



Turkish Society of Hematology

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5th International Congress

on

Leukemia Lymphoma Myeloma

May 21 - 23 | **İSTANBUL**
2015 | **TURKEY**
WOW Convention Center



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Welcome

Dear Colleagues,

It is a great honor and pleasure for me to cordially invite you to the 5th International Congress on Leukemia Lymphoma Myeloma (ICLLM) scheduled to be held in Istanbul on May 21-23, 2015.

This is an organization of Turkish Society of Hematology (TSH) which is one of the oldest and most dynamic medical societies in Turkey. World renowned 12 hematologists have already accepted our invitation to serve at the scientific organization committee. And some of the most recognized names and top specialists in hematology research have so far been invited to Istanbul. All with the aim of making this congress an unforgettable meeting for the participants. ICLLM is being held biannually since 2007. The number of Congress participants is showing a substantial increase. In 2013, we hosted over 500 attendees from 37 different countries, about %75 thereof being specialists and the rest being industry representatives and companions. In general, majority of the participating specialists are from university hospitals, and researchers not only from all countries of Europe, but also from North Africa, Middle East countries, United States, Middle and South America attend the Congress.

The Scientific Program of the coming Congress covers topics from all different fields of Clinical and Laboratory Hematology on Lymphoma Leukemia Myeloma. Included among the features of the program are state-of-the-art lectures, evidence-based hematology sessions, and satellite symposia covering the latest developments on hematology. The education program thereof is a well-balanced teaching program focusing on the needs of clinical hematologists. The cultural program also promises to be exclusive, highlighting Istanbul's proud culture and national heritage. Istanbul is inhabited since the end of the 4th century B.C., and remains from the Hellenic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods are scattered throughout the city, prominent among them being the Hagia Sophia, Basilica Cistern, Blue Mosque, Grand Bazaar, Topkapı Palace and Turkish Baths, all making Istanbul a fascinating open-air museum. You will have the opportunity to discover Turkish music, art and architecture, enjoy the delicious tastes of Turkish and Ottoman cuisines, and experience the world famous Turkish hospitality. The unique geography of Istanbul gives the opportunity to meet where the two continents meet.

By taking this opportunity, on behalf of the Executive Board of the Turkish Society of Hematology and of the Organizing Committee, I would like to invite you to the 5th International Congress on Lymphoma Leukemia Myeloma. I sincerely believe that you will enjoy both the scientific and cultural aspects of the program, and you will also live the pleasure of nice Istanbul spring.

Teoman Soysal, M.D.
Congress and TSH President



Organizing Committee

Congress President

Teoman Soysal

Istanbul University, Cerrahpasa School of Medicine, Department of Hematology, Istanbul, Turkey

Congress Secretaries

Ahmet Muzaffer Demir

Trakya University, School of Medicine, Department of Hematology, Edirne, Turkey

İbrahim C. Haznedaroğlu

Hacettepe University, School of Medicine, Department of Hematology, Ankara, Turkey

Scientific Chairs - Program Planners

H. Joachim Deeg	<i>Myelodysplastic Syndromes</i>	Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle	USA
Angela Dispenzieri	<i>Multiple Myeloma</i>	Mayo Clinic, Minnesota	USA
Peter Dreger	<i>Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia</i>	University of Heidelberg, Hamburg	GERMANY
Andreas Engert	<i>Hodgkin Lymphoma</i>	University Hospital Cologne, Cologne	GERMANY
Burhan Ferhanoğlu	<i>Follicular Lymphoma</i>	Koç University Medical School, İstanbul	TURKEY
Christian Gisselbrecht	<i>Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma</i>	Hôpital Saint Louis, Paris	FRANCE
Nicola Gökbüget	<i>Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia</i>	J.W. Goethe University Hospital, Frankfurt	GERMANY
Richard A. Larson	<i>Chronic Myeloid Leukemia</i>	University Of Chicago, Chicago	USA
Anna Sureda	<i>Aggressive Lymphomas</i>	Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Barcelona	SPAIN
Martin Tallman	<i>Acute Myeloid Leukemia</i>	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York	USA
Ayalew Tefferi	<i>Chronic Myeloproliferative Disorders</i>	Mayo Clinic, Minnesota	USA
Thomas J. Walsh	<i>Meeting the Challenge of Emerging Pathogens in Patients with Hematological Malignancies: Rational Approaches to Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prevention</i>	National Cancer Institute Bethesda, Bethesda	USA

* Surnames are in alphabetical order.



Scientific Programme



Scientific Programme May 21, 2015, Thursday

Time	MEETING HALL A	
07:15 - 08:15	MEET THE EXPERT	
08:30-10:00	ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA <i>Scientific Chair: Martin Tallman (Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York , USA)</i>	
	• Molecular Pathogenesis and Therapy of AML Driven By Mutations and Epigenetic Modifiers <i>Ross L. Levine (Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York , USA)</i> • Are Novel Therapeutic Strategies Changing the Natural History of AML? <i>Martin Tallman (Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York , USA)</i> • Who Should Be Transplanted For AML, and How? <i>Jacob M. Rowe (Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Israel)</i>	
10:00 - 10:30	COFFE BREAK	
10:30 - 12:00	MULTIPLE MYELOMA <i>Scientific Chair: Angela Dispenzieri (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, USA)</i>	
12:00 - 14:00	LUNCH	POSTER DISCUSSION
12:30 - 13:30	SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM  NOVARTIS ONCOLOGY	
14:00 - 15:30	DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA <i>Scientific Chair: Christian Gisselbrecht (Hôpital Saint Louis, Paris, France)</i>	
	• Biopathology of DLBCL In Clinical Practice <i>Philippe Gaulard (Hôpital Henri Mondor, France)</i> • What Can We Expect With New Drugs In DLBCL? <i>Anas Younes (The University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center, USA)</i> • How To Optimize Treatment In Various DLBCL? <i>Christian Gisselbrecht (Hôpital Saint Louis, Paris, France)</i>	
15:30 - 16:00	COFFE BREAK	
16:00 - 17:30	CHRONIC MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS <i>Scientific Chair: Ayalew Tefferi (Mayo Clinic, Minnesota, USA)</i>	
	• Clonal Origination and Evolution in MPN <i>Radek Skoda (Department of Biomedicine University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland)</i> • Current Prognostication and Treatment of ET, PV and PMF <i>Ayalew Tefferi (Mayo Clinic, Minnesota, USA)</i> • Contemporary Science and Practice In Mast Cell and Eosinophilic Disorders <i>Animesh Pardanani (Mayo Clinic Rochester, Minnesota, USA)</i>	
18:00 -19:00	OPENING CEREMONY	



