing Job Opportunities	Participation of the private sector in raising the labour force at the quality required by the tourism sector
	Developing Human Resources, Organization Level and Local Development Capacity	Diversification of the rural economy
Combatting Informal Economy Strategy and Action Plan		Fighting against Poverty and Increasing the Employability of the Disadvantageous Groups
		Strengthening the Inspection Capacity
Merchants and Craftsmen, Change, Transformation Support Strategy Document and Action Plan		Increasing the Social Awareness
		Reducing the Tax, Employment and Other Liabilities
Improvement of Employment and Education Relationship Strategy and Action Plan		Developing the Education and Consultancy Services
		Establishing the national competency framework
		Updating and adopting the education programs in accordance with the national occupational standards
		Performing and evaluating the need analyses for the labour market on a regular basis
		Cooperating in the application of the tools developed by the European Union with regard to the mobilization, qualification and vocational education
		Strengthening the cooperation in increasing the effectiveness of the labour force raising courses
		Establishing the necessary incentive mechanisms for the vocational and technical education graduates and those having professional competency certificate to be employed and establish business, eliminating the legislation inconsistencies with respect to the business establishment
		Developing the cooperation environment within the scope of the Cooperation and Agreement Certificate in Vocational Knowledge, Guidance and Consultancy Services

High Quality Education for All	High Employment Capacity	Social Inclusion for Social Harmony	Good Governance and Empowered Civil Society
Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority	
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Qualified People, Strong Society	Education	
		Health	
		Non-Governmental Organizations	
		Family and Woman	
		Child and Youth	
		Social Protection	
		Culture and Arts	
		Employment and Working Life	
		Sports	
		Human Resources in Public Sector	
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Increasing Employment	Increasing the Sensitivity of Education to Labor Demand	
	Strengthening Human Development and Social Solidarity	Improving the Labor Market	
		Developing Active Labor Policies	
		Enhancing the Educational System	
		Making the Health System Effective	
State of Elderly People and Aging in Turkey National Action Plan	Ensuring Regional Development	Improving Income Distribution, Social Inclusion and Fight Against Poverty	
		Protecting and Improving Culture and Strengthening Social Dialogue	
		Ensuring Development in the Rural Area	
		Developing the Labour market	
		Employment Opportunities for All Aged who want to work	
	Labour and Aging Labour Force	Ensuring the Social, Cultural, Economic and Political Participation of the Aged	
		Ensuring the Participation of the Aged in All Stages of the Decision-making Process	
		Improving Living Conditions and Infrastructure in the Rural Area	
		Preventing the Ostracization of the Aged in the Rural Area	
		Lifelong Equal Opportunity with regard to the Vocational Guidance and Placement Services as well as the Education, Training and Training Renewal Opportunities	
National Rural Development Strategy (2007-2013)	Development, Migration and Urbanization in Rural Area	Access to Information, Education and Training	
		Developing Human Resources, Organization Level and Local Development Capacity	
SME Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2013)	Developing Human Resources, Organization Level and Local Development Capacity	Fighting against Poverty and Increasing the Employability of the Disadvantageous Groups	
		Strengthening the Education and Health Services	
UN SPO Millenium Development Goals (2000-2015)	Developing Economy and Increasing Job Opportunities	Diversification of the Rural Economy	
		Providing Supports for the Special Target Groups to Overcome the Obstacles they face with in the Business Establishment Process and to Establish new Business	
	Girişimciliğin Geliştirilmesi ve Desteklenmesi	Eliminating Inequalities Between Genders in Primary and Secondary Education preferably by 2005 and in All Education Levels by 2015	
		Cinsiyetler Arası Eşitliğin Teşvik Edilmesi ve Kadının Güçlendirilmesi	
	Dünyada Herkesin İlkokulu Tamamlaması	All Girls' and Boys' being Graduated from Primary School by 2015 (Ended Primary School Age)	

Relevant Upper Scale Plans/ Documents / Strategies	Development Axis /Strategic Purpose	Objective/Priority
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Qualified People, Strong Society	By creating a convenient atmosphere for a strong, diverse, pluralist, sustainable civil society, further participation of all segments of the society into social and economic development processes is the main objective.
		Comprehensive legal and institutional regulations will be made in order to enhance the institutional capacities of NGOs and ensure their sustainability and accountability.
		NGOs operating for national priorities and public benefit will be supported with priority.
		In order to assure that NGOs contribute more to development process, tax incentives for financial supports of the natural and legal persons will be revised and improved.
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Qualified People, Strong Society	Definition and criteria of public benefit and tax exemption statuses will be reregulated in accordance with international standards and practices.
		Internal and external audit standards of NGOs will be established; effective and objective auditing will be emphasized.
		Within the framework of pluralist and participatory democratic political process, mechanisms to get opinions and proposals of different social groups and NGOs will be strengthened; Economic and Social Council will be made effective following the necessary legislative amendments.
		In order to increase contribution of NGOs to local and regional development, their participation in decision-making processes will be increased, their financial management and technical capacity will be strengthened, and their project development and implementation skills will be developed. Collaboration of public institutions, particularly with NGOs engaged in development, will be promoted.
Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	Livable Places, Sustainable Environment	Program Components:
	Program for Improvement of Institutional Capacity at Local Level	Improving Institutional Capacity of Local Administrations; Improving Capacity, Governance and Participation at Local
Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	Increasing Quality and Effectiveness in Public Services	The public administration system will be restructured in the framework of good governance approach.

Source: Internet Pages of Relevant Organisations

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