Scientific Programme May 22, 2015, Friday

Time	MEETING HALL A	
08:30-10:00	ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA <i>Scientific Chair: Nicola Göbkuet (J.W. Goethe University Hospital, Frankfurt, Germany)</i> • Molecular characterization of ALL: New markers and subgroups <i>Sabina Chiaretti (Sapienza University, Roma, Italy)</i> • Modern management of adult ALL <i>Nicola Göbkuet (J.W. Goethe University Hospital, Frankfurt, Germany)</i> • Optimal treatment of Ph-positive ALL: Role of TK inhibitors and Stem Cell Transplantation <i>Josep Ribera (Institut Català d'Oncologia-Hospital, Badalona, Spain)</i>	
10:00 - 10:30	COFFEE BREAK	
10:30 - 12:00	HODGKIN LYMPHOMA <i>Scientific Chair: Andreas Engert (German Hodgkin Study Group, GHSG, Germany)</i> • Controversies In Early-Stage Hodgkin Lymphoma <i>John Raemaekers (UMC St Radboud, Nijmegen, Netherlands)</i> • Controversies In Advanced-Stage Hodgkin Lymphoma <i>Andreas Engert (German Hodgkin Study Group, GHSG, Germany)</i> • New Drug For Relapsed Hodgkin Lymphoma <i>Bastian Von Tresckow (University Hospital Cologne, Cologne, Germany)</i>	
12:00 - 14:00	LUNCH	POSTER DISCUSSION
12:30 - 13:30	SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM	 GILEAD
14:00 - 15:30	MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF EMERGING PATHOGENS IN PATIENTS WITH HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES: RATIONAL APPROACHES TO DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION <i>Scientific Chair: Thomas J Walsh (National Cancer Institute Bethesda, USA)</i> • Thomas J Walsh (National Cancer Institute Bethesda, USA) • Maria Gamaletsou (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece) • Nikolaos Sipsas (National and Kapodistrian University Of Athens, Greece)	
15:30 - 16:00	COFFE BREAK	
16:00 - 18:00	MYELOYDYSPLASTIC SYNDROMES <i>Scientific Chair: H. Joachim Deeg (Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, USA)</i> • Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation For MDS: Success And Challenges <i>H. Joachim Deeg (Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, USA)</i> • Treatment Of Higher Risk MDS (Excluding Transplant) <i>Lionel Adès (Hopital Saint Louis, Paris, France)</i> • Interconnections Among Mutations, Gene Expression, Clinical Variables And Patient Outcome In Myelodysplastic Syndromes <i>Jacqueline Boulwood (University of Oxford, London)</i>	



Scientific Programme May 23, 2015, Saturday

Time	MEETING HALL A	
08:30-10:00	FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA <i>Scientific Chair: Burhan Ferhanoğlu (Koç University, İstanbul)</i> • Introduction and Standard Therapy <i>Burhan Ferhanoğlu (Koç University, İstanbul)</i> • The Biology of Follicular Lymphoma and How This May Inform Future Treatment <i>Daniel Hodson (National Cancer Institute, NIH, Bethesda, USA)</i> • New Treatments For Follicular Lymphoma - Towards A Chemotherapy Free Future <i>Anas Younes (The University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center, USA)</i>	
10:00 - 10:30	COFFE BREAK	
10:30 - 12:00	CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKEMIA <i>Scientific Chair: Richard A. Larson (University Of Chicago, Chicago, USA)</i>	
12:30 - 13:30	SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM	
12:00 - 14:00	LUNCH	POSTER DISCUSSION
14:00 - 15:30	CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA <i>Scientific Chair: Peter Dreger (University of Heidelberg, Hamburg, Germany)</i> • How To Treat CLL In Elderly Patients? <i>Emili Montserrat (University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain)</i> • How To Treat CLL In Younger Patients? <i>Eva Kimby (Karolinska Institute Huddinge University, Karolinska, Sweden)</i> • How To Treat Refractory CLL? <i>Peter Dreger (University of Heidelberg, Hamburg, Germany)</i>	
15:50 - 16:00	COFFE BREAK	
16:00 - 18:00	AGGRESSIVE LYMPHOMAS <i>Scientific Chair: Anna Sureda (Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Barcelona, Spain)</i>	



Call for Abstract

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Abstract submission system is available until February 6th, 2015. The only valid way to submit papers into the system is via the official website www.icllm2015.org. Papers that are sent through e-mail or surface mail will not be admitted. Papers will be selected as oral presentations or poster presentations by the Scientific Evaluation Committee.

Guidelines for preparation and submission of abstract

1. The space allocated for paper abstract in the system is limited to 3000 characters. The system will not allow you to type in more than 3000 characters in this space.
2. Abstracts must be submitted in English.
3. Authors who will present a paper must be registered as participants.
4. The fonts you will use to submit your paper abstract is determined by the system by default for all papers. It is not possible to use another font.
5. Headline (Title) should be written capital letters except for special names as pH, NaCl etc.
6. Standard abbreviations are accepted. If any special abbreviations are used, they should be written in fully in parentheses the first time they appear in the text.
7. Medicine names should be written as first letter capital and preferred to use general names of medicine.
8. Abstracts may include one illustration and two tables.
9. Abstracts should contain objectives, methods, results and conclusion. Bibliography should be added end of the abstract.
10. The final date for submitting the paper abstract is February 6th, 2015.

Notification

The reply indicating whether or not the abstract is accepted will be given by e-mail. If necessary, you may contact Serenas Tourism. The list of accepted abstracts will be published on the website of www.icllm2015.org.

Posters

Posters must have width of 70 cm and height of 90 cm, and they shall be prepared in such a way to allow reading from at least 1 meter distance. Poster will be displayed on the boards on the specified dates as determined by the Evaluation Committee. Posters will be displayed between the specified hours on the predetermined date, and they will be removed after that hour. Posters that are not removed after the specified hour will be removed by the organization secretary. While the posters are being put on display, congress personnel will be available to assist those who have a poster presentation.

The Best Five Abstracts Awards

This year five registrants who submit high-quality abstracts will be awarded.



General Information

Key Dates

Congress dates: **21-23 May 2015**

Deadline for early registration and accommodation: **February 6th, 2015**

Deadline for online abstract submission: **February 6th, 2015**

Accreditation

The congress shall be credited By Turkish Medical Doctor's Association Continuous Medical Training Board (TTB-STE) and European Hematology Association (EHA - CME)

Entry requirements

Provided that they have a valid passport, citizens of most countries do not need a visa or visas can be issued at entry points. For EU citizens, it is recommended that they obtain their visa before arrival, to avoid waiting time upon arrival. We may provide the visa stamps once we have the name list and send them to you.

Customs

Duty-free allowance: 400 cigarettes, 50 cigars, 200 gr tobacco; up to 7 bottles of spirit, of 70 cc each, of which not more than three bottles can be of the same kind. Antiques and electronic equipment will be registered in the owner's passport upon arrival and checked at exit. It is strictly forbidden to take antiques out of the country. For this is reason IT IS NECESSARY TO OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE for carpets or other valuables purchased in the country as proof that it is not an antique.

Time Zone

Turkey is 7 hours before Japan local time, and 2 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

Currency

The Turkish Lira is available in notes and coins. The exchange rate is determined daily; several banks and exchange offices are available. Traveler's checks can be cashed in most banks. Hotels and many shops and restaurants accept foreign currency. There is no limit to the amount of foreign currency that travelers can bring cash. Hotels, most restaurants and shops accept all major credit cards. (American Express, VISA, MasterCard / Euro card, Diners' Club)

Language

Official language of the meeting is English. Turkish; it is written with the Latin alphabet. English, French and German are spoken in hotels, major restaurants and many shops.

Electricity

220 volt, 50 cycle. Most hotels have a receptacle with 110 volts. Socket type is European standards.

Climate

Due to the variety of its physical features, Turkey possesses a mixed range of different climate types. The region of Marmara where Istanbul is located, climate is a combination of both with pleasantly warm spring and fall, with hot dry summer and relatively cold winter. Weather is May is very pleasant and warm enough to see the wonders of Istanbul and surrounding areas.

The following are the average daily maximum and minimum

Temperatures for Istanbul: (1975-2005)

Month	Centigrade	Month	Centigrade
January	6	July	23
February	5	August	23
March	7	September	20
April	12	October	16
May	16	November	12
June	21	December	8



Communication

Public telephones operate with tokens or cards, sold at post offices or some booths. Through some of the public phones, there is access to AT&T and some other telecommunication networks - please check with your operator for the latest information. Fax messages can be sent from major post offices, or from the hotel. Cellular telephones can be hired.

Religion

98 % of the population is Muslim. In the large cities and especially in Istanbul, there are also many churches (Catholic, Orthodox, Armenian, Protestant.) and Synagogues.

Education & Health

Six of the seventy-three universities in Turkey are located in Istanbul, with faculties offering education in all subjects, from engineering to fine arts, economics to literature. The general level of the education is of high standard. There are also several foreign schools with the advantage of a second language from early years. Istanbul is as much a center from the standpoint of health, with several hospitals equipped with modern instruments.

Clothing

The dress is generally informal in Turkey ; however for special evenings ladies compete to wear the latest fashion.

For the visitors, it is advisable to bring comfortable shoes and pant suits for daytime visits. The organisers can set the tone for the evenings; in any case it is recommended to bring a cocktail dress. In most restaurants, gentlemen will feel more comfortable with a jacket and tie in the evening and some require formal dress.

It can be also noted that, to enter a mosque, it is necessary to take off the shoes.

Turkish Cuisine

Turkish food is famous throughout the world, the range is enormous, from a number of soups to an astonishing variety of meze (appetisers), followed by meat and fish dishes, many famous Turkish sweets and pastries and Turkish coffee.

The traditional breakfast is a scrumptious combination of tastes comprising bread, olives, tomato, cucumber, white cheese, butter, jam/honey, yoghurt, and sweet black tea.

Tea is the main drink in Turkey, served without milk in small bulbous glasses with sugar lumps on the saucer. For a very refreshing long drink try Ayran, a mix of yoghurt, water and salt. There are also the normal soft drinks and a wonderful range of squeezed fruit juices. Among alcoholic drinks are light Turkish beer, excellent wines, and the national drink, raki (an anisette), which clouds when water is added giving it the popular name of 'lion's milk'.

Examples of Destination Cost of Living

- * Price of a coffee bought in a typical café : 3-4 €
- * Price of a 50 cl. bottle of mineral water bought in a shop in town centre : 0,5 €
- * Price of a ham sandwich : 6-7 €
- * Price of a meal in town centre: starter, hot dish, dessert, water, 1 alcoholic drink : 10-18 €

Credit Cards /Cash

Major credit cards including American Express, Diners, MasterCard, and Visa are accepted in large hotels, car rental companies and major stores. You will need cash (TL) to pay for taxi fares, restaurants and coffee shops.



Safety / Security

Istanbul remains a destination with no increased risk when compared with other major destinations in the world.

According to a European Union study, Istanbul is the safest major city in the world. The EU Crime and Safety survey for 2006 showed that the crime rate in Istanbul was just 18 percent last year. This compared with 32 percent in London,

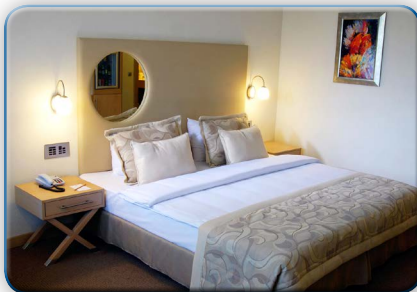
27 percent in Amsterdam, 26 percent in Belfast and Dublin, 24 percent in Copenhagen, 23 percent in New York and Stockholm, 20 percent in Brussels, and 19 percent in Rome.

In addition, strict security measures are put in place by the competent authorities in the city during major congresses and events.

Congress Venue

WOW CONVENTION CENTER, İstanbul

Address: İstanbul Dünya Ticaret Merkezi 34 149 Yeşilköy / İstanbul





About Istanbul

WHY ISTANBUL?

Istanbul is the only city in the world built on two continents. Its fate has been determined by its vital strategic location and enchanting beauty. It has long been coveted by powerful empires, and served as capital to Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman Empires.



Istanbul stretches along the two shores of the Bosphorus that links the Sea of Marmara in the south with the Black Sea in the North. It is Turkey's largest city with a population of 14 million.

Istanbul is also at the heart of the economy of Turkey. The largest companies and banks, the main newspapers, television networks and advertising agencies all have their headquarters in the city.

Istanbul is also the capital of art and culture with a rich tradition in opera and ballet, theatres performing Turkish and foreign plays, concert, art exhibitions, festivals, auctions, conferences and of course unique museums. The city also boasts the country's largest and finest universities.

As an imperial capital for 1500 years, Istanbul has acquired a highly original personality. At every in the city you are faced with Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman palaces, mosques, churches, monasteries, monuments, walls and ruins.

Yet Istanbul is not a city living in its past. It is a vibrant, modern and future-oriented metropolis. Bazaars and ultra-modern supermarkets and department stores, street vendors and stock-brokers, old crumbling buildings and skyscrapers, horse-drawn carts and luxurious limousines, fine dining restaurants, modern cafes and street corner food shops coexist and this mix gives the city a multi-faceted outlook and flavour.



Being one of the attractive tourist destinations, Istanbul hosts over two million visitors per year with an increasing trend for each year. As well as leisure, cultural or faith tourism, Istanbul now is receiving high demand from international congress organizers and meeting planners.



As it has been in previous years, Istanbul has hosted many international large scale congresses in 2004 among which are the NATO Conference, OECD Conference, World Newspaper Congress and Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, all with over 1.000 participants

and attendance of ministers and heads of state. With its modern infrastructure, state of the art venues and luxurious accommodation facilities, Istanbul now is one of the world's leading destinations for international meetings, congresses and exhibitions.



Persons of all countries of origin and national background are granted admission (with or without a visa requirement) to Turkey. There are no restrictions for entry based on country of national origin. For the participants requiring visas, visas can be easily obtained from Turkish Embassies abroad and/ or at the airport.

Optional Tours

HALF DAY in GALATA, BEYOGLU, PERA

Chora Museum – Galata Tower – A French Style Street in Beyoglu – İstiklal Street

Date : 20-21-22-23 May, 2015

Minimum attendance must be 10. If the participation is under 10, the tour will not be held.

Chora Museum

Located to the city walls at Edirne Kapı. The mosaics and frescoes for which it is famous were designed and executed between 1315 and 1321.



Kariye (Chora) Museum originally formed the center of a Byzantine monastery complex. Only the church section, which was dedicated to Jesus Christ the Savior, has survived. After the arrival of the Turks in Istanbul, this building, like the Hagia Sophia, was converted into a mosque. In 1948 it was made a museum leaving no Islamic element in the building except the 19C minaret outside in the corner.

“Kariye” is the Turkish adaptation of an ancient Greek word “Chora” which refers to countryside. Considering the perimeter of the walls of Constantine (4C AD) the building was located out of the city. If this theory is correct Chora Monastery should have been from the 4C. But unfortunately according to sources, the existence of Chora Monastery before the 8C is not certain.



Galata Tower

Begin the days you will spend in İstanbul by visiting Galata Tower. Enjoy the dreamlike panorama of this giant city, whose not only showy but also clearly spread topography is below your feet, rails: The mosques and minarets of the Topkapı Palace is rising above the hills of the old city, right across you. In front of it is the natural bay formed by Golden Horn, embracing with the Sea of Marmara; and in the horizon, The Princes’ Isles hardly visible in the must. On the left, across the Bosphorus Kadıköy and Üsküdar can be recognized, if you look to the bridge that connects Europe and Asia.



The distant whistles of the ferries mix into each other. You will begin to notice how unique İstanbul is due to the calming view of Galata Tower. There is probably no visitor who wouldn’t be eager to know about this extraordinary city, to feel it and to see the secret corners of its life.



Beyoglu and İstiklal Street

A major street which links off Taksim Square offers a combination of modern and authentic shopping. You will find many cafes, restaurants, art galleries, and religious sights on İstiklal Street. A perfect place to spend a few hours in the afternoon.



FULL DAY OLD CITY

Blue Mosque - Hippodrome - Hagia Sophia Museum - Topkapı Palace - Grand Bazaar

Date : 20-21-22-23 May, 2015

Minimum attendance must be 10. If the participation is under 10, the tour will not be held.

Blue Mosque

Sultan Ahmet Camii is the sign of İstanbul and the favourite of Muslims tourists: It is the biggest mosque of the city with its six minarets and called "The Blue Mosque" because of its tile decoration. The Blue Mosque, built on a high hill at the shore of the Sea of Marmara across Hagia Sophia, has domes that symmetrically widening in all directions with three storeys. The interior of the building is in great unity and simplicity, such as the exterior. The blue and white of more than 20.000 İznik tiles are in a perfect harmony with golden manuscripts of Koran and the red of the carpets. The giant area (51m by 53) is full of light but also in a mystic darkness owing to its more than 260 windows, mostly coloured. The Blue Mosque, completed in 1616, is the example of



the last point the Ottoman Architecture reached. The Empire began losing power in the following years.

Hippodrome

Its construction began in 203 by Septimius Severus and it was reconstructed as hippodrome during the reign of Constantine the Great (324 - 337) It was a place for official celebrations and parades. Besides chariot races, circuses and political meetings used to take place here. In one of them "Blues" and "Greens" had fought, and in Nika Revolt in 532, 30.000 people that rebelled against Emperor

Justinianus gathered and were killed here in At Meydanı.

Again on these grounds, Sultan Mahmut II killed the Janissaries that rebelled in 1826. The square was 400 m long and



120 m wide. There were 40 rows that could totally host 100.000 spectators. The central axis of the arena is determined by three statues. The first of them is the Egyptian Obelisk that had already been 1900 years old when it was brought from Karnak, was erected here in 390 after broken apart from its base. The original weight of the stone was three times more than its present weight that is 800 tons. The Emperor Theodosius and his family. Column (it is better to say R16; the rest of the column) from Temple of Apollo at Delphi; one of the missing serpent heads was found and kept in Archaeological Museum. The last statue in the arena, Colossus, is not in its original condition. The horsemen of the Fourth Crusade had removed the gold plated bronze panels of the column and took it to Venice with the famous carriage quartet statue of Lysippos that was also made of bronze plated with gold. The four antique horses are on the west gate of San Marco Church since then.

Hagia Sophia

Built on a hill in the centre of Old Byzantine, has a perfect appearance from the sea. Emperor Justinianus demanded a new church to be built in a short time after the one before Hagia Sophia had collapsed in 532. After the construction had been planned and ready to begin, Justinianus appointed the mathematician Anthemius of Tralles and Isidorus expert and an architect. Hagia Sophia became the most powerful and respected church

of Christianity over 1.000 years. It was considered to symbolize the thought peculiar to Rome and the understanding of God in Christianity. When the construction of the church completed in a short time, in six years (532 - 537), "Solomon, now I am superior



to you" Justinianus shouted against the appearance of the church.

The breathtaking fact is the brilliant unity in the interior classification of Hagia Sophia the visitors, as well as the splendid design with marble panels and mosaic ornaments; so that the church is called "The Eight Wonder of the World" It is almost imposible to have an idea about the size and proportions the building when you pass through the "Emperor's Gate" that gives a sight area up to the dome in terms of width and height. This extraordinary situation that the builders intended to realize stems from the structure of the place, the feeling that the dome is "as if hangin down the sky" and the light that is coming in directly or conditions when it was built, ther is no doubt that Haghia Sophia was the bravest construction that had ever been built since then.

When it was built, Haghia Sophia was decorated with pictures similar to the ones in St. Vitale Church in Ravenna, apart from the gold and mosaics. The panthocrator medal replaced the cross symbolizing peace at the far. Also are the mosaics of Virgin Mary on the abscissa and the side attractive is the one showing Jesus Baptist in Deesis (the last judgement) from the 12th or 13th century. The Venetian Duke Enrico Dandolo, the commander of the 1294 Crusade army that plundered everything he had come across with, was added

across the mosaic. Fatih Sultan Mehmet thinks "how temporary the life is" when climbed up the dome and saw the ruined annexes the next day he conquered İstanbul. It must the top of victory, though younger had seen five sultans. It had been the main mosque until turned to be a museum in 1934.

Topkapı Palace

The famous Ottoman historian Evliya Celebi describes the Topkapı Palace, as "the loveliest sultane palace that human skill could have created." One can not help doing anything but ruling if living in here! If you can come out of this complex game that is made of terraces, corridors, stairs and interior courts; you can find yourself in the world of Arabian Nights again. The palaca once Ottoman Sultans lived is visited by thousands of visitors from all parts of the world, isthe most splendid monument of İstanbul.

The palace had a concept peculiar to the East, accommodating several qualities in it: The residence of the Sultan and the centre of a world empire, the religious centre of half of the world and the stage that incredible intrigues displayed, the focus of cruel murders and the cradle



of breathtaking successes. Once, 4.000 - 5.000 people used to live in Topkapı Palace. This was a city in the city. Fatih Sultan Mehmet decided to have avast palace built to the ridges of old Byzantium Acropolis. The reason Sultan Mehmet chose this place was not only the beauty of the ridges. He was planning to have a residential fortress built where İstanbul could be protected best. A high city wall, extending from Golden Horn as far as the Sea of Marmara, separating Topkapı Palace from the rest of the city.



The Byzantium walls, beginning from the corner of the palace and stretching to Theodosian Walls through the shores of Marmara were protective against a possible sea attack.

Topkapı Palace on the other hand, does not have a threatening look despite all those walls, towers and gates. Little pavilions, Turkish Baths, workshops, mosques and libraries... The palace complex is divided into strictly separated sections in order to suit its dual status; as the residence of Sultan and the administrative centre of Ottoman Empire.

Grand Bazaar

Almost a city; founded on 50 streets on an area of 1,336 m², with 4,400 shops, 40 inns, mosques, mescits (small mosques), 19 Turkish Baths and fountains, workshops, coffee-houses and pudding shops. There are four gates of the market built in Ottoman architecture style: Takkeciler, Sahafılar, Zenneciler and Kuyumcular. The main streets are Çadırcılar, Yorgancılar, Fesçiler,

covered market of the world, despite of its systematic plan divided into rectangular. The 15 domed Bedesten, rising on columns in the middle of Kapalı Çarşı, was built during Fatih Sultan Mehmet period. Yenipazar surrounding it was built in the 16th century. The streets are separated according to the professions Eski Pazar (the Old Bedesten) is full of antiquities that are genuine or good imitations. Silk, cotton, satin and synthetic fabrics can be found in the north-west of the market, spread in more than 60 streets.



Kalpakçılar, Keseciler, Takkeciler and Nuruosmaniye. As the Turkish names point out, once all kinds of goods were -and actually still is- sold here. It is safer, since it is a covered area, hence has been an ideal place for the shops selling valuables. Everything can be found from the souvenirs to copper, jewellery to leather, garments to carpets and kilims, wooden objects to antiquity, tile to glassware, nostalgic accessories, coffee shops to Turkish delight shops.

“An extraordinary beehive composed of shops” Mark Twain described Kapalı Çarşı. Only 2,000 of the 4,000 shops are jewellery shops. It is not difficult - but beneficial in fact- to get lost in the biggest

HALF DAY in SULTANAHMET

Süleymaniye Mosque - Yerebatan Basilica - Spice Market

Date : 20-21-22-23 May, 2015

Minimum attendance must be 10. If the participation is under 10, the tour will not be held.

Süleymaniye Mosque

The Ottoman Empire was a dominant power all over the world during the reign of Süleyman the Magnificent (Kanuni Sultan Süleyman); this period is naturally accepted as the peak of Turkish history. In Sinan, the sultan found an architect at the same intelligence level with himself. The mosque, built between 1550 - 1557



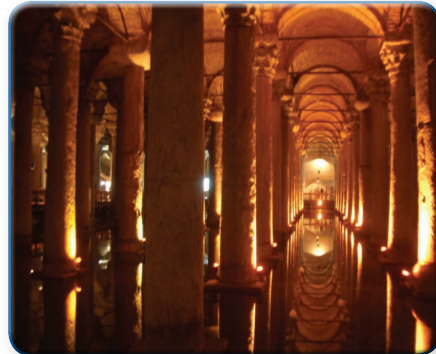
brings such a beauty to the atmosphere of the city, no other building can. As the best example of Ottoman classicism in İstanbul: only The Selimiye Mosque in Edirne, "the mastery work" of Sinan that was built when he was old can be superior to The Süleymaniye in terms of perfection. In his autobiography, Sinan says that Hagia Sophia had accompanied to him as a criterion until the last building he build; he wanted to show that he "could do better than the Greeks." Indeed, he showed he was superior to the architects of Justinianus with The Süleymaniye. The architecture of the mosque is apparent, the four piers are not hidden as they are in Hagia Sophia. The dome is carried by four piers that get sharper upwards, thus giving this well-proportioned structure a weight that is "as light as feather" The sharp vaults, made of dark red granite brought from Balbek and At Meydanı (Hippodrome),

takes the main area to the side ones, and the semi domes over the mihrap -the niche indicating the direction of the Mecca- and the entrance in perfect harmony with the side domes, removing the feeling of limitation.

The light comes through windows, over 130 width valuable glass, from all directions. The perfect static of the mosque, with its 49,50m height and the dome that has a 26,20m diameter, indicates that it has not been damaged after all the earthquakes it experienced. The heaped dome system presents a wonderful view when looked outside. The mosque standing on the hills with great majesty can be watched especially from the Galata Bridge and the Bosphorus with a great taste. The four minarets with ten balconies in total are the symbols for Sultan Süleyman, the tenth sultan of the Ottoman Empire and the fourth sultan to rule in İstanbul. Sinan had build two of the minarets shorter than the others; a perfect invention to show the building more harmonious with the slope of the hill.

Yerebatan Basilica

Across Hagia Sophia, Yerebatan Basilica was built as an underground cistern in the 6th century. Its 136 columns in total are arrayed in 12 rows of 28 each. The capitals of the columns have Corinthian and early Byzantine qualities. Two fine Medusa heads were revealed during the carefully made restorations in this cistern that is the biggest and the only one open to visitors among the 70 cisterns in the city.





Spice Market

A considerable part of the Yeni Camii Complex is the Spice Market (Mısır Çarşısı). The name originates from the fact that the market was originally endowed with the Cairo imposts, especially the spices. Although the number



has decreased recently, the majority of the too shops in the market are traditional spice or meze shops. The flower market, fish market, cheese shops and green groccers also take part in the market. You can taste and buy different kind of cheese from the various parts of Turkey, traditional Turkish Delight, spice and coffee, the fruits and desserts you have never tried such as date, dried fig, oleaster, kus uzumu, lokma, baklava and tulumba here

Bosphorus has been praised ever since people have been living on its shores. This famaous sea strait has inspired and excited people over the centuries. During a leisurely cruise along the European and the Asian shore, you will have plenty of opportunity to sit back, relax and admire the many interesting buildings on both shores. Private, waterfront wooden villas, which originally belonged to prominent Ottoman families, fortresses built by Mehmet the Conqueror and palaces where the sultans used to live, are all part of the unique character of the Bosphorus.



HALF DAY in BOSPHERUS

Bosphorus Cruise

Date : 20-21-22-23 May, 2015

Minimum attendance must be 10. If the participation is under 10, the tour will not be held.

No stay in İstanbul is complete without the traditional and memorable cruise on the Bosphorus. The natural beauty of the



FAMOUS MUSEUMS

Archaeological Museum

This complex was built by the end of 19th century by the architect Vallauri thanks to great efforts of famous Turkish painter Osman Hamdi Bey. It includes the exquisite Tiled Kiosk and the Museum of the Ancient Orient and houses a large collection of artifacts and works of art belonging to ancient Greek, Roman and other Anatolian civilizations dating back



to the 6th century BC. The Sarcophagus of Alexander the Great, Sarcophagus of Mourning Ladies, and other ancient sarcophagi and various objects found in the Sidon excavation are among its most interesting pieces. Ancient Eastern Archeological Museum was designed and open to service in 1917 by Halil

Eldem Bey.

The collection on displays comprised of about 15000 archeological pieces of



Ancient Mesopotamia, Pre-Greek Anatolia, Assyrian, Sumerian, Acadian, Babylonian, Ancient Egyptian and Pre-Islamic Arabic culture.

The Ataturk Museum

House where Ataturk lived and worked before the War of Independence during his stay in Istanbul between 1918 and 1919, originally was built in 1908 and restored by the Municipality of Istanbul in 1943, opening to the public in 1981. Top floor of this building was reserved to His mother Zubeyde Hanim and His sister Makbule, meanwhile Ataturk used

middle floor for himself and lower floor for His loyal officer. On display are photographs of Ataturk from his birth until his death, as well as some of his clothes, personal belongings and paintings.



Calligraphy Museum

The Beyazid Medresse, which was used as the municipality library since 1945 was evacuated, restored and reorganized as the Turkish Calligraphic Arts Museum. It

has interesting and valuable examples of the Turkish art of the pen, Korans, imperial seals, diplomas, Hilye-i serif

(descriptions of the Prophet), equipment and apparatus for calligraphic writing, samples of bookbinding, holy relics and miniatures, especially from Ottoman and Seljuk periods.



Sadberk Hanim Museum

Founded by the Vehbi Koc Foundation in 1980 in the historical Azaryan residence



along the Bosphorus, this museum is a beautiful three-story "yali" (old Ottoman



house) and houses a rich collection of Anatolian-based works of art, antiques and relics dating from 6000 BC. It is the first private museum of Turkey opened by Koc family, the richest of Turkey.

Modern Arts Museum



Opened its doors in December 2004 thanks to Eczacıbasi family, this is the first and only Modern Arts museum in İstanbul. It's housed at renovated old docks in Karaköy district facing Topkapı Palace, with a rich library, exhibitions, photograph gallery, sculpture courtyard, movie theater, cafe and souvenir shop. One can find in this private museum almost everything on modern Turkish Arts.



Painting & Sculpture Museum

The museum was opened in 1937 in the crown prince suites of Dolmabahçe Palace by the order of Atatürk. It was



the first art museum in Turkey and only one in İstanbul until recently. The permanent collection presents a panoramic view of the Turkish plastic arts and also includes works of world famous artists, an impressionist collection, sculptures and works of military painters in several halls and display rooms. Occasionally, there are also painting courses during the year.



Rahmi Koc Industrial Museum

This museum is located in the anchor casting workshop at the docks on the Golden Horn (Halic in Turkish), an area that symbolized industrialization in the Ottoman Empire of the 19th century. The anchor casting workshop



was built in the era of Ahmet II (1703-1730) and

the building's foundations go back to a 12th century Byzantine construction. It was restored under Selim III and used by the Finance Ministry until 1951. After a fire in 1984, the building stood in ruins.

In 1991, it was bought by the Rahmi Koc Museum and Cultural



Foundation, restored and opened to the public in 1994.

Sakip Sabancı Museum

The building today known as the Horse Mansion on the Bosphorus was built in the 19th century and belonged to Sabancı family for many years. Just before the death of Sakip Sabancı the mansion was converted into a museum and opened to the public with its antique



furnishings and art collections. Today the Museum's collection of precious

manuscripts and extensive collection of 19th and 20th century paintings are on permanent exhibition in the rooms of the original house and gallery annex. From time to time, it is also hosting great exhibitions of international artists such as Pablo Picasso, Rodin etc.



Pera Museum

The museum was opened in July 2005 by the Suna-Inan Kirac Foundation, another project of Koc family. The old building was originally constructed in 1893 by architect Achille Manousos and restored recently for the modern museum. Kutahya tiles, Anatolian weights and measurements, and Oriental portraits painting Collections are the permanent



exhibitions in the museum. One of the most famous paintings in the museum is of Osman Hamdi's "The

Tortoise Trainer". In addition, three art galleries and an auditorium are among the facilities of the museum.

Miniaturk

Miniaturk is also named as the "Showcase of Turkey", where you can find many important structures of Turkey in small scales, models of architectural masterpieces representing the Anatolian and Ottoman civilizations. Models of 105 historical and architectural works, all made in the scale of 1/25, including the Library of Celsus at Ephesus, the Malabadi Bridge in Diyarbakir, Grand Mosque of Bursa, the Tomb of Mevlana in



Konya, Dome of the Rock (Mescid-i Aksa), the Church of St. Antoine in İstanbul, the Ottoman galley, Savarona (Ataturk's boat), the Underground Cistern (Yerebatan), Stone houses of Mardin, Fairy chimneys of Cappadocia, Ataturk's Mausoleum in Ankara, Aspendos theater in Antalya, Hagia Sophia and the Maiden's Tower of İstanbul, can all be seen in one single place. Built in 2003 on a 60,000-square-meter site in the Golden Horn, it is the largest miniature city in the world and has attracted lots of interest and is located opposite the Pierre Loti Coffee House in Eyup district, a favorite with tourists.





Registration

	Before January 30 th , 2015	After January 30 th , 2015
Member of TSH	400 €	450 €
Non-member of TSH	500 €	550 €
Representative	250 €	300 €

- VAT is not included.
- Registration fees should be paid to the Turkish Society of Hematology Account.

BANK NAME	GARANTİ BANKASI
ACCOUNT NAME	TÜRK HEMATOLOJİ DERNEĞİ İKTİSADİ İŞLETMESİ
BANK SWIFT CODE	TGBATRIS
BRANCH NAME	YENİŞEHİR ŞUBESİ
BRANCH CODE	411
TL	411 6295718
TL IBAN NO	TR 320006200041100006295718
EURO	411 9084709
EURO IBAN NO	TR 240006200041100009084709

Accommodation

4 Nights Package May 20-24, 2015	Before January 30 th , 2015		After January 30 th , 2015	
	Sng Room	Per Person in a Dbl Room	Sng Room	Per Person in a Dbl Room
WOW İstanbul Hotel	880 €	490 €	910 €	520 €

- VAT is not included
- These fees include room-breakfast accommodation
- The reservations will be accept min 4 nights (22th May for c/in, 26th May for c/out)
- Accommodation will be confirmed after accommoaiton fees related account numbers.

3 Nights Package May 21-24, 2015	Before January 30 th , 2015		After January 30 th , 2015	
	Sng Room	Per Person in a Dbl Room	Sng Room	Per Person in a Dbl Room
WOW İstanbul Hotel	680 €	370 €	710 €	400 €

- The reservations will be accept min 3 nights (21st May for c/in, 24th May for c/out)

BANK NAME	HSBC BANK A.Ş.
ACCOUNT NAME	SERENAS ULUSLARARASI TURİZM KONGRE ORGANİZASYON A.Ş.
BANK SWIFT CODE	HSBCTRIX
BANK EFT CODE	123
BRANCH NAME	ANKARA KURUMSAL ŞUBE
BRANCH CODE	106
BRANCH ADDRESS	NERGİZ SOK. BAYRAKTAR VIA TOWER K:12 SÖĞÜTÖZÜ ANKARA
TL	106-1026694-282
TL IBAN NO	TR350012300106102669428200
EURO	106-1026694-773
EURO IBAN NO	TR770012300106102669477399

Cancellation and refund of Registration Fee

Cancellations are accepted at Congress Secretariat. All refunds will be processed after the Congress and returned minus the bank charges to the participant. The following cancellation conditions apply:



- Cancellation before March 1st, 2015
- Full refund of the registration fee less bank charges

- Cancellation from March 1st, 2015
- to April 26th, 2015
- Refund of 50% of the registration fee

- Cancellation after April 26th, 2015
- No refund

Cancellation and refund of Satellite and Booth Areas

Cancellations are accepted at Congress Secretariat. All refunds will be processed after the Congress and returned minus the bank charges to the participant. The following cancellation conditions apply:

- Cancellation before April 1st, 2015
- Refund of 50% of the registration fee

- Cancellation after April 1st, 2015
- No refund

Cancellation of accommodation

Cancellation of hotel booking is accepted only in written form. All refunds, if applicable, will be processed after the Congress. Please do not contact the hotel directly for any reservation changes or cancellations!

- Cancellation before March 1st, 2015
- Full refund of the accommodation fee less bank charges

- Cancellation from March 1st, 2015
- to April 26th, 2015
- Refund of 50% of the accommodation fee

- Cancellation after April 26th, 2015
- No refund

Transportation

The two-way transfers(airport-hotel-airport) of the participants who informed Serenas International Tourism about the details of their transfers shall be made at a cost of **40 Euros** in between the dates of May 22-26, 2015.

- For private transfers please contact Serenas International Tourism.
- Flight changes for transfer requests will be taken into consideration if they are requested 48 hours in advance the transfer date and time in written form.
- VAT is not included.

Cancellation and Refunds

All cancellations must be made by sending an email to the address iclm2015@serenas.com.tr; for all notifications of cancellation, please make a reference to a bank account, including the Swift Code, where a possible refund may be remitted less bank charges. In case of a request for cancellation of a booking, the cancellation fee will be charged according to the following schedule:

Days Prior to May 20th, 2015	Cancellation fee
71 days or more	Handling fee*
70 to 30 days	50% of total price
29 to 0 days	100% of total price
No show	100 % of total price

* Handling Fee: 50 Euro for per person (VAT is included)

- Please note that all refunds will only be processed after the completion of the conference.
- No cancellation fee applicable towards Congress Registration & Transfer Reservation



Visa and Passport Requirements

Passports

Passports must be valid for at least six months from date of entry into Turkey. Passports must also have at least one blank page for entry/exit stamps.

Visa

Make your visa application in person and one month before you proceed to Turkey to avoid any inconvenience.

Most visitors may enter Turkey without a visa, or by easily buying a "sticker visa" at the airport, maritime port, or border-crossing point.

You hand the clerk your passport and the fee in CASH, the clerk sticks a stamp in your passport and you're on your way. The clerk doesn't look you up in a database or scan your passport or take your name or anything. The whole thing takes 10 seconds.

Basically, the sticker visa fee is just a tourist tax.

Be sure your passport is valid for at least 90 days from the expiration date of your anticipated visa period, or you may not be admitted. That means that if you are entitled to a 90-day visa, be sure your passport is valid for at least 180 days beyond the date you anticipate entering Turkey.

Pursuant to Turkish government regulations instituted on January 12, 2012, "90-day tourist visa" means that you can visit Turkey for up to 90 days within any 180-day period. This means that, after staying 90 days, you cannot simply cross the border into another country, stay outside of Turkey for a day or two, then re-enter Turkey on a new 90-day tourist visa. Instead, you must apply in advance at a Turkish consulate for a residence visa and, when you arrive in Turkey, for a residence permit.

You can get your visa in advance, before you arrive in Turkey, from any Turkish Consulate, but it entails time, trouble, and extra expense (you'll pay a "visa processing fee.") It's much simpler to just buy your visa at the border if you are allowed to.

Also there is a website that you can make online Turkish visa apply

<http://turkey.visahq.com/>

Explanations Form Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

- The term "official passports" covers diplomatic, service, special and official passports.
- Passports should be valid at least 90 days longer than the expiry date of the requested visa.
- The above information is for tourists. If you are going to study or work in Turkey, you must obtain appropriate visa from Turkish diplomatic/consular missions, prior to proceeding to Turkey.
- Visa regime for truck drivers of a country may differ from the overall visa regime effective for citizens of that particular country. For further information, please contact the nearest Turkish mission.
- Despite the visa regime applied towards the citizens of a country, the travel document holders of that country need to obtain visa from Turkish missions beforehand.
- All foreigners, except for those exempt from visa requirement, should obtain their visas at the Turkish missions. Those foreigners, who can obtain sticker type visas at the Turkish border gates, may also have their visas at the Turkish missions, alternatively.
- Foreigners who will shoot a documentary film, conduct a research or an archeological excavation should get a special permission from the Turkish authorities in advance.

- If you have a valid visa, you do not need a residence permit up to 90 days. On the other hand, foreigners who shall reside, work or study in Turkey, should register themselves at the nearest local police department upon their arrival in Turkey, regardless of the validity of their visa.

Information on Work Visa

To work in Turkey, you must apply to the nearest Turkish mission to obtain work permit and visa. Your passport, visa application form and a letter from your employer are just needed for your application. Other documents should be submitted to the Turkish Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) by your employer within ten working days after your application.

You may find the list of those documents in the MLSS's website (<http://www.csgb.gov.tr>). Applications are finalised by the MLSS within thirty days at the latest. Right after your arrival in Turkey (before starting to work), you should be registered at the local police department within one month to obtain the necessary residence permit.

Afghanistan: Diplomatic passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days. Ordinary, Special and Service passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Albania: Official passport holders, who are appointed to the diplomatic, consular missions or representations of international organizations accredited in Turkey, are exempted from visa for the period of their assignments. Official and ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels with touristic purposes and transit from Turkey, up to 90 days within six months starting from the first entry date.

Algeria: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Andorra: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Angola: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These passport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Antigua-Barbuda: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates.

Argentina: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Armenia: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain one-month multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates.

Australia: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates.

Austria: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Azerbaijan: Ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa requirement for their travels to Turkey up to 30 days. Official passport holders are exempt from visa requirement for their travels up to 90 days.

Bahamas: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.



Bahrain: Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days. Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey and they can obtain their one month period sticker type visas from Turkish diplomatic representations and also at the Turkish border gates upon their arrival.

Bangladesh: Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels to Turkey for up to 90 days. Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders with a valid Schengen, OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month single entry visas at the Turkish border gates upon their arrival.

Barbados: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month multiple entry visas at the Turkish borders gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travel up to 90 days.

Belarus: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain two-month multiple entry visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad and also at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Belgium: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three-month multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Belize: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can get their three-month period multiple entry visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Benin: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Bhutan: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can get their 15 day period visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad.

Bolivia: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 60 days.

Botswana: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Brazil: Official and ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Brunei: Official and Ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days within 180 days starting from the first entry date.

Bulgaria: Diplomatic and service passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days. Ordinary passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days within 6 months starting from the first entry date.

Burkina Faso: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Burundi: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Cambodia: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Cameroon: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Canada: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain three-month multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates.

Cape Verde: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Central African Republic: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Chad: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Chile: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

China: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can get their 15 day period from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Colombia: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can get their one month period visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days in each six-month period.

Comoros: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Costa Rica: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Croatia: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days within 6 months starting from the first entry date.

Cuba: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Czech Republic: Official and ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Cote d'Ivoire: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Demokratik Republic of Congo: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Denmark: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Djibouti: Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days within 6 months starting from the first entry date. Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.



Dominica: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish borders gates.

Dominican Republic: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish borders gates.

East Timor: Official and ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can get their one month period visa from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad.

Ecuador: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Egypt: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Effective from September 1, 2012, The ordinary Egypt pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member countries' visa or residence/work permit may get their one month period of time single time entry visas for \$20.- upon arrival at the Istanbul Ataturk International Airport on the condition that they travel by Turkish Airlines into Turkey.

For those who do not hold a valid Schengen or OECD member countries' visa (immigrant or non immigrant) and whose age under 20 or over 45 years old may get their 15 days period of time single entry visas for \$20.- upon arrival at the Istanbul Ataturk International Airport.

El Salvador: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Equatorial Guinea: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Eritrea: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Estonia: Only diplomatic passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days within 6 months starting from the first entry date. Ordinary passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days within 6 months starting from the first entry date.

Ethiopia: Diplomatic pasaport holders are exempted from visa up to 90 days. Ordinary and the other official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Fiji: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Finland: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

France: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Gabon: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Gambia: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Georgia: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Germany: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Ghana: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Greece: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Grenada: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month multiple entry visas at the Turkish borders gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Guatemala: Official and ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Guinea: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Guinea-Bissau: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Guyana: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can get their 15 day period visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad.

Greek Cypriot Administration: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain one-month single entry visas at the Turkish border gates.

Haiti: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish borders gates.

Honduras: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days..

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of PRC: Ordinary and official "Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (SAR) Passport" holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days. Hong Kong citizens who have "British National Overseas Passport" and born in Hong Kong are subject to visa and they can obtain their three month period multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates (fee is 20\$ or 15€ or 10 £). Holders of "Certificate of Identity- Hong Kong (C.I)" and "Document of Identity for Visa Purposes-Hong Kong (D.I)" must get their visas from the Turkish representatives abroad.

Hungary: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three-month multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Iceland: Ordinary and Official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

India: Diplomatic passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels to Turkey up to 90 days. Ordinary, Special and Service passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary, Special and Service passport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their single entry visas valid for one month at the Turkish border gates upon their arrival, provided that they meet certain conditions.

Indonesia: Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels to Turkey for up to 60 days. Ordinary



passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders may get their one month single entry visas at the Turkish border gates upon their arrival, on condition that their stay should not exceed 30 days (per) entry within 180 day, starting from the first entry date.

Iran: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Iraq: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Official passport holders are obliged to get their visas from the Turkish diplomatic representations abroad. Ordinary passport holders, travelling to Turkey to Istanbul Atatürk Airport, Sabiha Gökçen, Esenboğa or Antalya Airport, could get their 30 day-period single entry visas at the Turkish border gates upon their arrival, provided that they met certain conditions.

Ireland: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain three-month multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates.

Israel: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Italy: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Jamaica: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month multiple entry visas at the Turkish borders gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Japan: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Jordan: Diplomatic, official and ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels with touristic purposes and transit to/from Turkey up to 90 days within six months starting from the first entry date. Diplomatic and official passport holders, who are appointed to the diplomatic, consular missions or representations of international organizations accredited in Turkey, are exempted from visa for the period of their assignments. Truck and bus drivers and co-drivers, crew members of civil aeroplanes, trains and ships, engaged in international transport of goods and passengers, are exempted from visa for their travels and transit to/from Turkey, up to 90 days within six months, starting from the first entry date.

Kazakhstan: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Kenya: Citizens of Kenya holding diplomatic, official, service and special passport are exempted from visa for their travels and transit to/from Turkey up to 90 days within 180 days, starting from the first entry date. Ordinary passport holders can get their three-month period multi entry visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad. Ordinary pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Atatürk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Kiribati: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Kosovo: Citizens of Kosova holding diplomatic, official and ordinary passport are exempted from visa for their travels with touristic purposes and transit to/from Turkey up to 90 days within six months, starting from the first entry date.

Kuwait: Official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days. Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey and they can obtain their three-month period multiple entry sticker type visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad or at the Turkish border gates upon their arrival.

Kyrgyzstan: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Laos: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Latvia: Ordinary passport holders are exempt from visa requirement for their travels up to 30 (thirty) days. Diplomatic, special and service passport holders are exempt from visa requirement for their travels up to 90 (ninety) days.

Lebanon: Official and ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels with touristic purposes and transit to/from Turkey up to 90 days within six months, starting from the first entry date. Diplomatic and official passport holders, who are appointed to the diplomatic, consular missions or representations of international organizations accredited in Turkey, are exempted from visa for the period of their assignments. Truck and bus drivers and co-drivers, crew members of civil aeroplanes, trains and ships, engaged in international transport of goods and passengers, are exempted from visa for their travels and transit to/from Turkey, up to 90 days within six months, starting from the first entry date.

Lesotho: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Atatürk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Liberia: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Atatürk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Libya: Citizens of Libya holding diplomatic, special and ordinary passport are exempted from visa for their travels with touristic purposes and transit to/from Turkey up to 90 days within six months, starting from the first entry date.

Liechtenstein: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Lithuania: Official and Ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days within 180 days starting from the first entry date.

Luxemburg: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Macao Special Administration: Ordinary and official Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Macedonia: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 60 days.

Madagascar: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Atatürk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Malawi: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Atatürk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Malaysia: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Maldives: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month multiple entry visas at the Turkish borders gates. Official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Mali: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Atatürk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Malta: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three-month multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.



Marshall Islands: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Mauritania: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can their 15 day period visa from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad. Official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Mauritius: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain one month multiple entry visas at the Turkish border Gates and three month period multi entry visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad.. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Mexico: Ordinary, Service and Special passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary, Service and Special passport holders, with a valid Schengen, UK, Canada, Japan or US visas or residing in these countries, may get their three-month multiple entry visas for their travel to Turkey with touristic purposes at the Turkish border gates upon their arrival. Only diplomatic passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Moldova: Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days. Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain one-month multiple entry visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad and also at the Turkish border gates only upon their arrival at the airports and may benefit from this facilitation for up to 90 days within six months, starting from the first entry date.

Monaco: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Mongolia: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempt from visa requirement for their travels to Turkey up to 30 days.

Montenegro: Official and Ordinary passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days within 6 months starting from the first entry date.

Morocco: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Mozambique: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Myanmar (Burma): Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Namibia: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Nauru: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary pasaport holders can get their 15 day period visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad.

Nepal: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Official pasaport holders can get one month period visas and ordinary pasaport holders can get 15 day period visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad

Netherlands: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

New Zealand: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Nicaragua: Ordinary and official passport holders are ex-

empt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Niger: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Nigeria: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea): Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary and Official pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Northern Mariana Islands: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Norway: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates and stay in Turkey up to 90 days within 6 months starting from the first entry date. Official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Oman: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates and stay in Turkey up to 90 days within 6 months starting from the first entry date. Official passport holders are exempt from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Pakistan: Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels to Turkey up to 90 days. Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders with a valid Schengen, OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month single entry visas at the Turkish border gates upon their arrival.

Palau Republic: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Palestine: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Only diplomatic passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Panama: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa up to 90 days within 180 days starting from the first entry date.

Papua New Guinea: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Paraguay: Official and Ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days within 6 months starting from the first entry date.

Peru: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can get their 15 day period visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Philippines: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can get their 15 day period visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Poland: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three-month multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Portugal: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels with touristic purposes and transit to/from Turkey up to 90 days



within six months, starting from the first entry date.

Qatar: Diplomatic, service and special passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels with touristic purposes and transit to/from Turkey up to 90 days within six months, starting from the first entry date. Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders may get their three-month multiple entry visa at the Turkish border gates upon their arrival.

Republic of Congo: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Romania: Official and ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels with turistic purposes up to 90 days within 180 days starting from the first entry date.

Russian Federation: Ordinary, service and special passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days. Only diplomatic passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Rwanda: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

St Christopher Nevis: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish borders gates.

St Lucia: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month multiple entry visas at the Turkish borders gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

St Vincent and the Grenadines: Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days. Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey and can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish borders gates.

San Marino: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Sao Tome and Principe: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Saudi Arabia: Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels to Turkey with turistic purposes up to 90 days within 180 days, starting from the first entry date. Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain their three month period multiple entry sticker type visa at the Turkish border gates upon their arrival.

Senegal: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Serbia: Diplomatic, official and ordinary passport holders and holders of travel document are exempted from visa for their travels with touristic purposes and transit to/from Turkey up to 90 days within six months, starting from the first entry date. Diplomatic and official passport holders, who are appointed to the diplomatic, consular missions or representations of international organizations accredited in Turkey, are exempted from visa for the period of their assignments. Truck and bus drivers and co-drivers, crew members of civil aeroplanes, trains and ships, engaged in international transport of goods and passengers, are exempted from visa for their travels and transit to/from Turkey, up to 90 days within six months, starting from the first entry date.

Seychelles: Official and ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Sierra Leone: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Singapore: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Slovakia: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain one month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Slovenia: Ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels to Turkey with turistic purposes up to 90 days within 180 days, starting from the first entry date. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels to Turkey up to 90 days within six months.

Solomon Islands: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary pasaport holders can get their 15 day period visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad.

Somalia: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

South Africa: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain one month multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates and three-month period multiple entry visas from Turkish representations abroad. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Republic of Korea (South Korea): Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Spain: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Sri Lanka: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Sudan: Diplomatic passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels and transit to/from Turkey up to 90 days within 180 days, starting from the first entry date. Ordinary, service and special passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Surinam: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Swaziland: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These pasaport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Sweden: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Switzerland: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Syria: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travel up to 90 days within 6 months starting from the first entry date.

Taiwan: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Tajikistan: Ordinary passport holders are exempted from



visa for their travels to Turkey up to 30 days within six months, starting from the first entry date. Diplomatic passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels to Turkey up to 90 days within six months, starting from the first entry date. Service passport holders, who are appointed to the diplomatic, consular missions or representations of international organizations accredited in Turkey, are exempted from visa for the period of their assignments. Service passport holders, who are not appointed to Turkey, are exempted from visa for their travels with touristic purposes and transit from Turkey, up to 60 days within six months, starting from the first entry date.

Tanzania: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These passport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Thailand: Ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Togo: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These passport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Tonga: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Trinidad and Tobago: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Tunisia: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa.

Turkmenistan: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa requirement for their travels to Turkey up to 30 days.

Tuvalu: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Uganda: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These passport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Ukraine: Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travel up to 90 days within 6 months starting from the first entry date. Ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa up to 30 days.

United Arab Emirates: Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days. Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain their three-month period multiple entry sticker type visas at the Turkish border gates upon their arrival.

United Kingdom: Diplomatic passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days. Ordinary, service and special passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can obtain three month-multiple entry visas at the Turkish border gates.

United States of America: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. They can obtain three month-multiple entry visas from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad and also at the Turkish border gates.

Uruguay: Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Uzbekistan: Ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa requirement for their travels to Turkey up to 30 days. Diplomatic passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels to Turkey up to 90 days. Service and special passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Vanuatu: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Ordinary passport holders can get their 15 day period visa from Turkish diplomatic representations abroad.

Vatican (Holy See): Ordinary and official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Venezuela: Ordinary passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days in each six-month period. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Vietnam: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 90 days.

Western Samoa: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey.

Yemen: Ordinary passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. Official passport holders are exempted from visa for their travels up to 30 days.

Zambia: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These passport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.

Zimbabwe: Ordinary and official passport holders are required to have visa to enter Turkey. These passport holders with a valid Schengen or OECD member's visa or residence permit may get their one month period single entry visas from Istanbul Ataturk Airport on the condition that they travel with Turkish Airlines.



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